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A COMPENDIOUS

History of Sussex,

TOPOGRAPHICAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL & ANECDOTICAL.

Containing an Index to the first Twenty Volumes of the
"Sussex Archæological Collections."

By Mark Antony Lower, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETIES OF ANTIQUARIES OF NORMANDY, AMERICA, NEWCASTLE-
UPON-TYNE, MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF CAEN, AND ONE
OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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TO THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.,

RECTOR OF MARESFIELD,

ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE

Sussex Archaeological Society,

THE OLDEST LIVING ANTIQUARY OF SUSSEX,

WHOSE INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCE WITH ALL

THAT CONCERNS THE HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF

The County,

AND WHOSE WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE HIS KNOWLEDGE TO THE PUBLIC,

ENTITLE HIM TO THE RESPECT AND REGARD OF EVERY

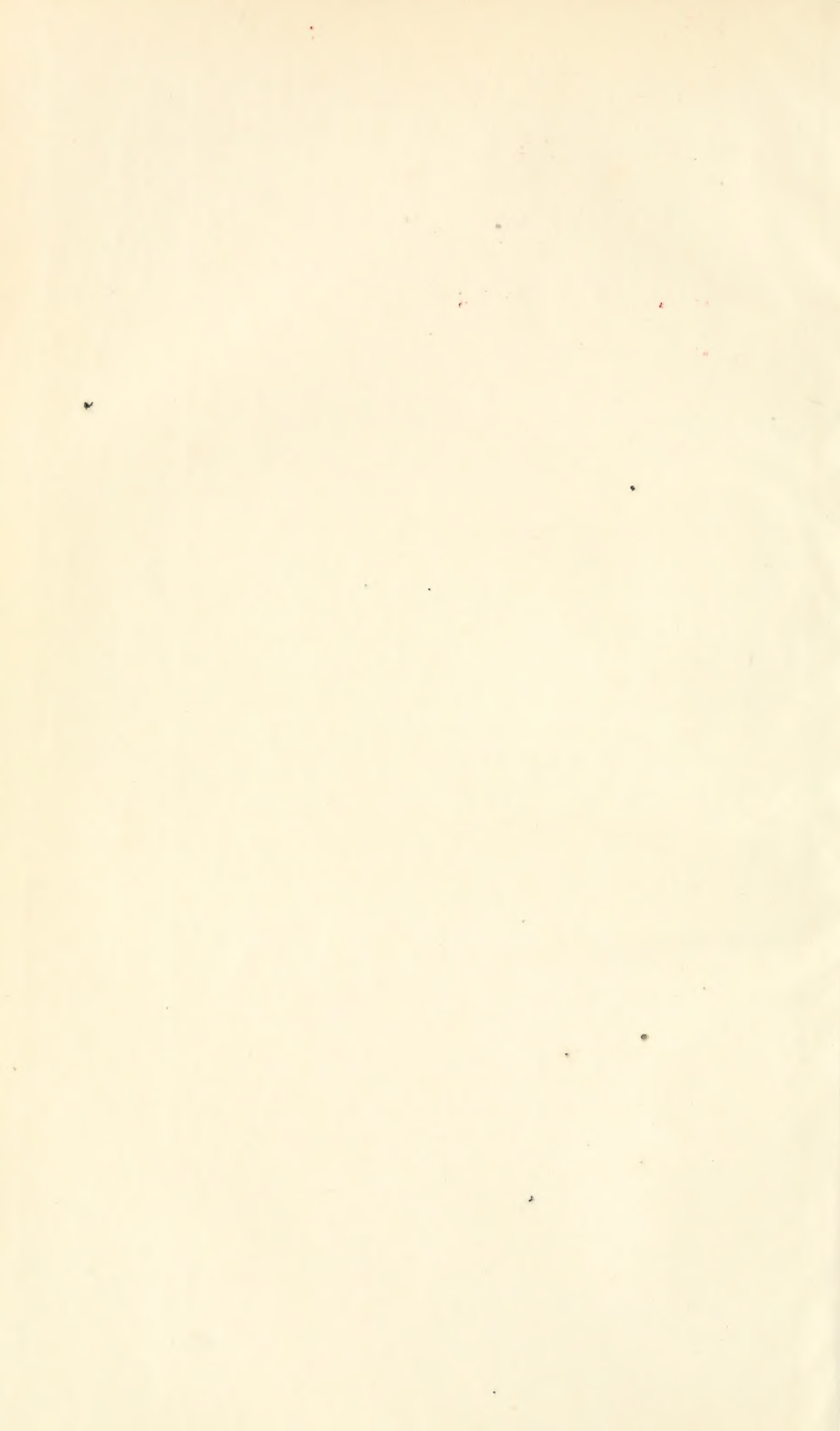
LOVER AND WELL-WISHER OF THAT SHIRE,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE, WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF ESTEEM,

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

M. A. L.



PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

THE County of Sussex, the ancient Kingdom of the South Saxons, lies along the southern coast of Great Britain, the English Channel, and extends in length from Ladyholt Park on the west in a course due east to East Guldeford near Rye, a distance of about 77 miles; and from north to south from Tunbridge Wells to Beachy Head, a distance of 27 miles. The average breadth, however, does not exceed 20 miles. The divisions of the county are strongly marked by nature. They consist chiefly of the great Weald (the ancient Forest of Andred,* or Anderida) and the noble range of chalk hills called the South Downs, interspersed with tracts of alluvium and other formations. See the Geological Sketch, *post*. The South Downs and the Forest Ridge are excelled in natural beauty by few counties in England. True, we have none of those very bold and romantic features which distinguish other districts, but the whole of Sussex presents to the eye of the observer, from thousands of points, scenery which can scarcely be equalled elsewhere in these regions; and whether we traverse the rude and comparatively barren heights of the vast Weald, or the graceful and shapely undulations of the Downs; or whether we investigate the sweet windings of its various river-valleys with occasional marshy plains; or whether again we follow the curves of its seaboard with its lofty chalk cliffs and hills, alternating with lands scarcely raising themselves above the waters of the Channel, we shall find nearly everywhere something to admire and to please. The landscape is dotted all over with woods, and parks, and heathy commons, and pleasant smiling mansions and farmsteads, and the remains of grim old Castles, mouldering Abbeys and Priors, and picturesque little churches innumerable. When Horace Walpole visited the county he was so delighted

* Much etymological labour has been devoted to the meaning of Andred. The most probable derivation is from *an*, the Celtic negative particle, and *dred*, a dwelling, *i. e.*, a district without inhabitants. The Welsh, or Cambro-British word *Andred*, means an unfrequented or untrodden spot, which fully agrees with all that ancient writers, especially Bede, have said respecting the Wealds of Kent and Sussex.

with East Sussex that he styled it "The Holy Land of Gothic abbeys and castles." If Sussex has a defect with regard to scenery it is, perhaps, lack of water. We have, certainly, some fine and beautiful ponds, but nothing that can with propriety be denominated a *lake*.

From all that can be learnt of the earliest occupation of what is now the flourishing county of Sussex, we must believe that it was, in pre-historic times, for the most part one long uninhabited desert. Still, it must have had on its sea border, along the South Down range, some sort of colonization. This is evidenced from the hill forts on prominent parts of the Downs, such as Caburn, Hollingbury, Wolstanbury, Cissbury, Chanctonbury, &c. These earthworks now possess, for the most part, the Saxon termination bury (*byrig*), showing that the Anglo-Saxons, after their settlement in the island, occupied the spots which their Celtic predecessors had strengthened. Of Roman occupation we have sufficient evidence, not only in their important stations of Regnum, Portus Adurni, and Anderida, answering without doubt to the modern localities called Chichester, Bramber, and Pevensey. The counties of Surrey and Sussex, with small parts of Kent and Hampshire, had been held by the tribe of Britons called the Regni, whose principal town was Regnum, now Chichester, and whose chief, Cogidubnus, is referred to in the "Agricola" of Tacitus as one of the British princes who maintained a constant fidelity to Rome.

The ancient Britons have left numerous traces of their occupation of the soil in the hill fortresses of our Downs above referred to, as well as in barrows, in which many urns, filled with the ashes of the dead, have from time to time been brought to light, and gold coins, some of which are of the same types as those found on the opposite coasts of Gaul. They failed, however, in bequeathing to us any great number of topographical names, though Caburn, Glynde, Lewes, &c. may be traced to Celtic roots.

Of the Romans in Britain we have ample *vestigia* in Sussex. Professor Airey's theory of Cæsar's having landed at Pevensey may be passed by as the vagary of a very able man; but that the "Conquerors of the World" were well established in Sussex is irrefragably shown everywhere along the southern



border, especially at Chichester, Bignor, Pevensey, &c. Notices of their colonization, and the relics they left behind them, will be found in many of these pages. With the exception, however, of a votive tablet, now at Goodwood, and one or two other inscriptions, also found in and about Chichester, we have nothing of the "*littera scripta manet.*" But if we find walls, built *more Romano*, tessellated pavements, hypocausts, urns, and coins innumerable, and above all the two Roman roads called by the Saxons Ermin, or Hereman Street, showing it to have been a military way, and the more distinctly marked Stane Street, from Chichester to London, large portions of which are *bases* of existing highways, we must be content to rest upon such assurances that, from the first century of the Christian era to the final departure of the Romans, that grand people were well acquainted with Sussex, and had dominion here.

Arriving at the period of that great irruption of the Teutonic tribes, called the Anglo-Saxons, on our coasts, in the fifth century, we walk on still more certain and indisputable ground. In 477 Ælla and his three sons, Cyssa, Cymen, and Wlencing, with a marauding fleet, landed on the shore near the west end of the county, probably near Chichester Harbour, at a place called *Cymenes-ora*, now Kynor, or Kymor, in the parish of Sidlesham. Cissa had Chichester, and called it Cissanceaster, and perhaps also occupied the old Celtic fort further east called Cissbury, in the parish of Findon; Wlencing is conjectured to have given name to Lancing, in the same vicinity, while Cymen contented himself with giving name to the landing place. These brave unscrupulous men, with their forces, pushed their way eastward, driving the unfortunate Romanized Britons into the fastnesses of the great Andredes-wald. They intrenched themselves in the hill fortresses which they found ready for their use, while Ælla returned to the Continent for reinforcements, which having obtained, he landed at Shoreham and marched towards Mercreadesburn, conjectured to be either the modern Seaford or Eastbourne. Here the British forces assembled themselves in large numbers to resist the invaders, and a bloody battle was fought in 485. As a last resource the Britons entrenched themselves in and around the Roman fortifications

of Anderida (Pevensey), where they endured a long siege. The Saxons, however, succeeded in carrying that ancient castrum by storm, and spared neither age nor sex in the infatuate fury of carnage. The power of the natives was so reduced by this loss that they were never afterwards enabled to make any successful resistance. Thus the Saxons won and conquered the land, and gave to the territory so obtained the name of Sud-seax, or Sussex, to distinguish it from the other kingdoms, which formed what is called the Saxon Heptarchy. Ælla, the first South Saxon king, was succeeded by Cissa, a pacific monarch, in 514, and he by Edilwalch, the first Christian King of Sussex, who afforded succour to Wilfred, Bishop of York, in his exile, when he was shipwrecked at Selsey. The King and Queen were already Christians, but their subjects still worshipped Thor and Odin, until that good man's arrival, when he effected a great change. Some circumstances occurred which his biographers have deemed miraculous. There had been no rain in these parts for three years, and the country was in a state of famine. The poor Saxons were driven to desperation, and many of them had made a resolve of binding themselves together in companies of 30 or 40 and throwing themselves into the sea. Wilfred prevented this wholesale suicide, and taught the poor creatures to fish, an art of which they had hitherto been ignorant, and they obtained a bountiful supply; whereupon the chiefs and principal leaders sought Christian baptism, and the common people followed their example. On the first day of baptism there fell a copious rain, and the earth again became fruitful. Thus "Man's necessity became God's opportunity," and Sussex was, at least nominally, Christianized. Edilwalch rewarded his friend with the territory of Selsey and other possessions, and there he established the see of Selsey, which remained until its removal, under William the Conqueror, to Chichester. Edilwalch, who was a great benefactor to the Archbishops of Canterbury, was succeeded by Berthun and Authun, two brothers, who reigned jointly as Kings of the South Saxons until they were vanquished by Ceadwal, King of Wessex who annexed Sud-seax to his dominions, and Sussex remained part of Wessex, until Egbert became "King of all England."



The firm hold which the Anglo-Saxons took of Sussex is evidenced by the discovery of many antiquities, and more especially by the nomenclature of most of its towns, parishes, and minor localities. To give a few examples the following list may suffice:—

- A.-SAX.** *Hām*, a manor, home, or hamlet. Horsham, West-ham, Beddingham, Withyham, Greatham, Northiam, Stoneham, &c.
- Ford*, a fordable place in a river. Ford, Avisford, Kirdford, Longford, Pippingford, &c.
- Ley*, or *Ly*, a field with some reference to neighbouring woodlands. Ardingly, Hothly, Hellingly, Chiddingly, Amberley, &c.
- Tūn*, an inclosure, village, or town. Alfriston, Aldrington, Brighthelmston, Selmeston, Chalvington, Westmeston, Singleton, Compton, Wilmington, with many others, “*quæ nunc præscribere longum est.*” This is a very favourite termination.
- Ing*, see Kemble on “mearcs.” Steyning, Worthing, Harting, Beeding, Poling, Malling, Wittering, &c.
- Hurst*, *hyrst*, a wood, yielding food for cattle, and therefore not precisely a wood or forest. Midhurst, Chithurst, Hurst-Monceux, Hurst-Pierpont, Billingshurst, &c.
- Wudu*, wood. Goodwood, Iwood, Chelwood, &c.
- Wic*, a village or town. Southwick, Rumboldswyke, Aldwick, Newick, &c.
- Stede*, a place, station, or “stead.” Berstead, Horsted, Grinstead, Binsted, Stanstead, &c.
- Feld*, plain open ground. Cuckfield, Maresfield, Henfield, Lindfield, Netherfield, &c.
- Bourne*, a rivulet or boundary (which rivers often were). Westbourne, Nutbourne, Fishbourne, Easebourne, &c.
- Cote*, a small dwelling or cottage. Woodmancote, Sealcote, &c.
- Ceaster*, a fortified Roman station adopted by the Saxons, as Chichester, Hasting-ceaster (Hastings), &c.
- Cumb*, a trough-like valley. Balcombe, Moulscombe, Harting-Combe, Sedlescombe, Saddlescomb, &c.
- Byrig*, *burh*, a town, borough, or fortified place. Pulborough, Swanborough, Hawksborough, Bury, Burton, Burwash, Burghill, &c.
- Denu*, a sheltered place affording food for animals. A *den*, in Kent, seems generally to mean a feeding place for swine. In Sussex it almost invariably signifies a hollow place among downs—a shelter for sheep. Thus we have two East and two West-Deans, Ovingdean, Rottingdean, Balsdean, the Mardens, Pangdean, &c.

Ed, water, or *ig*, an island. Pevensay, Thorney, Selsey, Horseye, Northeye, &c.

Ward, *weyrd*, a homestead, "worth," or estate. Worth, Worthing, Petworth, Densworth, Littleworth, &c.

Dun, elevated land, down. Willingdon, High-down, Slindon, and *par excellence*, the SOUTH DOWNS.

Stow, or *Stoc*, a dwelling-place. North and South Stoke, Stockbridge, &c.

To these might easily be added hundreds of other instances, which every Sussex man will call to mind. I have given the principal roots of local names in the county, but many others, such as Marsh, Wade, Well, Cliff, Stone, Beck, Sand, Shaw, Hill, sufficiently explain themselves.

The irruptions of the Danes and Norsemen, which were but desultory and occasional, have left us a few local names, which differ but little from those impressed upon our county by their neighbours the Anglo-Saxons. We have, however, Dane-hill, Dane-hurst, Dane-gate, Hastings, Seaford (*See Fiord*), old Norse for "the Bay," and several others. The oblong barrows found on some parts of the Downs have been fancifully supposed to represent the inverted ships of the Vikings, but this is unlikely, as their contents have generally proved to be of the Celtic type. The discovery of a supposed Danish ship at Northiam is alluded to in the notice of Rye. I think I can trace the Danish or Norseman type in the figures and countenances of many of our sea-going Sussex men.

Floating down the stream of Time we arrive at the invasion of the Normans, and soon land on firm historical ground. The Conquest achieved by Duke William at Hastings put a new face on the condition of things, and especially upon the counties of Kent and Sussex. That great and politic man took care to strengthen the southern frontier of his newly-acquired dominions by conferring upon his own immediate relatives and connections the whole county of Sussex. He gave to Robert, Earl of Eu, the Rape of Hastings; to Robert, Earl of Moreton, the Rape of Pevensay; to William, Earl of Warenne and Surrey, his son-in-law, the Rape of Lewes: to William de Braose, the Rape of Bramber; and to Roger, Earl de Montgomeri, the Rapes of Arundel and Chichester.

The mention of *Rapes* here affords an opportunity of explaining that term. Yorkshire has its "Ridings" and Kent

its "Lathes," but no English county except Sussex has its "Rapes." I may be pardoned for the following self-quotation:—

The word *Rape* seems to be peculiar to Sussex, unless it may be considered identical with the *Hrepp* of Iceland. That interesting island was divided into four quarters, each of which was partitioned into prefectures or sheriffdoms, and these again were subdivided into small districts called *hrepps*, consisting of families who lived contiguous to each other. Generally they were of the size of the present Icelandic parishes, and over each of these was appointed a *hreppstjóri* or bailiff, who had the immediate inspection of his own bailiwick (Henderson's "Iceland," 1818). From this it would appear that the Icelandic *hrepp* was a much less important territory than the Sussex Rape. The etymology of the word is uncertain; but it seems to be connected with the Welch *rhaff*, the Anglo-Saxon *ráp*, *ræp*, the Danish *reep*, *reeb*, and the Gothic *raip*, signifying a rope. It was a practice among the Teutonic tribes to set out allotments by means of a cord or rope, just as a modern land surveyor employs his Gunter's chain, and in Iceland the measure of land is still by the rope. In a very recent publication by an able French antiquary (Hericher) we meet with the following passage;—"We shall find in Normandy a great number of the names of those chiefs to whom Rollo distributed Neustria by the cord: 'Suis fidelibus terram funiculo divisit.'"

The geographical area of Sussex is 1,466 square miles, or 934,851 acres, and the Population in 1861 was 363,735, which has since then much increased.

Camden remarks that Sussex, in its civil capacity, is divided into six parts called Rapes, every one of which, besides its several hundreds, has its Castle, its River, and its Forest. This remarkable assertion, though not true in every particular in Camden's own day, had been so in earlier days, and the great Antiquary doubtless makes use of a proverbial remark derived from those times. The following seems to be the arrangement:—

<i>Rapes.</i>	<i>Castles.</i>	<i>Rivers.</i>	<i>Forests.</i>
HASTINGS.	Hastings.	The Rother.	Dallington.
PEVENSEY.	Pevensey.	„ Cuckmere.	Ashdown.
LEWES.	Lewes.	„ Ouse.	Worth.
BRAMBER.	Bramber.	„ Adur.	St. Leonards.
ARUNDEL.	Arundel.	„ Arun.	Arundel.
CHICHESTER.	Chichester, (destroyed.)	„ Lavant.	Charlton.

These Rapes, which run in a direction almost due south and north, are divided into many hundreds, of which hereafter. The grand statistical Survey known as Domesday Book, finished just before the death of the Conqueror, 1086, gives us the following names of the "over-lords" or chief feudal possessors of the soil:—

Here are inrolled the Land-Holders in Sussex.

1. King WILLIAM. 2. The Archbishop of Canterbury. 3. The Bishop of Chichester. 4. The Abbot of Westminster. 5. The Abbot of Fécamp in Normandy. 6. Osbern, Bishop of Exeter. 7. The Abbey of Winchester. 8. The Abbey of Battle. 9. The Earl of Eu. 10. The Earl of Moreton. 11. Earl Roger (de Montgomeri). 12. William de Warren. 13. William de Braose. 14. Odo de Winchester. 15. Eldred. The total number of manors, held either in domain or by subinfeudations, was 387, and that of hides 3,480. As a hide generally represents only from 100 to 120 acres, the particulars of the Survey include only those portions of the county which had been brought more or less under cultivation. The civil government of the united counties of Surrey and Sussex was vested in a vice-comes or Sheriff, annually chosen; and a tolerably correct list of these officials from 1154 to our own times is given by Horsfield ("History of Sussex," i, 85). The principal civil and military officer has been from the time of Henry VIII. a Lord Lieutenant, who holds office for life, and appoints magistrates and deputy-lieutenants at pleasure.

The division of England into hundreds dates from the time of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest. It was a practice prevailing among the Teutonic tribes, and as Tacitus informs us in his "Germania" the hundred consisted of the inhabitants of a district containing one hundred families. Much alteration has taken place in the distribution of hundreds, and many changes of name have occurred since the date of Domesday. The following are the existing hundreds and the names of the parishes which they include:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

Alciston.—Alciston, Lullington, Alfriston.

Barcombe.—Barcombe, Hamsey, Newick.

Buttinghill.—Hurst-Pierpoint, Ardingly, Balcombe, Bolney, Clay-



ton, Cuckfield, Crawley, Keymer, Slaugham, Twineham, West Hothly, Worth.

Bishopston.—Bishopston, Denton.

Battle.—Battle, Whatlington.

Baldslow.—Crowhurst, Hollington, Ore, Westfield, St. Mary in the Castle, Hastings.

Bexhill.—Bexhill.

Danchill Horsted.—This hundred is curiously scattered. Selmeston and East Tarring, which are several miles apart, are in the southern division of Pevensey Rape, and Horsted-Keynes in the northern, at a distance of many miles from the other two. Ralphshurst, in Hellingly, also quite detached, is in this hundred. I have searched in vain for the origin of this peculiarity.

Dean.—Patcham.

Dill (*ant.* Thylle).—Hailsham, Hellingly, and a small part of Chiddingly.

Eastbourne hundred is co-extensive with the parish.

East Grinstead.—East Grinstead the same.

Fishersgate, so called from a hamlet in Southwick. Southwick, Portslade, Aldrington, Hangleton.

Flexborough.—Heighton and East Blatchington.

Foxcarle (*ant.* Folsarle).—Ashburnham, Wartling and Hurst-Monceaux.

Goldspur (Domesday, Colespore).—Beckley, East Guldeford, Peasmarsh, Iden, Playden, and the “foreign” of Rye.

Goldstrow or *Gostrowe*.—Brede and Udimore.

Hartfield.—Hartfield and Withyham.

Henhurst.—Echingham, Salehurst, and part of Hawkhurst in Kent.

Hawkesborough (*ant.* Havothesberie).—Warbleton, Heathfield, Burwash.

Holmstrow.—Newhaven, Piddinghoe, Rodmell, Southease, Telscombe.

Longbridge, so called from a bridge near Alfriston, no longer long, over the river Cuckmere.—Arlington, Folkington, Berwick, Wilmington and Litlington.

Loxfield-Camden.—Mayfield, Wadhurst, part of Lamberhurst.

Loxfield-Dorset.—Buxted, Uckfield, Isfield, Framfield.

Lindfield-Burleigh-Arches.—Lindfield.

Leves (Borough).—All Saints, St. Anne, St. John-sub-Castro, the Castle precinct, St. Michael.

Poynings.—Poynings, Fulking, Newtimber, Pyecombe.

Preston.—Preston-Episcopi, Hove.

Rotherfield.—Rotherfield and Frant, anciently one parish, with which the hundred is conterminous.

Rushmonden.—Horsted-Parva, Fletching, and Maresfield.

Ringmer.—Ringmer, Glynde, St. Thomas-at-Cliffe, South Malling, Stanmer.

Sliplake, so called from a small estate in Laughton.—Chiddingly, East Hothly, Waldron, Rype, Laughton, and Chalvington.

Shoyswell, so called from a manor in Echingham, is now almost conterminous with the parish of Ticehurst.

Southover, a suburb of Lewes, called a borough, contains only the small parish of its own name.

Street or *Streat* (part of).—Streat, Chailey, East Chiltington, Ditchling, Westmeston, Plumpton, Wivelsfield.

Swanborough.—Iford, in which parish Swanborough lies, and Kingston.

Totnore.—Beddingham, West Firle.

Willington.—Willington, East-Dean, West-Dean, Friston, Jevington.

Whalesbone (*ant.* Wells-bourne).—Brighthelmston (Brighton) and West Blatchington.

Younsmere, so named from a place on the South Downs in the parish of Falmer. Within memory the depressed spot called Younsmere Pit, remote from houses, was the place where the Constables of the hundred were annually chosen. It contains Falmer, Ovingdean, and Rottingdean.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Aldrick.—East Lavant, Pagham, Slindon, Tangmere, South Bersted.

Arundel (borough)—Arundel.

Avisford (vulgo, Haresfoot).—Barnham, Binsted, Climping, Eastergate, Felpham, Ford, Madehurst, Middleton, South Stoke-with-Offham, Tortington, Walberton, and Yapton.

Bosham.—Bosham, Chidham, Funtington, West Stoke, West Thorney.

Box and Stockbridge.—Boxgrove, Aldingbourne, Appledram, Donnington, Earham, New Fishbourne, Hunston, Merston, North Mundham, Upwaltham, Oving, Rumboldswyke, Westhampnett, the hamlets of Lidsey and Eastergate, together with St. Bartholomew and St. Pancras in Chichester.

Bury.—Bury, Houghton, Coldwaltham, Fittleworth, Hardham, Coates, Bignor, Wisborough Green.

Bramber (borough)—Bramber.

Brightford.—Broadwater, Clapham, Durrington, Findon, Heene, Sompting, Lancing.

Burbeach.—Beeding, Ifield, Edburton.





- Dumfurd* (a manor is so called).—Chithurst, Didling, Elstead, South Harting, Rogate, Terwick, Trotton, Treyford.
- Easebourne*.—Easebourne, Woolbeding, Bepton, Cocking, Farnhurst, Graffham, Heyshott, Iping, Linch, Linchmere, Selham, Stedham.
- East Easwrith*.—Sullington, Thakeham, Worminghurst, Itchingfield.
- Fishersgate*.—Kingston-Bowsey, Old Shoreham, Southwick.
- Horsham* (borough)—Horsham.
- Lodsworth Liberty* is nearly conterminous with the parish.
- Manhood* (*ant.* Manwode, said to mean the “main-wood” from its now extinct forest).—Selsey, Sidlesham, East and West Wittering, Birdham, West Itchenor, Earnley.
- Midhurst* (borough)—Midhurst.
- New Shoreham* (borough)—New Shoreham.
- Patching*.—Patching.
- Poling*.—Poling, Angmering, Burpham, Ferring, Goring, Kingston, Lyminster, Littlehampton, North Stoke, Rustington, East Preston, and the tything of Warningcamp.
- Rotherbridge* (so named from a bridge over the West Rother, near Petworth)—Petworth, Barlavington, Burton, Duncton, Egdean, Kirdford, Lurgashall, North-chapel, Stopham, Sutton, Tillington, Woolavington.
- Steyning* (hundred)—Buttolphs, Wiston, Washington, Coomb.
- Steyning* (borough)—Steyning.
- Singlecross*.—Rusper, Nuthurst, Warnham.
- Tarring*.—West Tarring.
- Tipnoake*.—Henfield, Albourne, Woodmancote.
- Westbourne and Singleton*.—Westbourne, Singleton, Up-Marden, Binderton, Charlton, Compton, East and West Dean, East and North Marden, Mid Lavant, Racton.
- West Easwrith*.—Rudgwick, Slinfold, Billingshurst, Amberley, Parham, Greatham, Pulborough, Storrington, Wiggonholt, West Chiltington.
- West Grinstead*.—West Grinstead, Shipley, Ashurst, Ashington.
- Windham and Exhurst*.—Cowfold, Shermanbury.

Of the ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of Sussex there is little to be said here. The question as to whom this district owes the original promulgation of Christianity must ever remain a doubtful one. The first actual mention of it in Sussex is that Dicul, an Irish monk in the seventh century, with a few brethren, “lived poorly and served God” at Bosham (see Bosham), more as recluses than as missionaries. The first real promulgator of our holy faith was Wilfred, the exiled

Bishop of York, who in 711, receiving the protection of Edilwaleh, King of the South Saxons, established a bishopric at Selsey, which continued, under a long succession of prelates, until William the Conqueror removed the See to Chichester, which is still the ecclesiastical Metropolis of Sussex. (See articles Selsey and Chichester.) For the episcopal succession and notices of eminent Bishops, see "Worthies of Sussex." The ecclesiastical constitution of the Cathedral has much varied in the lapse of ages. As it now stands, it is as follows, from a list kindly and recently supplied to me by E. W. Johnson, Esq., the Chapter-clerk of Chichester:—

BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Richard Durnford, D.D.

DEAN.—The Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D.

CANONS RESIDENTIARY.—Revds. Charles Edward Hutchinson, Charles Pilkington, Charles Anthony Swainson, D.D., and Stair Douglas.

PRECENTOR.—Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles Walcott.

CHANCELLOR.—Rev. Charles Pilkington.

TREASURER.—Rev. Henry Michell Wagner.

ARCHDEACON OF CHICHESTER.—The Ven. James Garbett.

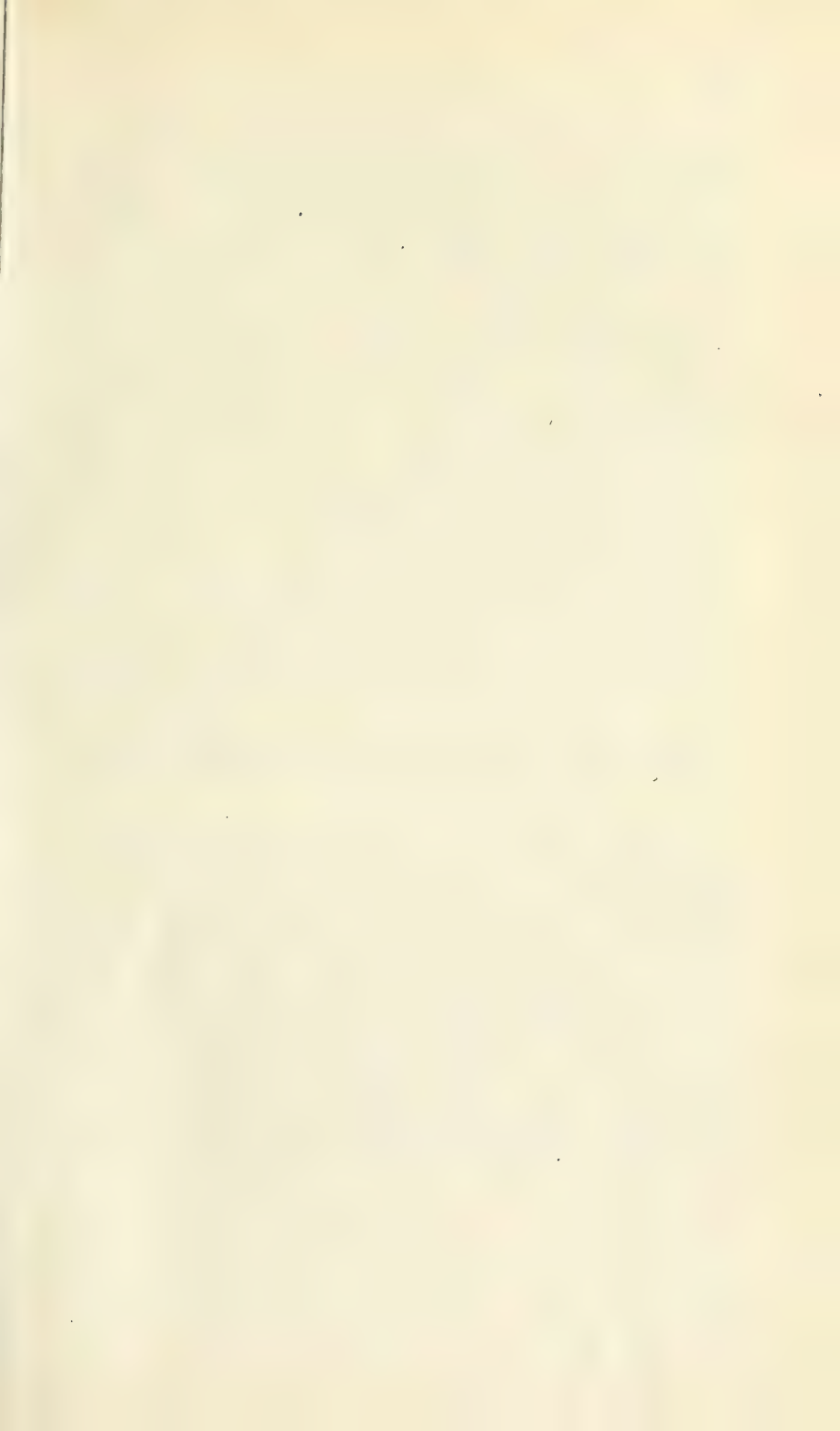
„ **LEWES.**—The Ven. William Bruere Otter.

PREBENDARIES.—Revds. Robert Ridsdale, holding the prebend of Fittleworth; Thomas Brown (Highleigh); Stephen Barbut (Ferring); Edward Houghton Johnson (Hova Ecclesia); Henry Winkworth Simpson (Heathfield); Thomas Pitman (Wisborough); Thomas Stuart Lyle Vogan (Wightring); Henry Browne (Waltham); Henry Burgess Whitaker Churton (Colworth); James Garbett (Bracklesham); William Wallinger (Hampsted); George Miles Cooper (Hova Villa); William Bruere Otter (Somerley); Edward Eedle (Sutton); William Anthony Fitzhugh (Middleton); Henry Foster (Selsey); John Fisher Hodgson (Woodhorne); Frederick Vincent (Seaford); Henry Smith (Marden); Matthew Parlington (Eartham); Robert Sutton (Hurst); John Omma-ney McCarogher (Bury); William Sergison (Siddlesham); Charles Buchanan Wollaston (Thorney).

PREBENDARIES OF WICCAMICAL PREBENDS.—Revds. Charles Pilkington (Wyndham); Robert Allen (Exceit); James Roydon Hughes (Bursalis); Charles Leopold Stanley Clarke (Bargham).

MINOR CANONS.—Revds. John Phillips Roberts, George Frederick Pearson, Stenning Johnson, and Alfred Henry Glennie.

The incumbents of parishes will be found under their respective heads.





The Diocese of Chichester is co-extensive with the county of Sussex, except that the "Peculiars" of the Archbishop of Canterbury run irregularly through it from east to west. (See Article "PECULIARS.") The Archdeaconry of Chichester is almost conterminous with the three western Rapes, and that of Lewes with the three eastern Rapes. For some ecclesiastical reason, no longer in force, each Archdeaconry is divided into Deaneries. Those in the Archdeaconry of Chichester are Arundel, Boxgrove, Chichester, Midhurst, and Storrington, and, locally, that of Pagham for the Peculiars. Those in the Archdeaconry of Lewes are Lewes, Dallington, Hastings, and Pevensey, and, locally, that of South Malling for the Peculiars. Battle also possesses a Dean for a small circumjacent district. (SEE BATTLE.) There are also Rural Deaneries which have neither legislative nor executive power, however useful they may be for parochial suggestion and co-operation. The Dissenters have also unions for co-operation in nearly every Protestant denomination, and upon the whole few counties are more prominent, either in or out of the establishment, for ministerial zeal, piety, and educational appliances, than Sussex.

The number of religious houses in the county before the Reformation, including colleges and hospitals, was upwards of sixty.

The CIVIL GOVERNMENT of Sussex is the same as that of other counties. The Lord-Lieutenant is also Keeper of the Rolls or Records (*Custos Rotulorum*), and he appoints magistrates, deputy-lieutenants, and subordinate officers connected with county business. The High-Sheriff is appointed annually, as in other counties. A list of the high sheriffs from 1154 has been printed in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies" and elsewhere. The present Lord-Lieutenant is the EARL OF CHICHESTER. It must be remarked that from a very early period the counties of Sussex and Surrey were united under one sheriffdom, but, since the 9th year of Queen Elizabeth, the two counties have been distinct for all civil purposes.

INDUSTRY.

Sussex is now almost a purely Agricultural and Pastoral county, though in former times several manufactures were carried on within its limits. The soil varies from rich arable, not surpassed in England, to very poor, "thin" land, some of which is hardly worthy of cultivation. The South Down district is almost entirely devoted to the breeding of the sheep bearing that name, so widely renowned throughout England. The marshes are extremely rich, and well adapted for the fattening of cattle. The Sussex ox is almost as well known as the South Down sheep. For symmetry no animal of the bovine tribe can be pronounced superior to it. The colour is now red; in former times it was black, but the cause of that change seems to be unknown.

Among the industrial arts that of ship and boat building has always been carried on in the county. In the days of our great-grandfathers, and even since, textile manufactures existed to a considerable extent. In every parish possessing suitable soils flax and hemp were cultivated, as is evidenced by the names of fields called flax-fields, hemp-plots, &c. Every mansion, farmhouse, and cottage had its spinning wheel, and many a village had its weaver who converted the products into a fine strong linen, far superior to that which we now buy. The whitening of the cloth was the work of local fullers, and "fulling-mill fields" are found in numerous parishes. The timber trade was also largely carried on in the days when Sussex oak was regarded as the finest ship-building timber in the world. Hops were first introduced into England by a Sussex man, Leonard Mascall, of Plumpton, *temp.* Henry VIII. This precarious vegetable is widely cultivated in East Sussex, and although the hops of Kent by a popular prejudice, are preferred to those of this county, there seems to be no real difference between them.

But the greatest branch of industry carried on in Sussex in ancient times, was the manufacture of Iron, a trade which existed, though on a much diminished scale, down to the end of the last century, and even in one instance (at Ashburnham) so lately as the year 1825. I have shown in a paper on the subject in Vol. ii. of the "Sussex Collections," and elsewhere,

that the manufacture was carried on at Maresfield and other places in the first century of the Christian era, and that in later ages more iron-works existed in Sussex than in all the kingdom beside. The destruction of our great forests for the smelting and working, which was then by charcoal only, transferred the works to other and distant counties. The iron-ore, however, exists in great plenty throughout our Weald; and it is not at all improbable that, with present opportunities of transit, pit-coals may be brought hither, and the iron-works resuscitated.

The manufacture of salt was formerly carried on to a great extent on the coast. See notices in these volumes, *passim*.

SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY OF SUSSEX.

By JAMES HOWELL.

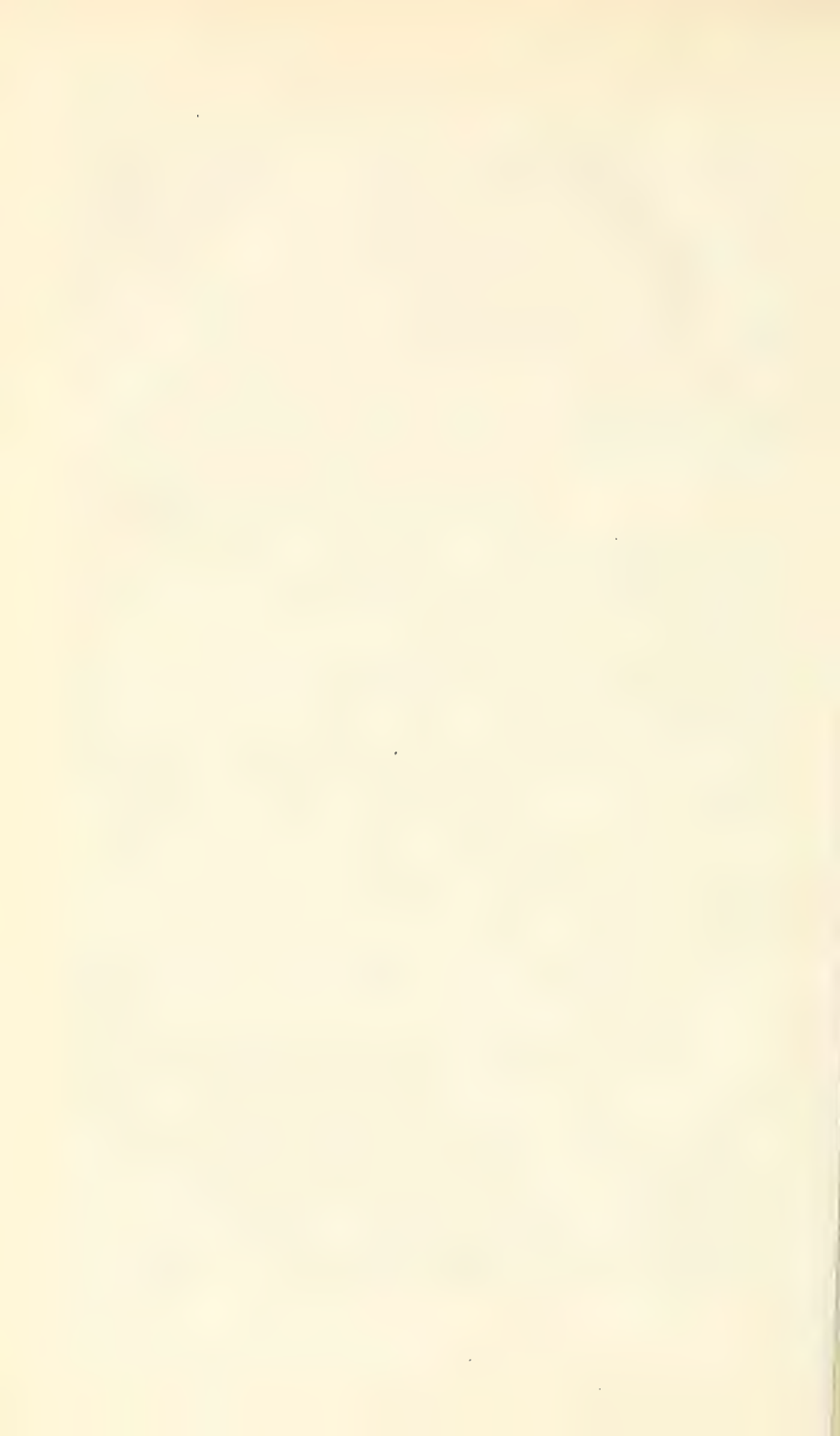
The rocks which constitute the crust of the earth are calculated by mathematicians to be from 800 to 1,000 miles in thickness. They are divided into the fossiliferous and the non-fossiliferous. The fossiliferous are sub-divided into Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, and Post-Tertiary. The Primary rest upon the metamorphic or stratified crystalline rocks, such as clay-slate, mica-schist, and gneiss, sedimentary, but changed by the action of fire: hence their name. Below these lie the foundations of the earth, granite, syenite, porphyry, and green stone. The theory that the centre of the earth is a surging mass of liquid fire is corroborated by the fact, that the farther we penetrate into the bosom of the earth, the higher is the temperature, the increase being one degree for about every 55 feet. In a paper lately read before the Royal Society by Mr. Hull, mention is made of the sinking of a shaft near Wigan to the depth of nearly half a mile, the greatest distance ever yet attained. The temperature of the coal at the bottom of this mine is $93\frac{1}{2}$ degrees!

The oldest organism discovered in the stratified rocks was a Rhizopod (the *Eozoon Canadense*), entombed in the Lower Laurentian. Here life begins its immortal career, and becomes developed, higher and higher up through the whole

series of rocks, till it finally reaches its maximum in Man! From the diatom to the oak, from the sponge to man, how wonderful the gradations! how perfect the developement! Up through the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian, flows the ancient river of life. Upon the border land of the old and middle periods, a mightier and more wonderful stream commences its course, rushing through the Triassic, Liassic, Oolitic, Wealden, and Cretaceous. Again the stream changes from Reptilian to Mammalian life up through the Tertiary Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Post-Pliocene worlds; and on it flowed, and still flows, through the Recent, more wonderful and mighty than ever, towards its destined goal, the Ocean of Eternity!

As these life-rocks are the result of sub-aqueous action, having been disposed in horizontal sedimentary layers at the bottom of the ocean, they consequently maintain a certain order of super-position, which, however great the displacement or interruption, is never inverted. At Brighton the Post-Pliocene rests upon the chalk, while at Newhaven it is the Plastic Clay. The relative disposition of the masses remains unaltered by the absence of any of the intervening strata. Should the Lower Green Sand be absent, then the Gault above it reposes on Wealden Clay, and should there be no Upper Green Sand, then the chalk rests upon the Gault.

Were it not for denudation and upheaval, our knowledge of the rocks would be scanty indeed. It seems as if the Creator had arranged the strata in such a manner as to enable man, by the use of the splendid faculties with which He has endowed him, to observe their order of succession, to analyze their constituent elements, to behold the monuments of life entombed within them, and to deduce therefrom the history of the grand old world of which he is the chief denizen. In the following Tabular Arrangement of the Strata of Sussex, it will be seen that none of the Primary Rocks rise to the surface, the lowest being the Ashburnham Beds, belonging to the Secondary Series. In Sussex the strata incline towards the south-east, and "a line," as Mantell truly observes, "drawn from the coast through the interior of the county would pass over the bassetting edges of the strata in regular succession."



STRATA OF SUSSEX.

POST-TERTIARY.

RECENT.

Alluvial deposits of soil, clay, silt, sand, peat, and subterranean sub-marine forests, on the surface, in the valleys, and river-levels, marshes, and by the sea-shore, containing the remains of animals, all of existing species, and in the river valleys and barrows of the Downs, the remains of man and the works of his hand.

Climate—Cold, Temperate.

POST-PLIOCENE.*

Marine deposits of flints, gravel, sand, loam, clay, breccia, and Coombe-rock, over the surface of the other strata, upon the summits and in fissures of the Downs, especially in the Brighton cliffs, this being the deposit upon which the principal portion of that town stands; its thickness is from 60 to 80 feet, containing the remains of the Mammoth, horse, ox, deer, and whale, with existing and extinct testacea; remains of the Rhinoceros and Hippopotamus in loam and marl at Eastbourne. The remains of Man are found embedded in this deposit.

Climate—Arctic.

TERTIARY FORMATIONS.

The Pliocene, Miocene, and Upper Eocene, have no representatives in Sussex.

MIDDLE EOCENE.

Clays and limestones at Bracklesham and Selsey, containing the remains of Lophiodon, reptiles, serpents, fishes, shell fish of the genera Ampulluriae, Turritellae, Venericardiae, rolled fragments of rock with nummulites and other shells, coral, &c.

Climate—Sub-Tropical.

LOWER EOCENE.

London Clay, calcareous and siliceous nodules, or of coarse green indurated sand with nummulites, at Bognor, with Nautili, Rostellaria, Lingula, Turritella, Pinna, Pyrula, Pectunculus, Pholadomya, remains of fishes, crocodiles, &c.

Climate—Sub-Tropical.

* For the information of the non-geological reader, the note below is affixed:—

Post-Pliocene	After more recent dawn.
Pliocene	More recent dawn.
Miocene	Less recent dawn.
Eocene	Recent dawn.

In allusion to the dawn of the present species of animal life, a few of which existed at the Eocene period, more at the Miocene, still more at the Pliocene, and nearly all at the Post-Pliocene epoch.

PLASTIC CLAY.

Sand, shingle, mottled clays, loam, lignite, breccia, sub-sulphate of Alumina and Gypsum, &c., at Binstead, Castle-Goring, Felpham, Highdown Hill, Furze Hill, Hove, Seaford Cliff-end, and Castle Hill, Newhaven, with Potamides, Ostrea, Cyrena, Cyclas, Cytherea, Dicotyledonous wood, impressions of leaves, coniferous fruit, teeth of sharks, &c.

Climate—Tropical.

SECONDARY STRATA.

CRETACEOUS.

- 1.—CHALK WITH VEINS OF FLINTS.—Upper portion of the South Downs, containing pyrites, chalcedony and crystallized carbonate of lime, remains of zoophytes, Foraminifera, Crinoidea, Asteroidea, Echinoidea, Testacea, Crustacea, fishes, reptiles, serpents, wood, and marine plants. The sea beaches derived from the flints of this formation contain beautiful casts of the above fossils.
- 2.—CHALK WITHOUT FLINTS.—Lower portions of the South Downs containing similar fossils to the above, with calcareous spar.
- 3.—CHALK MARLS.—Base of the Downs, at Lewes, Hamsey, Southbourne, &c., containing pyrites, calcareous spar, Ammonites, Turrilites, Scaphlites, Echinites, crustaceans, and marine plants. Thickness of chalk and chalk-marls, 1,000 feet.
- 4.—UPPER GREEN SAND.—Beds of siliceous sand with cherty sandstone, at Southbourne, Steyning, and Bignor, with fossils of the chalk-marls.
- 5.—LOWER GREEN SAND.—Beds of sand of various hues, with layers of chert and indurated sand-stone, at Pevensey, Langney Point, Ditchling, Stone-pound Gate, Hassocks Gate, &c., with casts of Hamites, Ammonites, Nautili, Gervilliae, Trigoniae, Patillae, Modiolae, Venericardiæ, Cuculleæ, and Pholadomyæ.

Climate of the Cretaceous Epoch—Warm, Temperate.

WEALDEN FORMATION.

- 1.—WEALD CLAY, with beds of Sussex marble, at Ditchling, St. John's Common, Friar's Oak, Plumpton Green, Laugh-ton, West Grinstead, and Petworth, with Paludinae, Cypris faba, Cyrena, Estheria, fishes and saurians. Thickness, 600 feet.
- 2.—HASTINGS SAND AND TILGATE LIMESTONE.—Ferruginous sands and sandstone, clay, shale, lignite, and ironstone, at Hastings, Rye, Eridge Park, Fletching, Eastgrinstead,



Worth, Tilgate Forest, and Horsham, containing remains of the *Iguanodon*, *Megalosaurus*, *Hylaeosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Crocodile*, *Turtle*, *Pterodactyle*, fishes, shells of the genera *Unio*, *Paludina*, *Cyrena*, *Cyclas*, *Melania*, *Melanopsis*, *Chelonians* of the genera *Trionyx* and *Emys*, *Palms*, and *arborescent ferns*. Thickness, 740 feet.

- 3.—ASHBURNHAM BEDS.—Mottled, white, and red clay, with sandstone, at Arthur's Wood, near Battle, Brightling, Burwash, Pounceford, Hurstgreen, and Rotherfield, with casts of *Cyclas*, *cyclades*, *mytilus*, *Psammobia*, *Melanopsis*, and *Paludina*, Carbonized vegetables, *Equiseta*, *Sphenopterites*, and other ferns; remains of crocodiles, reptiles, turtles, and fishes.

Climate—Tropical.

THE RECENT.

This world of ours has ever been, as it is now, in a state of perpetual motion; possessing the life-giving principle of creation and destruction impressed upon it by the fiat of its great Creator, viz., the power of destroying the Old to form the New, by sub-aerial and fluviate action, pulverizing the rocks, carrying their contents by stream and river into the sea, and forming new continents from the wrecks of the old! Relatively speaking time is nothing. Cycles are but as moments; millions of ages but as days. Steadily, and almost imperceptibly, the great revolutions of the earth are produced. The ocean tears down the cliffs, grinds the flints into pebbles, gravel, and sand; spreads out the softer materials over its immense basin, layer by layer, in which it entombs the organisms of life, and after the lapse of innumerable ages, the internal fires of the earth elevate the strata above the surface of the sea, and another world commences its ever changing career. The restless sea is thus the creative mother of the land; when the latter becomes effete she takes it in her loving bosom, and re-infuses within it the wondrous spirit of life. Since the period when the present world emerged from its watery cradle, she has been continually giving and receiving presents from her child, the earth. Cities, towns, and villages, fields, arable lands and forests, alluvial tracts and lofty cliffs, along the whole length of our Sussex-coast have disappeared beneath her watery domain. At her command, her obedient tributaries, estuary, river, and stream, have silted up their beds, which have become dry lands, the support of flocks and herds, and fields of graceful corn. If we penetrate into, and examine, the silt of our Sussex Levels, we shall obtain indisputable proofs of the slowness of this process. The silt descends to the depth of thirty feet in the Lewes Levels, yet from

the discovery of coins at Beddingham and other places, the increase has only been as many inches since the reign of the Emperor Domitian!

The soil upon which we tread is a recent deposit, and yet, what ages must have past since it first commenced! From this, one single step down the highway of time brings us within the confines of another world, that of

THE POST-PLIOCENE.

This was the period of the drift, the Glacial Epoch, when beds of gravel and flints, coombe-rock, breccia and brick-loam, lying in hollows and fissures of the Downs, and even upon some of their summits, and over the surface of the lower lands, were deposited through the agency of icebergs and stormy waves, which piled up the mass of partly stratified materials constituting the Brighton Cliffs. That period when the land was continually sinking and rising in and out of its ocean bed, when vast forests and fertile valleys existed where the English Channel now flows, uniting this island with the Continent, there browsed the mammoth, the rhinoceros, the goat and reindeer, the ox, and the horse; and there the sabre-toothed tiger, the cave-lion, hyena and bear prowled and preyed. But what renders this deposit so highly interesting is the important fact of its ushering Man into this world of life; of being the birth-world and cradle of the human race! The remains of what we believe to have been Paleolithic man, enclosed in a rude coffin, formed of four hewn trunks of the oak tree fastened together by oaken pegs, was discovered at a great depth in the blue silt of Beeding Levels. The skull was stained blue, and the bones were filled with blue phosphate of iron. Two ancient canoes, hewn out of a solid oak, with no metal fastenings, have also been discovered, the one now in the British Museum, found in the Arun Levels, the other in the mud by the sea-shore opposite Heene Lane, near Worthing; the latter containing several Post-Pliocene shells. Since that olden time, our Sussex land has subsided and been again elevated far above its former level.* The beach, washed by a Post-Glacial sea, is now framed in the Brighton Cliffs from ten to fifteen feet above the present one, and in the coombe-rock reposing upon this beach, the remains of the mammoth, ox, horse, and deer, have been found, and those of the Greenland whale in the sands beneath it. From this deposit to

* The most elevated portions of these beds are upwards of 200 feet above the level of the sea, in the Temple Field, Brighton, which fully proves that the whole district has been raised to that height since the Post-Pliocene Epoch.

THE MIDDLE EOCENE

of Bracklesham and Selsey, there is an immense gap in the strata of Sussex. Pliocene, Miocene, and Upper Eocene are all absent, the "drift" in these places resting conformably upon the Middle Eocene. Walk along the shore through Bracklesham Bay at the ebb of the tide, and you will perceive the tertiary beds laid bare by the encroaching sea. The shells, with which these clays are so thickly studded, are in so brittle a condition that it requires the greatest care and much experience to preserve them whole. These strata extend from Bracklesham to Selsey and Pagham, and beneath the sea to Bognor, where a line of rocks, visible at low water, reveals the true characteristics of the

LONDON CLAY,

containing microscopical shells, nummulites, corals, remains of fishes, crocodiles, sharks, the *Lophiodon*, a tapir-like animal, and wood resembling that of the cocoa-nut. The nummulite was so abundant in the Eocene seas as to enter into the composition of the mountain ranges of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and to stamp in legible characters upon their walls the epoch of their creation!

Opposite the mill at Felpham lies a small patch of the Lower Eocene beds, and from thence to Brighton there is no more of this formation by the sea shore. On Furze Hill, in the parish of Hove, there is an outlyer of

THE PLASTIC CLAY,

through which flows a chalybeate spring, celebrated for its medicinal effects. The Post Pliocene formation, upon which the town of Brighton stands, everywhere reveals the wreck and ruin of these strata, but nowhere more fully than in the neighbouring Temple Field. Here the tertiary sands and clays are mingled confusedly with chalk, flints, breccia, sub-sulphate of alumina, and gypsum, nearly the whole being in a ruinous condition. The sub-sulphate of alumina is found in irregular patches about twelve feet from the surface, but, in common with the flints, so brittle as to crumble at the slightest pressure. The breccia dug up at the depth of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet is very peculiar. In some pieces the core is completely destroyed by chemical heat, and in others filled with lenticular crystals of gypsum, while others are ornamented with botryoidal and reniform crystallizations, coated with a bloom, varying in colour from reddish brown to yellow ochre and olive green. Some specimens so closely resemble slag as to deceive all but the initiated.

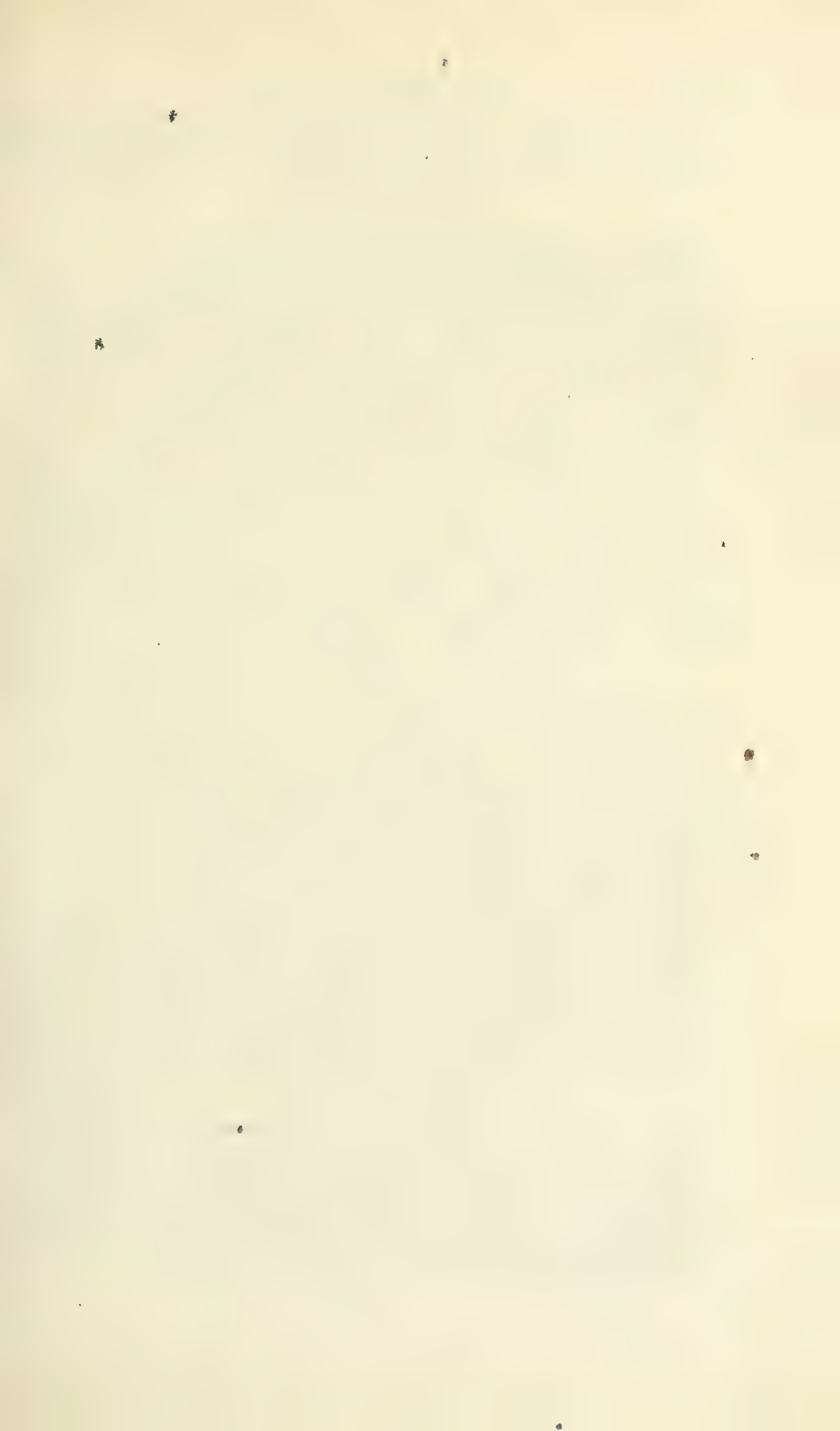
The section of Plastic and Mottled Clay in Newhaven Cliffs clearly reveals the origin of the heterogeneous mass composing the Temple Field. This consists of sand and pebbles, coarse rock, composed of oyster shells, foliated blue clay, with innumerable shells and sharks' teeth; brown marl, with impressions of leaves, wood, and cones of the palm tribe, casts of potamidæ and cyclades; lignite; blue clay with sulphur-coloured marl, including gypsum, crystalized and fibrous; sand of various colours; breccia of pebbles and angular flints impregnated with iron, forming a hard conglomerate; and ochraceous clay, containing hydrate and sub-sulphate of alumina with gypsum. On the opposite end of the bay, Cliff-end, Seaford, the sands of this interesting deposit, reposing on breccia *in situ* four feet thick, rise to the height of fifty feet. Palms, screw pines, cocoa-nuts, nautili, sea-snakes, crocodiles, and turtles, prove the climate of the lower Eocene world to have been tropical, at which time England was most probably an archipelago.

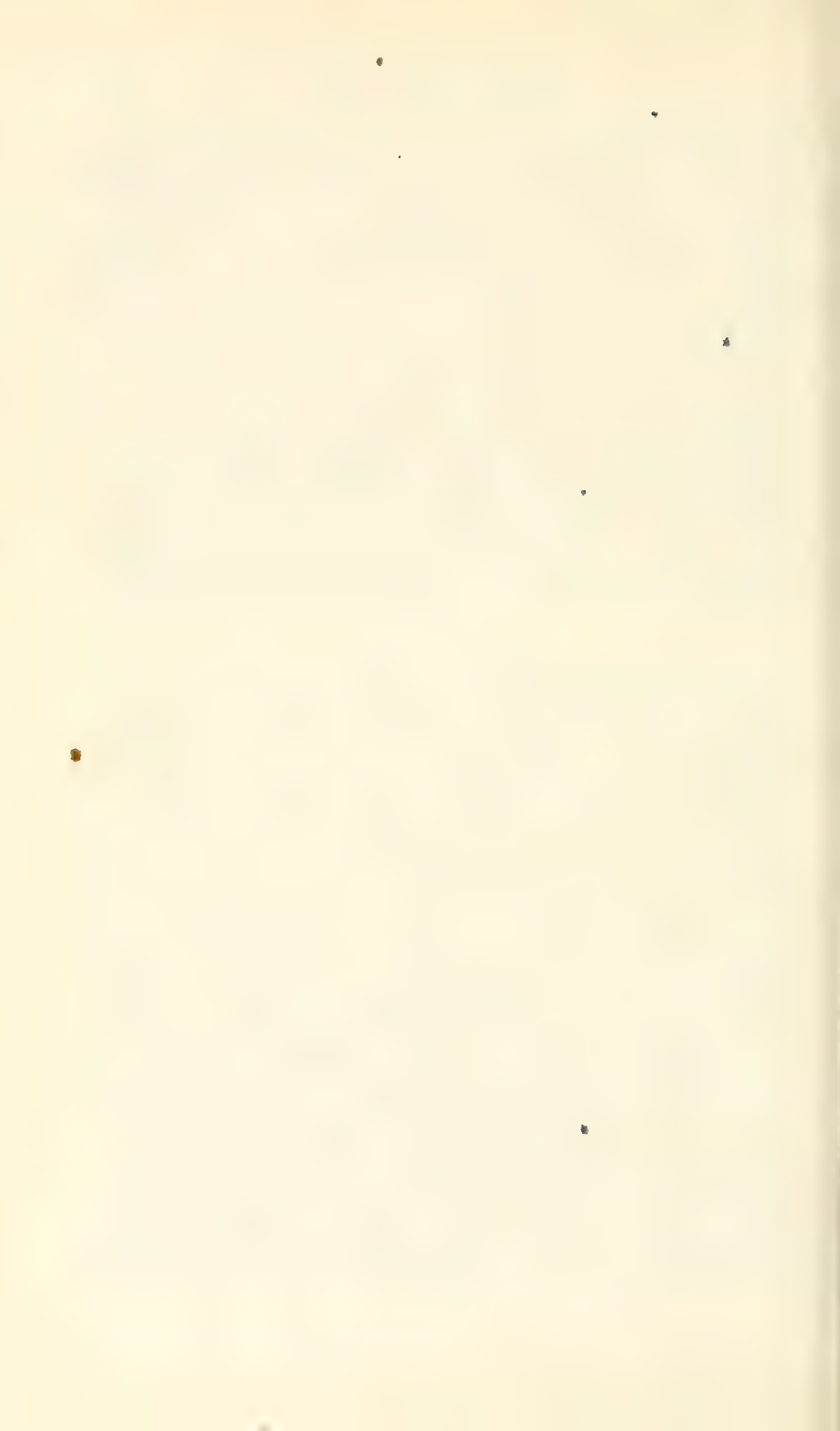
Down, lower down the ladder of Time—the descent being difficult through the removal of several steps—we enter the Secondary Worlds, and stand upon

THE CRETACEOUS STRATA,

the foundation upon which we dwellers on the South Downs “live, move, and have our being.” The Tertiary beds are rare in Sussex, the Cretaceous everywhere, for the Wealden are members of this series. And what is chalk, which composes the grand old hills and the undulating valleys of our Downs? It is the dust of life! nearly every atom being so minute an organism that 10,000,000 are contained in every pound's weight. Then what myriads of beings must have lived and died to build up the cretaceous strata! How sublime the idea that beings so infinitesimally small can build up worlds so vast, in whose remains are entombed sponges, stone-lilies, star-fishes, sea-urchins, the lobster tribe, fishes, reptiles, and turtles, which, with the contour of hill, undulating coombe, and excavated valley, proclaim the cloud-capped Downs to have been, in the days of old, the basin of a deep sea. Beneath these strata lie the chalk-marls and the Upper Greensand, succeeded by the Gault and the Lower Greensand, formed at an earlier epoch by the same ocean, when the Weald was sinking down foot by foot to receive the immense burden heaped upon it.

A fine section of these strata was obtained in digging the Warren Farm Well, near the Brighton Race Course, reaching the enormous depth of 1285 feet. The thickness of chalk and chalk-marls was 968 feet; Upper Green Sand, seven feet; Gault, 307½ feet, upwards of 204 feet deeper than the older Geologist





had surmised; Lower Green Sand, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Passing through the Lower Green Sand, extending in some places to 800 feet, we arrive at

THE WEALDEN FORMATION.

Let us in imagination, if not in reality, stand upon the highest point of the South Downs, Ditchling Beacon, and gaze over the rich and fertile valley extending to the high hills of Surrey and Kent looming in the distance. This valley was once an estuary of the sea into which a mighty river poured its waters, mingled with the flora and fauna of the oolitic world. And this escarpment, rushing precipitously into the valley below, a steep cliff, whose base was laved by the waters of an ancient sea, which scooped out the superincumbent strata, extending from Folkestone in Kent to Petersfield in Hampshire, and back from Petersfield to Eastbourne in Sussex, the whole area forming an irregular triangle. The hills stretching from east to west through the middle of this valley of denudation and elevation, form an anticlinal axis, that is, the strata dip in opposite directions, encircling the Forest Ridge with zones or belts of Weald Clay, Lower Green Sand, Gault, and Upper Green Sand, to the rim of the chalk at the extreme ends of the valley.

The Wealden Strata are of fresh water origin, deposited by a river flowing through the country of the *Iguanodon*, and its Saurian contemporaries, teeming with thick jungles, composed of graceful and arborescent ferns, conifers, and cycadea; high sunny river-banks, where basked herbivorous Saurians, gigantic and terrible; while bat-like *Pterodactyles* rose on colossal pinions and fanned the sultry air. Fish with enamelled and plaited scales sported in the sparkling waters of that ancient river, while myriads of *Paludina*, *Unio*, *Cyclas*, and *Cyprides*, swarmed in its muddy bed, or about the marshy land, associated with the Estherian *Phyllopods*, and the *Ostracoda*. But now jungles and trees, saurian reptiles and flying lizards, enamelled fishes, leaf-footed and minute shell-clad crustaceans, marsh snails, *unio*, *cyclas* and *cyprides*, mingled with the ruins of that mighty continent, swept pell-mell into the estuary of that broad river, have been metamorphosed by the hand of Time into laminated beds of clay, marble, and sandstone to the depth of 1,340 feet!

How and when was this Wealden Valley denuded of the cretaceous strata, and the Forest Ridge of the Weald Clay and some portions even of the Hastings Sand? Chalk, flints, gault, green sands, and Weald clay have been bodily removed to the depth of more than 2,000 feet, and the strata elevated to an immense height, so as to bring the crest of Crowborough Beacon

to within a few feet of the highest summit of the South Downs. This upheaval changed the course of the Sussex rivers, which, previous to that event, flowed eastward, but the elevation of the Wealden fissured the chalk hills on either side of the valley, and through these transverse fissures the rivers now flow from their sources in the Forest Ridge northward into the Thames, and southward into the English Channel. The work of denudation was the work of ages, and it has been ascertained by Sir Charles Lyell to have commenced before the deposition of the oldest Eocene beds, and probably before the formation of the Maestrecht strata, or during their deposition, as rolled pebbles of chalk-flints are abundant in parts of that formation, which overlies the white chalk, shewing how early the chalk was upraised from deep water and exposed to aqueous abrasion.

But how was the denudation accomplished? As the strata rose dome-like above the surface of the ocean, they were most probably pared off by the waves, aided by atmospheric action; the softer materials more effectually, hence the deep-grooved valleys on the gault and weald-clay, but the chalk, greensands, sandstone and limestone resisting the denuding power of the waves, now form the ridges and abrupt descents which face the anticlinal axis, the latter being caused by the falling in of these strata after the waters had scooped out the underlying clays. Everywhere throughout the valley is the denuding force visible. The high rocks of Tunbridge Wells, the Uckfield rocks, the Great upon Little at Ardingly, the lake overhung by sandstone rocks at Fletching, the Hastings Cliffs, the romantic Shepherd's Glen and Lovers' Seat at Fairlight, all clearly reveal the denuding power of the waves: how they scooped out deep gorges in the softer material, and undermined and broke down the harder, wearing away the friable rocks and leaving those of a more compact substance resting upon them, so as to excite our astonishment at the wondrous laws which God has made, both to create and to destroy worlds!

In concluding this brief sketch of the Geology of Sussex, we would impress upon the reader's mind that time works slowly, but effectively: that all the mighty revolutions of the globe, organic and inorganic, are the work of Ages. The building up of the fossiliferous rocks to a height of twenty three miles, the upheaval of the mountain ranges, the scooping out of the basins of the ocean, the subsidence of the liquid fires that once raged in and overflowed the craters of extinct volcanoes, the uprising of coral islands from the ocean's depths, and their conversion into Continents; their degrada-



tion, and the formation of deltas inch by inch from their *debris*; the introduction and extinction of species; the revolution of sun and planets around a central sun, and stellar systems around a central system; and finally the creation and destruction of Worlds. Though each of these phenomena has probably occupied from thousands to hundreds of thousands and millions of years, yet the movement of the second hand upon the face of Eternity's Dial has, to the Great Creative Spirit, whose will is law, been wholly imperceptible.

In connection with my friend Mr. Howell's Geological Sketch, it is appropriate to say a few words on the RIVERS of Sussex. I have studied the subject with much care and attention, and in Vols. xv. and xvi. of the "Sussex Collections," have printed papers containing all I could collect concerning the sources, tributaries, courses, and debouchures of the Sussex rivers, and the associations connected with the more remarkable spots upon their banks.

The easternmost river of the county is the *Rother*, which rises at, and gives name to, Rotherfield. Its former outlet was near Hythe in Kent, but it now debouches at the thriving port of Rye. As I have remarked in the body of this work, the tendency of the Atlantic wave has caused much change in the outlets of our rivers, and the accumulation of shingle has driven the waters towards the east, at the back of the beach. This was remarkably exemplified in the case of the Rother. Proceeding towards the west, our next river is the *Asten*, which formerly made the "Port" of Hastings, now no longer a port. It rises at Battle, but the stream is quite inconsiderable. The *Ashburn* rises a little northward of Ashburnham, and gives name to that ancient parish. At the distance of a few miles (at Pevensey) it falls noiselessly into the English Channel, no visible outlet or harbour existing. The *Cuckmere* is so called from its debouchure in a level two miles east of Seaford. This level was anciently a "mere" or lake, and now during winter floods it assumes that appearance. It rises in the parishes of Heathfield and Waldron. Still travelling westward we reach the *Ouse*, which rises at Ardingly, and has affluents from Slaugham and many other points, especially

what is called the *Uckfield River*. Passing through Lewes it now reaches Newhaven, its natural outlet, though for centuries it met the sea at Seaford. Between Lewes and Newhaven, the *Ritch*, originating from the neighbourhood of Laughton, Firle, and other points, joins the high stream, and a number of waters flow concurrently into the Channel. A little river formerly giving name to the Hundred of *Wellsbourne*, now corrupted to Whalesbone, rose at Patcham, a few miles north of Brighton, and passed by Preston through the now great watering-place at a depressed spot still known as *Pool-valley*. Few traces of it are observable, except in heavy rains, when the stream (sometimes inconveniently) appears upon the surface, though usually it passes through drains into the sea. The next river is the *Adur*, which gave name to the Roman "Portus Adurni." This river, which ramifies like a tree, is best explained by the map prefixed to this work. Its natural outlet is Shoreham, but, by the force of the south-west winds, it now reaches the sea at Kingston-Buci, nearly two miles eastward of that town. The *Arun* rises in the neighbourhood of Horsham, and after receiving as an affluent the *Western Rother* (by far the most beautiful river of Sussex) near Pulborough, passes by a serpentine course to Arundel, to which it gives name, and thence to its port at Littlehampton. The *Lavant* is a very small stream, which rises a few miles north of Chichester, partly encircles that ancient city, and reaches the sea at Dellquay. The *Ems*, a very small but beautiful stream, rises near Stoughton, and debouches at Emsworth, just over the Sussex border.

The Forest Ridge is a considerable Watershed, and hence, while the general tendency of Sussex rivers is southward, a few minor streams send their waters to the north, and form affluents to the Thames and Medway. These are the *Mole*, rising near Worth; the *Medway*, whose sources are near East Grinstead and Crowborough; and the *Tees*, which has its rise near Ticehurst.

The principal sources of Sussex history and topography which have appeared in print are given in three painstaking articles

in Vols. xv., xvi., and xvii. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," by Geo. Slade Butler, Esq., F.S.A. Of course, the basis of the history of this and the other counties of England, is the "Britannia" of Camden, whose remarkable work needs no commendation from my humble pen. Leland, his topographical predecessor, has little to say respecting Sussex. Our poetical topographer, Drayton, in his "Polyolbion," to me one of the grandest of English poems, gives a good account of our rivers, which is not only geographically correct, but full of noble diction and fine sentiment. Sir William Dugdale furnishes us with much interesting information in his "History of Imbanking and Draining," especially in connection with the eastern part of the county. In the last century Sir William Burrell, Bart. (born 1733, died 1796), undertook, at a large outlay of labour and expense, to collect materials for a full history of the county. He spent great part of his life in the pursuit, but his work was never completed. At his death his Collections became, by bequest, the property of the nation, and they are now carefully preserved in the British Museum.

Several small compilations on the general history of the county, but of little value, appeared in the 18th century; and it was not until the beginning of the present century that any attempt to produce a copious History of Sussex (as to the western division only) was made. The Duke of Norfolk patronized the undertaking, and the Rev. James Dallaway, M.A., F.S.A., was the author of the work. He lived to see the completion of the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel, but not long enough to carry out the entire design. His mantle fell upon the shoulders of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, also M.A., and F.S.A., who wrote the history of the Rape of Bramber, thus completing the design. "The History of Western Sussex," forming three lordly tomes, is associated with misfortunes. The first and second volumes were destroyed by fire at the printing offices, a few copies only being rescued. Mr. Cartwright reprinted the Rape of Arundel after having completed that of Bramber, and these two volumes, though scarce, are not so rare as the Rape of Chichester, of which only about sixty copies exist. He is a fortunate man who possesses the whole work, which, in spite

of various blemishes, is a valuable addition to County History. The first attempt at a comprehensive account of the *whole* county was made by the Rev. Thomas Walker Horsfield, F.S.A., published in two quarto volumes by Mr. Baxter, of Lewes, in 1835, under the title of "The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex." This work, like the "Western Sussex" is well illustrated and useful. The various towns of the county have had numerous historians, for whom I must refer to Mr. G. S. Butler's articles above referred to.

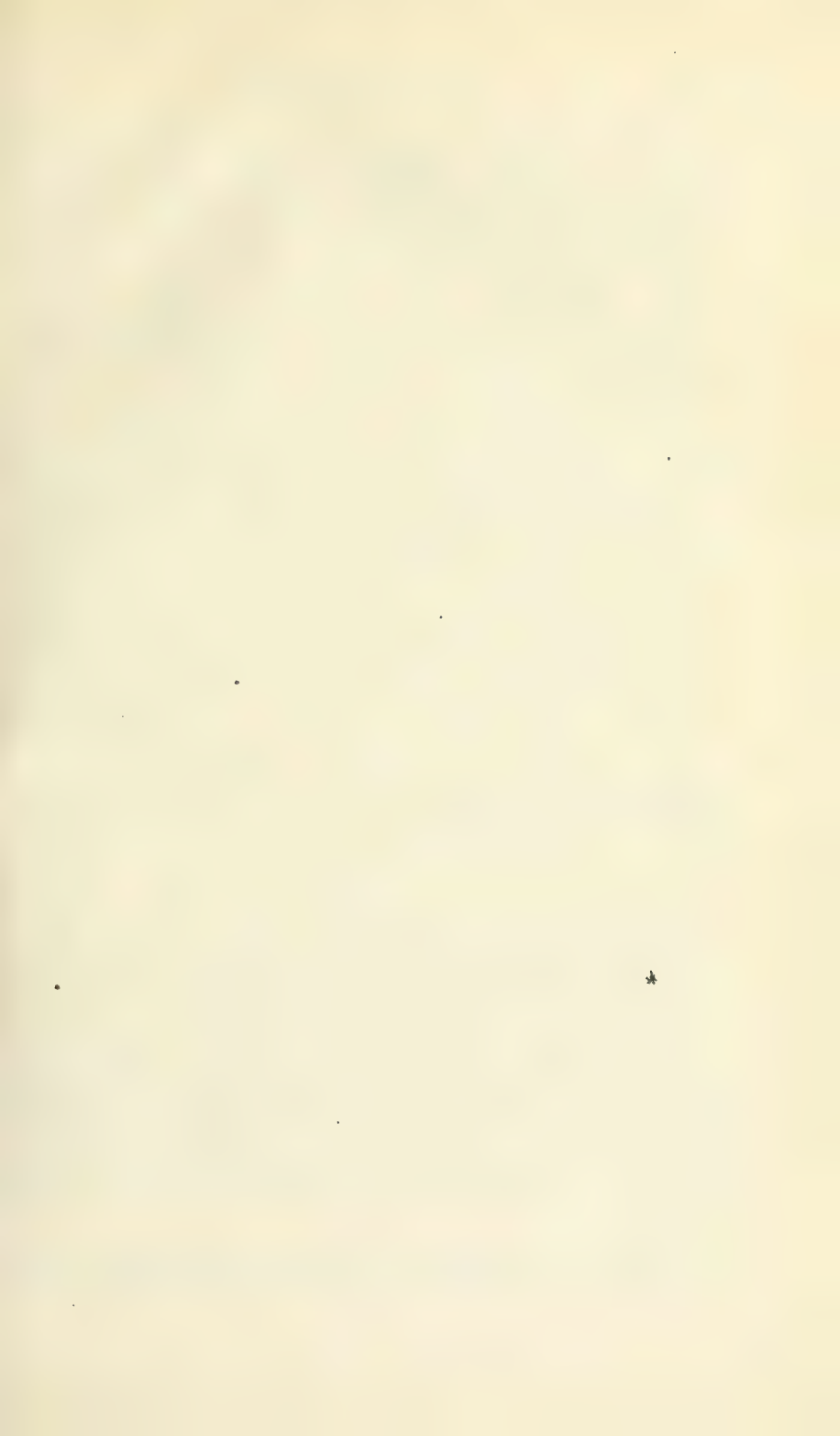
And now I introduce a few corrections and additions which have occurred to me during the progress of the printing, and which should be read before a general perusal of the work. I must add that in consequence of an oversight in one or two instances, the alphabetical arrangement of parishes has not been strictly observed.

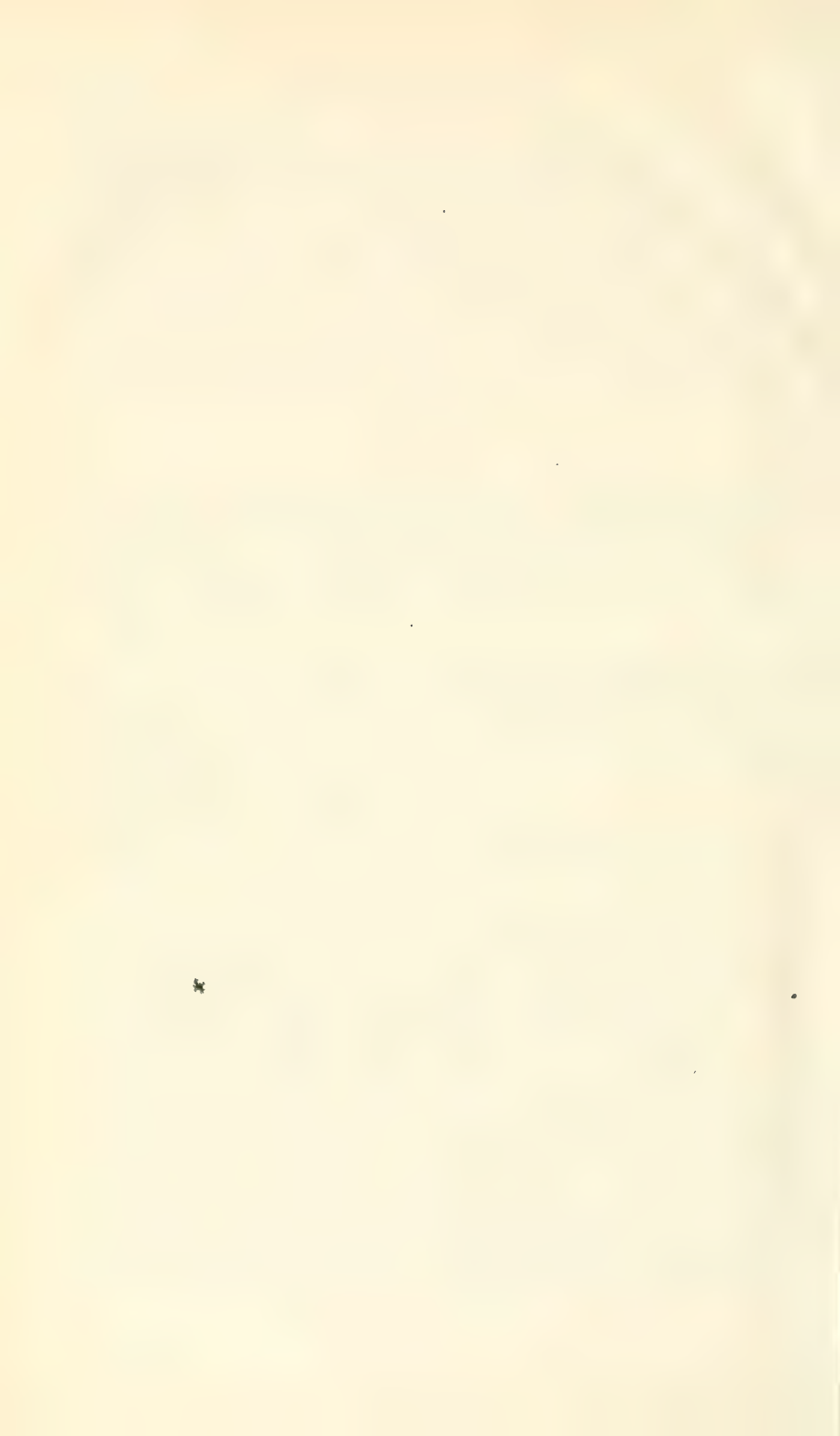
ARDINGLY. Wakehurst Place, the old mansion of the Culpepers, has been purchased by the Marchioness of Downshire, who is restoring it, and making large and expensive additions.—The first stone of the "Anglican" school which was laid by Earl Granville in 1864, will consist of two large quadrangles. The buildings will cover about three acres, and the estimated cost is more than £40,000.

BECKLEY. *Seats.* Woodgate, Kemp Berry, Esq. Chesnut Lodge is the very pleasant residence of Elgar Hicks, Esq.

BODIAM. There are some omissions in the account of the descent of the castle and manor. Sir Roger Lewknor left them to his three co-heiresses, two of whom afterwards enjoyed moieties. The names of Barentyne, Meryon and Bosville should have been mentioned. The Castle was *not* besieged by Sir William Waller, but had been in a state of decay long before his time. See my new edition of "Bodiam and its Lords," just published.

COWFOLD. (See p. 123.) Parknowle, the seat of W. P. Boxall, Esq., is seated on an elevated well-wooded site, and is one of the finest modern houses in Sussex. It is erected from designs by the proprietor. Its chief front has a southern aspect, and is 130 feet in length. There are terraces to both the south and east fronts, from which charming views on every hand can be obtained. That of the South Downs is delightful. Internally, the house is very commodious. The principal entrance opens upon the central hall, 60 feet by 23, with corridors running east





and west, communicating with the chief apartments. The tower is nearly 80 feet high. In addition to these natural and architectural beauties there is, within, a collection of pictures, including choice examples of the Dutch and English schools, one feature of which is a series of portraits of historic, literary, and scientific men, especially of living persons eminent in their various pursuits, connected with Sussex. There is a fine historical picture by Gaspar de Crayon, representing Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and sister of Charles I., with her family, distributing gifts to the poor. This may be regarded as quite a *national* picture. Among other paintings may be mentioned two fine ones by Morland: The Shelter from the Storm, and The Smugglers; The boy slaying the goose for the golden egg, by Opie; Landscape, by Wilson, with figures by Zuccarelli; Portraits of the daughter of Henry VII., by Zuccherro; John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. and II., whose collection, left to Dr. Ashmole, was the basis of the Ashmolean at Oxford—a most interesting picture; Cowper, by Romney, from Hayley's collection at Felp-ham; a fine portrait of Dr. Matthias, by Hogarth; Dr. Warren (who attended Dr. Johnson on his death-bed), by Gainsborough; David Garrick, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Mrs. Siddons, by Romney; The Duke of Wellington, by Count D'Orsay; The charge of the light brigade at Balaklava, by Barker; Earls Cardigan, Lucan, &c., &c.*

EAST GRINSTEAD.—An establishment called the “Convent of St. Margaret,” conducted on semi-Romish principles, was opened in July, 1870. As yet it is only partly built, at a cost of £15,000, but a “sisterhood” is in possession.

HURST GREEN. In some of the earlier articles for post-town, Hurst Green, read Hawkhurst.

ORE.—The old church having fallen to decay, and the population of the parish having largely increased, it was deemed desirable to erect a new church. The old building was destroyed except the tower, which was left as a memento. The new church of St. Helen was consecrated in September, 1870. It is a handsome edifice, and has a tower and spire rising to the height of 110 feet, visible for many miles round. It is pleasant to record the fact that the cost of the building (£5,000) was defrayed by the Rector, who had previously built Christ Church for the convenience of a portion of his parishioners, also at his own expense. Let the people of Ore, after thanking God for his mercies, also thank

* I have departed from my “*compendious*” principle in this case, because Mr. Boxall's Collection has not been noticed by Sussex topographers.

the beneficent Rector for these noble gifts to the parish. Such an instance of liberality deserves to be put on permanent record.

The name of this parish is clearly Anglo-Saxon, *Or*, (the O being long), signifies an entrance, or the beginning of something. Perhaps this may allude to the geographical position of the place, as Ore is the spot where we first see the opening from the coast to the Weald.

WESTFIELD. Oaklands, in this parish, is a very convenient modern mansion, in a park of 120 acres, agreeably undulated and timbered. It contains an excellent library and some valuable pictures and other works of art.

Now, it becomes my pleasant duty to return my very sincere thanks to the gentlemen who have assisted me in the production of these volumes. First, to my friend Mr. James Howell, for his excellent geological sketch of the county; then to the numerous clergy and gentry of Sussex, who have afforded me ready and willing aid; and last, but not least, I am indebted to my friend Mr. Samuel Evershed, who, with a great amount of pains and labour, undertook to go through the first twenty volumes of the "Collections" of the Sussex Archæological Society, for the purpose of making an Index to each parochial article. At the end of the second volume will be found a general index of the Papers published by the Society. Among the many thousands of statements embodied in these volumes, errors of fact will doubtless be detected; but it cannot be expected that any work of this nature should be absolutely correct in every particular. Mere typographical errors I do not specify,—and I hope they are but few, thanks to my friend Mr. G. P. Bacon, who has been a most careful ally in the production of these volumes.

M. A. L.

September, 1870.





HISTORY OF SUSSEX.

ADVERSANE. (See Billingshurst.)

ALBOURNE.

Vulgo, *Ahburn*; a parish in the Hundred of Tipnoake, Rape of Bramber; distant about two miles from Hurst-Pierpoint, its post-town. Railway station, Hassock's, distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Union, Cuckfield. Population in 1811, 293; in 1861, 341. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £300; Patron, Rev. J. Goring, of Wiston; Incumbent, Rev. Wm. Smith Dear, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1605. Acreage, 1,740. *Chief Landowners*, Rev. J. Goring and William Borrer, Esq. *Seat*, Lanehurst, T. Coppard, Esq.

The manor-house called Albourne Place was formerly the residence of the family of Juxon, of which family was Archbishop Juxon, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold, and who is said to have retired hither occasionally after the death of his royal master. A tradition asserts that he once escaped a party of Parliamentary soldiers at this place by assuming the disguise of a bricklayer ("Worthies of Sussex," p. 81). The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1853. It consists of a nave, chancel, and a wooden turret, with one bell inscribed to St. Mary.

[S. A. C. Marchants of, xi, 67. Church, xii, 104. Roman remains at, xiv, 176. Bells, xvi, 197. Place, xvi, 392. Archbishop Juxon, *ibid.* Rushbrook and Alderburne, streamlets, xvi, 252. Bishop Henshaw's lands in, xix, 107.]

AMBERSHAM, NORTH. (See Farnhurst.)

AMBERSHAM, SOUTH. (See Easebourne.)

ANGMERING.

Domesday, *Angmering*: a parish in the Hundred of Poling; Rape of Arundel; distant four miles east from Littlehampton; post-town, Arundel; there is a Railway station of the South Coast line in the parish. Population in 1811, 793; in 1861, 953. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £350; Patroness, Lady Peechell; Incumbent, Rev. J. Bond Orme, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1560. Acreage, 4,200. *Chief Landowners*, The Duke of Norfolk, Lady Peechell, D. Lyon, Esq., Mrs. Gratwicke, and R. A. Warren, Esq. *Seats*, Ham House, Stone House, &c.

Angmering, which is mentioned in King Alfred's will as Angmeringum, was formerly three distinct parishes, known as East and West Angmering and Bargeham; but these have long been consolidated. Angmering was long dependent upon the Abbey of Fécamp in Normandy, and afterwards on the nunnery of Sion in Middlesex. At the Dissolution, the property was granted to the ancient Sussex family of Palmer, who built New Place, *temp.* Elizabeth. Angmering Park, which is beautifully wooded, lies principally in this parish, and belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. It is related in Fuller's "Worthies" that the three brothers, Sir John, Sir Thomas, and Sir Henry Palmer, sons of Sir Edward Palmer, of this parish (all knighted by Henry VIII.), were produced at one birth, and on three successive Sundays, their mother having been "a full fortnight inclusively in labour." However the scepticism of modern science may doubt the possibility, there appears to be good historical evidence of the fact. Bargeham church had fallen to decay before the Reformation. In that district of the existing parish of Angmering is Ham, for more than three centuries the estate of a branch of the ancient family of Gratwicke. It formerly had a chapel. The churches of East Angmering and West Angmering were almost contiguous. That of East Angmering, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, has long disappeared. The present church (St. Margaret), consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, including various styles from Early English to Perpendicular. The date 1507 is inscribed on the tower. There are inscriptions to the Gratwicke family, and a brass (despoiled of its figure) to *Ellen Baker*, 1508, &c. The church was almost entirely rebuilt at the cost of W. K. Gratwicke, Esq., of Ham House, in 1852. On the West side of the parish, considerable remains of a Roman villa, with a bath, hypocaust, &c., were discovered in 1819.

[S. A. C. Tortington Priory, xi, 110. Churches of, xii, 82. Bargeham in, xii, 83. xiii, 137. xvii, 78. Palmers of, xiii, 53. xv, 104. xvi, 291. Gratwicke, of Ham, xiii, 253. New Place, xv, 104. xvi, 291. Martin's Charity, xvi, 37. Church Bells, xvi, 197. Arun, tribu-



tary of, xvi, 259. Dudley family, xvii, 78. Park, xviii, 121. Charles II. flight of, xviii, 121.]

ALCISTON.

Domesday, *Alsitone*; formerly, in the vulgar tongue, *Ahson*; a South-Down parish, in the Hundred to which it gives name; Rape of Pevensey; distant seven miles south-east from Lewes, its post-town; its Railway station is Berwick, distant about two miles. Union, West-firle. Population in 1811, 233; in 1861, 220. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with Selmeston. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1575. Acreage, 2,079. *Chief Landowner*, Viscount Gage.

The manor was part of the original endowment of Battle Abbey by William the Conqueror. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir John Gage, K.G., from whom it has descended to Lord Viscount Gage. Alciston Place, long a principal *grange* to the great Abbey of Battle, afterwards became a seat of a branch of the Gages. It contains some interesting architectural features, and is now the residence of Mr. William Madgwick, the gentleman-tenant of the estate. The family of Middleton had, in the 17th century, a mansion in this parish. The church, which consists of nave and chancel, with a dovecote at the west end of the roof, has Early English and later features, and in the chancel are two piscinæ. Of the two bells, one is dedicated to St. Agatha. Lullington, now a distinct parish, and locally disjoined, was anciently a chapelry of this—"Aleystone cum capellâ de Lullynton," 1341.

[S. A. C. Anecdote of Master Palk, xiii, 230. Bells, xvi, 197. Connection with Battle Abbey, xvii, 24, 27. Civil Marriages at Glynde, xix, 202. William Crosby, incumbent of, xx, 75.]

ALDINGBOURNE.

Domesday, *Aldingborne*; a parish in the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge; Rape of Chichester; distant about five miles from Chichester, its post-town. Railway station, Woodgate; Union, West Hamptnett. Population in 1811, 636; in 1861, 772. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £350; Patron, the Dean of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Geo. F. Daniell, M.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 3,069. *Seats*, Aldingbourne House, Rd. Hasler, Esq.; Nyton Park, C. P. Peckham, Esq.; Norton House, C. Buckle, Esq.

This ancient parish was part of the endowment of the Saxon see of Selsey, and is mentioned in Domesday as having

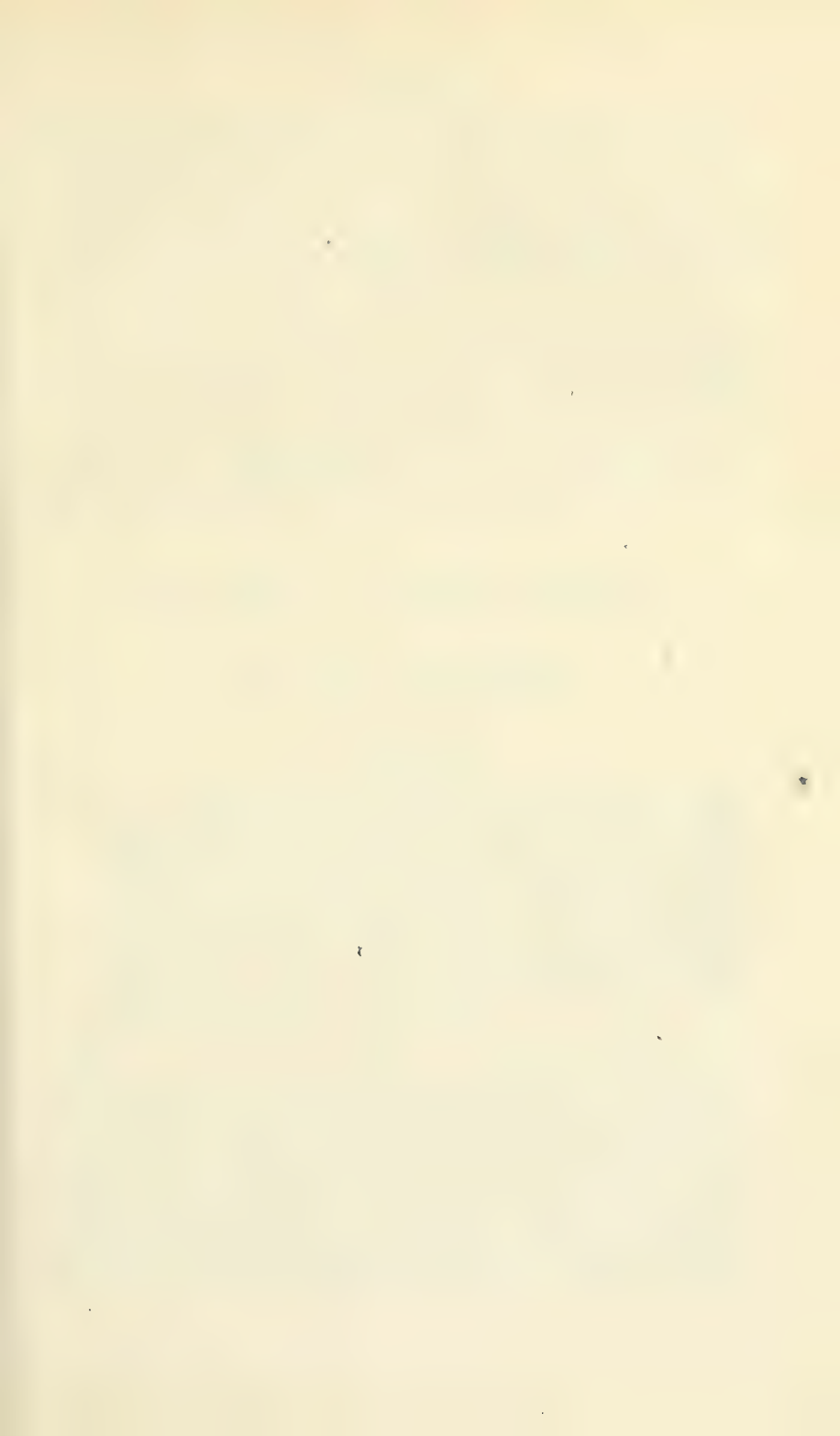
had a church and three ministri. The Bishop of Chichester had a mansion and park here, of sufficient importance to give hospitality to King John, and King Edward I. The park, which was of large extent, was not disparked until the 17th century. The Bishops had here a large *Staurum* or farmstead for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. The mansion was destroyed by Sir Wm. Waller's forces during the civil wars. The parish comprises the hamlets of Westergate, Norton, and Lidsey, in the last of which there was formerly a chapel. Many Roman remains (pottery, &c.) have been found at Westergate. Nyton, formerly a "grange" belonging to the neighbouring priory of Boxgrove, became in more recent times the seat of the family of Peckham. The church of St. Mary is of considerable antiquity. The chancel has a window of the 13th century, and sedilia; and there are other interesting ecclesiological features. The families of Benyon, Smyth, and Wyatt were formerly influential in this parish.

[S. A. C. Bishop's Manor, iii, 45. x, 56. xv, 27. King John at, i, 134. K. Edw. I. at, i, 137. Westergate, Roman remains at, viii, 288. xi, 130. Lidsey chapel, xii, 67. Wyatt family, xii, 90, 98. xiii, 303. Nyton, xv, 92. Smyth of, xvi, 50. Church bells, xvi, 197. Worth, in, xix, 119. Kempe, *ibid.*]

ALDRINGTON.

Domesday, *Eldretune*; a parish in the Hundred of Fishersgate, Rape of Lewes, distant two miles from Brighton, its post-town. Population in 1811, nil; in 1861, 7. Benefice a sinecure Vicarage in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxon; Incumbent, Rev. Edw. Warter, M.A. of that College. Acreage, 776. *Chief Landowners*, The Ingram family.

This has been considered by some antiquaries as the Roman "Portus Adurni." Notwithstanding several discoveries of Roman remains in the parish, there can be little doubt of the erroneousness of that claim, which must be decided in favour of Bramber. The sea has greatly encroached on the parish, which was for a time the port of the river Adur. The village, the importance of which had been decreasing *pari passu* with this encroachment, was still, about the year 1700, possessed of a population of 200, who inhabited a row of houses on the shore. According to Magna Britannia, in 1738 few of the houses remained, most of them having succumbed to the great storm of 1703, which did so much mischief on the Sussex coast. Even that low state of things went lower still, so that according to the census of 1831 the population of the parish was *two* only—the toll-gate keeper and his wife. The poor man, who had lost a leg,





also afterwards lost his partner, so that, taking into account his physical deficiency, the actual population of Aldrington was but $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inhabitant!

The church, which has long been in ruins, was, in 1402, the home of an anchorite or hermit, one Thomas Bolle, who in that year obtained the Bishop's license to seclude himself from the outer world in a certain habitation on the north side of the churchyard.

The prospects of Aldrington are rapidly improving, and there can be no doubt that within a few years the parish will become suburban to Brighton and Hove, and be eagerly sought after, not by recluses, but by persons of rank, fashion, and pleasure.

[S. A. C. Tho. Bolle, the hermit of, xii, 117 (*Turner*). Hist. of the parish, xii, 117. Encroachments of sea, xii, 118. Church, xii, 119. Roman remains, xii, 120. Portus Adurni (?), xiv, 177. Roman road, xix, 162, 164. Foggins of, xix, 201.]

ALDSWORTH. (A tything of Westbourne.)

ALDWICK. (See Pagham.)

ALFRISTON.

Domesday, *Aluriceston*; 14th century *Auston*, and later vulgo *Ahson-town*; a parish in the Hundred of Alceston; Rape of Pevensey; distant nine miles south-east from Lewes, its post-town. Railway station, Berwick, distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Union, Eastbourne. Population in 1811, 590; in 1861, 522. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £135; Patron, the Lord Chancellor; Incumbent, Rev. Ch. Bohun Smyth, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1512. (This, I believe, is the oldest parish register in England, it having been kept, *con amore*, by the vicar before the statute of Henry VIII., 1538.) Acreage, 2,425. *Chief Landowners*, The Duke of Devonshire and Viscount Gage.

This is the most remarkable of the small towns of the eastern part of the South Down district, and has many claims on the attention of the archæologist. Its geographical situation is very pleasant, in a fertile valley sheltered by a range of the Downs. Through this valley passes the river Cuckmere, navigable a few miles to the northward. The antiquities found in the parish and neighbourhood prove that, from the earliest period, the locality has been known, and cultivated. British gold coins of the rarest types have been discovered here. Roman coins in

considerable variety have also been brought to light; but the most noticeable numismatic feature of the district is the well-known "Alfriston find" of Anglo-Saxon pennies, by Mr. C. Ade, near Milton Court, in the adjacent parish of Arlington.

The etymology of the name Alfriston has led to the notion that the place was founded by the patriot King. It is not, however Alfred's, but Alfric's, *tūn*, as is clearly proved by the very words of Domesday, which assert that before the Conquest Alvrice held Alvriceston (that is his enclosure or settlement) from Earl Godwin.

Many barrows exist on the hills which surround this little town, and from these, from time to time, have been exhumed various British and Roman urns, and other remains of considerable interest. One of them, called the "Long Barrow," from its resemblance to an inverted ship has been regarded as the grave of a Danish viking. There are several medieval remains of interest in the town, particularly a mutilated market-cross, and an ancient inn called the Star, which has several antique carvings in wood of the early part of the 16th century, representing St. George and the Dragon, St. Giles, the badge of St. Richard of Chichester, and the supporters of the Dudleys, who, in the reign of Henry VII., had great influence in this part of Sussex. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large and handsome cruciform edifice of the 14th century, with a shingled spire; it was formerly dependent on the neighbouring priory of Michelham. Though singularly devoid of monuments to the dead, it is of great architectural interest. The eastern window is one of the finest in the county. In the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina of remarkable form, and on the opposite side is an Easter sepulchre or founder's tomb. For fuller details and opinions see Arch. Journ., v., 144, and Hussey's Churches.* In the churchyard are many altar-tombs to the Woodhams and other families, and a simple head-stone commemorates the fact that John Lower (born 1735) was the first person who navigated the little river Cuckmere with barges. Close to the church is an ancient vicarage of post and panel, a specimen of the lowly abodes with which our pre-Reformation clergy often contented themselves. Of the six bells in the tower, the only one that is ancient is dedicated to St. Augustine.

Among the distinguished inhabitants of this parish were Thomas Chowne, of Frogfircle, a lay theologian, who died in 1639, and his descendant of the same name, whose valuable collections relating to Sussex perished by an accidental fire which destroyed his mansion in 1765. ("Sussex Worthies," p. 86.) About the mid-

* See also some conjectures of mine on the probability of a very ancient church having existed here, in "Sussex Worthies," p. 319.

dle of the 18th century, Mr. Charles Pendrell, a descendant of one of the celebrated brothers of the Boscobel Oak, practised physic here, and rendered the christian name of Charles popular in the district. It is worthy of remark that the largest apple and the largest pear ever known in England, were grown here, the former by the late Mr. Chas. Brooker, the latter by T. F. Sanger, Esq.

[S. A. C. Saxon Coins, i, 38. Urns in tumulus, ii, 270. Star Inn, iv, 309. Implement from churchyard, v, 200. Pendrell of, x, 189. Elphick family, xii, 254. Church legend, xiii, 226. Virgins' garlands, xiii, 231. Brookers of, xiv, 263. xvii, 241. Church, xv, 42. Cuckmere river, xv, 159. Chowne family, xvi, 31, 48. xvii, 243. Webb, a quaker, xvi, 88. Church bells, xvi, 197. Battel Abbey, xvii, 54. Escape of Cromwellites, xvii, 151. Church-yard inscriptions, xvii, 240. Alfriston men in Cade's rebellion, xviii, 28. Civil marriages at Glynde, xix, 202.]

ALMODINGTON. (See Earnley.)

AMBERLEY.

Domesday, *Ambrelie*; a parish in the Hundred of West Easwirth, Rape of Arundel; distant five miles from that place, which is its post-town. Railway station, Amberley, distant about one mile from the village. Population in 1811, 444; in 1861, 456. Benefice, a Vicarage, with Houghton annexed, valued at £300; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Geo. A. Clarkson, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1560. Acreage, 2,900.

In the "Sussex Collections," vol. xvii., there is an exhaustive account of this interesting parish by the Rev. G. A. Clarkson. The river Arun divides it from Houghton, its ancient chapelry, at Houghton bridge, close to the railway station. A portion of the parish, including the long, straggling, and picturesque village, lies on somewhat elevated ground, where also the castle and church are situated; the lower portion is known as the "Amberley Wild Brooks" or marshes. The Arun here yields the trout celebrated by Izaak Walton and others. The manor dates from a very early period, and was an appendage to the see of Selsey. At the compilation of Domesday, the Bishop held it, and down to the present day it belongs, through a long succession of leases, to the see of Chichester. Many of the Bishops had their temporary residence here, and John de Langton (Ex-chancellor of Edward II.) who came to the see in 1305, greatly added to the earlier Norman structure.

Bishop Rede, in 1379, fortified it with great walls and a massive gateway as it now stands. In 1447 additional defences for the castle were authorized, with power to empark 2,000 acres of wood in Amberley and the neighbourhood. Bishop Sherburne, the great benefactor to the see of Chichester, added much to the ornamentation of this venerable place by remodelling several apartments, amongst which is the celebrated Queen's Room, so called from its having formerly been ornamented with portraits on wood of celebrated queens and heroines of antiquity. Some of these in tolerable preservation still remain. They are attributed by some to Bernardi, the Italian artist, who painted the "kings and queens" in the south transept of Chichester Cathedral. Tradition asserts that the castle was plundered and dismantled by Waller during the civil wars, but it is more probable that it fell into gradual decay from ordinary causes and neglect.

Of the Castle, which in shape approaches a parallelogram, the outer walls remain; each angle formerly had a tower constructed internally. On the north the marshes formed a sufficient defence, but on the south there was a broad moat, which was crossed by a causeway and drawbridge, to the great gateway flanked by two segmental towers. Many of the internal buildings have been removed, and the existing ones form a convenient farm-house and offices.

The Church (St. Michael) is probably coeval with the episcopal manor house itself. It retains a few good Norman windows. The chancel arch is semicircular, and has rich and peculiar mouldings. The chancel was built by Bishop Neville, probably about 1230. The south aisle and tower may have been added about the same time. There is a brass for *Johannes Mantele*, 1424, with a surcoated figure; arms, *three lions' heads langued*. Near the pulpit is a stand for an hour glass, by which the Puritan clergy were wont to regulate the length of their sermons. At Rackham, in this parish, there was formerly a chapel.

In allusion to the former muddy and marshy state of the parish, it was a common jest against the people of Amberley that they were web-footed! "The difference between Amberley in its winter and summer dress is expressed in the local saying, which makes the Winter reply to 'Where do you belong?' 'Amberley, God help us!' and the Summer, 'Amberley—where would you live?'" The parish is interesting for its botany.

[S. A. C. Church, xii, 82. xiv, 154. xvii, 228. Rose family, xii, 82. xvii, 211, 232. Castle, xiii, 114. Butler family, xv, 76. xvii, 221. Church bells, xvi, 197. Wild-brooks, xvi, 257. xvii, 187. River Arun, xvi, 258. Notes on Castle, Church, &c. (Clarkson), xvii,





185—239. Deer-chase, xvii, 194, 199. Fowle, xvii, 199. Fishery, xvii, 200. Medieval paintings at, xvii, 202. Collins, the painter, at, xvii, 216. Swan-marks, xvii, 216. Goring family, xvii, 217, 220. Lewknor family, xvii, 219, 237. Charles II, tradition of, xvii, 223. xviii, 119. Wantele family and brass, xvii, 232. Rackham Chapel, xvii, 235. Briscoe of, xvii, 223. xviii, 119. Short of, xvii, 220. xix, 96. London road to Arundel, xix, 158.]

APPLEDRAM.

A parish in the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge, Rape of Chichester; distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Chichester, its post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 119; in 1861, 129. Benefice, a Perpetual curacy, valued at £64; Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Robt. A. L. Numms, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1661. Acreage, 1,197. *Chief Landowners*, G. Barttelot, Esq., and C. Crosbie, Esq.

A very excellent account of this parish is given in the "Sussex Collections," vol. xviii., by the Rev. F. H. Arnold, L.L.B. The name appears to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *Apuldre*, an apple-tree (a common *land-mark* in former times), and *ham*, an abode. It lies on the estuary of the Lavant, on a level ground. It was part of the possessions of Battle Abbey from the reign of Henry I. to the Dissolution. It was leased to the family of Wakehurst till the reign of Henry VI., and subsequently to that of Ryman. One of the latter family erected a tower here, called Ryman's Tower, a portion of what he had intended to make a castellated residence. But, according to Camden, a royal prohibition prevented his design, upon which R. Ryman employed the materials which he had collected in building the detached bell-tower at the north-west corner of the churchyard of Chichester Cathedral, which has always been known as Ryman's Tower. The tower at Appledram is square, and about 45 feet in height, and with the surrounding lands belongs to Geo. Barttelot, Esq., of Stopham.

The church, which was formerly a prebend in the College of Bosham, is dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of a chancel and nave of the 13th century, and a south aisle and chantry of later date. The chancel, which is elaborately finished within, is a most interesting specimen of the period. At the west end of the nave is a dove-cote belfry, with two bells dedicated respectively to St. Mary and the Holy Trinity.

Adjacent to the sea at the southern extremity of the parish there was a large manufacture of salt, which has only been discontinued within the last quarter of a century. At one period the

salt obtained here sold for as much as a guinea a bushel. From its excessive dearness, the smuggling of salt was largely practised. Copperas Point was a well known place for landing contraband goods, and Mr. Arnold informs us that armed bands of horsemen, sometimes to the number of 400, bore off the spoil with greater or less impunity.

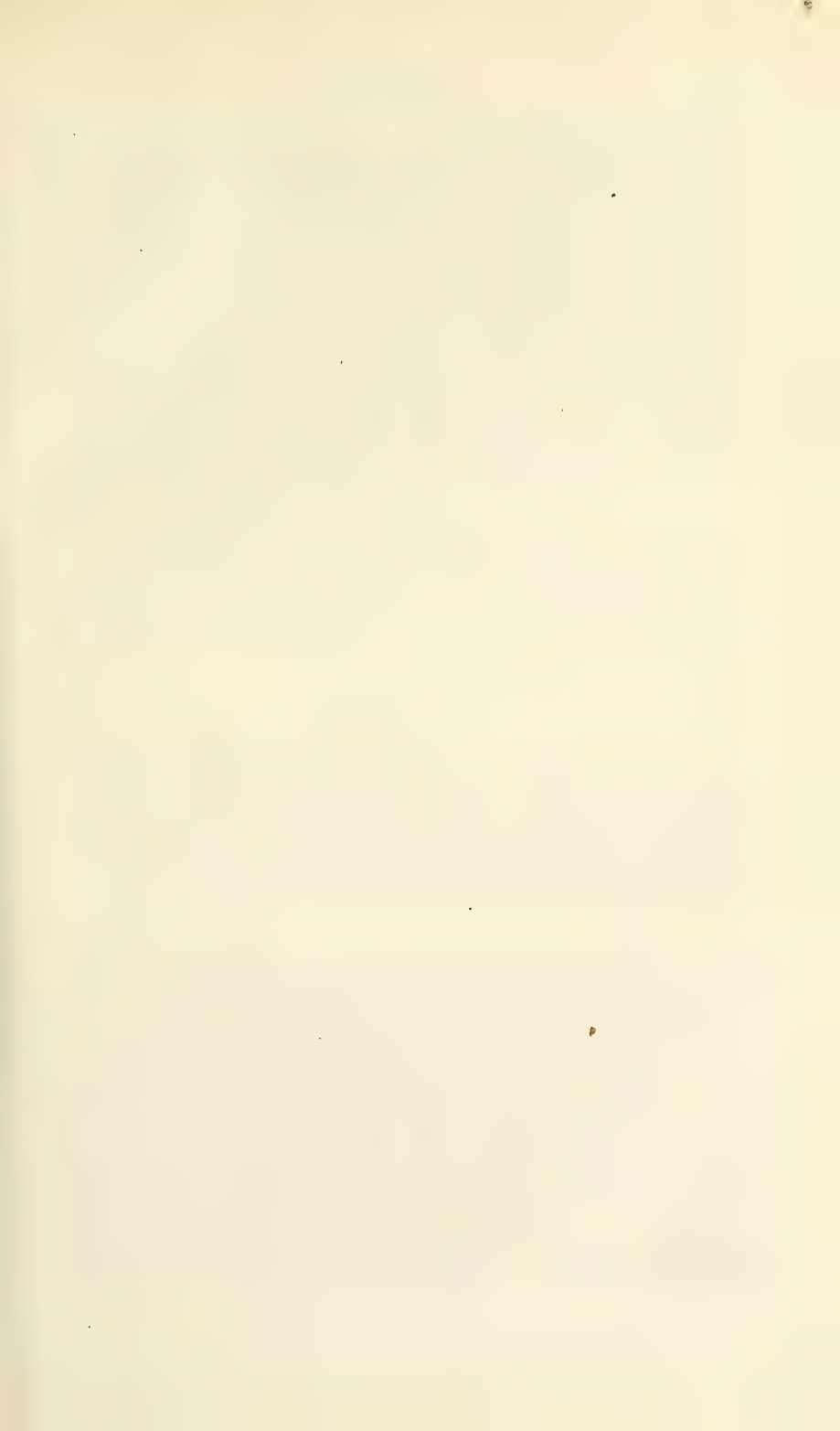
[S. A. C. Prebend of, viii, 193-4. xviii, 82. Church, xi, 67. Ryman family, xvi, 50. xviii, 78. Church bells, xvi, 197. Manor, xvii, 25, 26, 54. Wakehurst family, xvii, 26. Aylmer of, xvii, 27. Parochial History (*Arnold*), xviii, 74—86. Manor and mesne tenants, xviii, 75, 77. Ryman's Tower, xviii, 78. Church, xviii, 82. Salt-works, xviii, 85. Smuggling, xviii, 86.]

ARDINGLY.

Vulgo, *Ard nlye*; a parish in the Hundred of Buttinghill, Rape of Lewes; distant six miles from Cuckfield, the post-town. Railway station, Balcombe; distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Union, Cuckfield. Population in 1811, 553; in 1861, 626. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £558; Patron, J. J. W. Peyton, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. W. P. Haslewood, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 3,817. *Chief Landowner*, J. J. W. Peyton, Esq. *Seat*, Wakehurst, residence of Joseph Esdaile, Esq.

This parish lies upon the Forest Ridge of the Weald, and is beautifully diversified with sylvan scenery, the woodland amounting to 1,000 acres. The ancient estate of Wakehurst gave name to the distinguished family of De Wakehurst, one of whom, Richard de Wakehurst, is said to have been knighted by Edward I., at the siege of Carlaverock. In his descendants Wakehurst continued until the 15th century, when it was carried by a co-heiress to the family of Culpeper, who held it for eight generations. Wakehurst Place, built by Sir Edw. Culpeper, in 1590, was an Elizabethan mansion of the first class, but within the last 30 years the great wings have been much reduced in length. That which still remains, however, is very interesting, and is fully described by Mr. Blaauw, in the "Sussex Collections," vol. x.

The church comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, and porch, with a square western tower. It is chiefly in the Decorated style, and of considerable architectural interest. There are many monuments in the chancel. One by the north wall with a recumbent female figure, without inscription, probably commemorates the foundress. On an altar-tomb are the brasses of **Richard and Elizabeth Wakehurst**, 1457 & 1464. On the floor are brasses for **Richard Culpeper & Margaret** his wife, (the



co-heiress of Wakehurst, 1509). Also for **Nicholas & Elizabeth C.**, his wife, the other co-heiress, 1510. Besides the figures of the parents, ten sons and eight daughters are represented. There are also brasses for **Elizabeth C.**, 1633, and for another **Elizabeth C.**, a child, 1634, and other monuments. In one of the windows is the coat of De Warenne, and in the opposite one *Or, a lion ramp. Gu.*, of the 14th century. A Roman road ran through this parish. Iron-works formerly existed here. The main stream of the river Ouse rises on the western borders of Wakehurst park. **HAPSTEAD** is a hamlet of this parish.

A large school has recently been established here for the education of boys of the "lower middle class," on "Anglican" principles, in connection with the establishments at Hurst-Pierpoint, Shoreham, Lancing, &c. Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of 1,000 boys.

[S. A. C. Wakehurst brass, ii, 313. Iron works, iii, 242. xviii, 16. Wakehurst, x, 151. Culpeper family, x, 152, 155. xii, 157. Bynes of, xii, 111. Liddels of, xii, 158. Roman road, xiv, 177. River Ouse, xv, 160. Church bells, xvi, 198. Chaloner family, xviii, 16. Family of Birchensty, Birsty, or Busty, xvii, 40. Killingbeck of, xix, 38.]

ARLINGTON.

Domesday, *Herlintone, olim* Erlyngton, vulgo, *Allinton*; a parish in the Hundred of Longbridge, Rape of Pevensey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hailsham; post-town, Hurstgreen. Railway station, Berwick, distant about two miles. Union, Hailsham. Population in 1811, 550; in 1861, 623. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £250; Patron, the Bishop of London; Incumbent, Rev. H. W. Farebrother, B.C.L., of New Inn Hall, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1604. Acreage, 5,185.

This straggling parish lies on the river Cuckmere, and nowhere reaches any considerable width. It is upwards of eight miles in length, and extends from a point near Horsebridge to Jevington Holt, on the South Downs. Its boundary line touches no less than twelve other parishes. It includes that part of the Dicker known as Upper Dicker. Michelham Priory (see that article), stands within its limits, as does Milton Street, a considerable hamlet towards the Downs. Milton Court, an ancient manor, which formerly had a chapel, pays tithes to the vicar of Wilmington, and consequently the inhabitants of the hamlet have right of sepulture at Wilmington. It was in a cottage garden here that the remarkable discovery of Saxon pennies known as the "Alfriston find" was made. The coins

range from about 50 years prior to the Conquest to the time of Edward the Confessor. To his reign about 50 varieties belong, of various mints and moneyers, some having been struck at Chichester, Lewes, and Hastings. Near this spot, on an elevated site, overlooking the river Cuckmere, formerly stood a fortification known as Burlough Castle, a few faint traces of which remained within memory. Of its date and history nothing is known. Sessingham, in this parish, is mentioned in Domesday as having possessed a mill: at a later date it gave name to a family. Claverham, the Claveham of Domesday, a moated house, was long a seat of the Fyneses, a branch of the Hurst-Monceux family, and now belongs to the Shoosmiths. The church, which is situated remote from the principal part of the population, is dedicated to St. Pancras. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a north aisle and shorter chancel. The tower, which is lower than the ridge of the roof, has a shingled spire. There are Early English and Decorated features; also several slabs with crosses. In the church and churchyard are memorials to the families of Page, Read, and Mason. At the south side of the churchyard once stood a chapel attached to the prebend of Woodhorne, in Chichester Cathedral. Abbot's Wood, the favourite resort of botanists and entomologists, was, from the time of Henry I. to the Dissolution, dependent upon Battle Abbey, and has ever since belonged to the family of Gage. At Upper Dicker there is a district church, erected about 1840. It contains a tablet to the memory of Dr. Vidal, bishop of Sierra Leone, who had previously been the incumbent. Altogether, few rural parishes in East Sussex contain so many features of interest as this does.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 272. Fynes family, xi, 74. Culpeper family, xii, 157. Church bells, xvi, 198. John Hereward, gentleman, in Cade's insurrection, xviii, 27. Cobbes in, xx, 234.]

ARUNDEL.

Domesday, *Harundele*, vulgo *Arudel*, or *Harudel*; a parish, borough, and market town in the Hundred of Avisford and the Rape to which it gives name. It is a post-town, has a Railway station, and is distant about ten miles East of Chichester. Union, Arundel. Population in 1811, 2,188; in 1861, 2,498. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £222; Patron, the Duke of Norfolk: Incumbent, Rev. G. A. F. Hart, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1560. Acreage, 1,968. *Chief Landowner*, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Arundel Castle and Barony.

This ancient and grandly historical town is one of the most

The Rev G A F. Hart died

1872.

Sale of pictures, china &c 20 & 21 May 1873.

4 Chelsea figures. £370.

interesting on the southern coast. It derives its name from its situation on the river Arun.* Its aspect is very noble and picturesque. Indeed it has been the subject of many beautiful paintings and illustrations of every kind. Its history has been frequently written, and for full particulars, which it would be impossible to compress within the narrow space of these volumes, we must refer to Dallaway and Cartwright's History of the Rape of Arundel (1832), and to the still more elaborate work of the Rev. M. A. Tierney, in two volumes (1834). "The honour of Arundel," as Dallaway truly states, "for its antiquity, extent, and dignity, is the most remarkable in England. To enquire whether it was occupied as a distinguished station by our primeval ancestors, or whether it was a Roman encampment with a prætorial territory, might open a very wide field for conjecture." It is a common error that Arundel is mentioned in King Alfred's will. This is not the case; for the place referred to in that document has been proved to be Crondel in Hampshire. It was one of the numerous possessions of Earl Godwin and his unfortunate son Harold. After the Conquest it was given by William to Roger de Montgomeri, under the title of the Earldom of Arundel, which was commensurate with the rapes of Arundel and Chichester, and was estimated at above 58,000 acres. Three mesne Lordships, Halmaker, Petworth, and Midhurst, 10 Hundreds, 18 parks, and 25 manors surrounded the castle in every direction within the limits of West Sussex. Thus it became almost the greatest feudal dignity in England. In Domesday it is stated to have been possessed of a mill (probably on the site of the mill well known to the lovers of art from Constable's picture), three highways, and one pasture, custom of ships, £13, and a fishery.

Roger De Montgomeri, Earl Marshal of England, enjoyed the favour of the Conqueror, but his son and successor, Robert, siding with Duke Robert, forfeited his English possessions, which Henry I. granted to his brother Hugh. Soon afterwards Henry I. seized the earldom, and by his will settled it as dowry upon Adeliza or Alice of Loraine, his second wife. She re-married William de Albini, who had been Pincerna Regis or king's butler. In the family of De Albini it remained till the time of the 5th Earl of Arundel, who died in 1243, leaving four sisters, in consequence of which the Honour was divided into four parts. The Honour was assigned to Fitz-Alan who had married Isabel, the second co-heiress, and he assumed the earldom *by tenure only*, and was ancestor of seven Earls of Arundel in a direct line of succession, down to the death of Thomas Fitz-Alan, in 1415. In that year a claim was made by John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, son

* "Arun, which doth name the beauteous Arundel." Drayton, Polyolb.

and heir of John's sister Elizabeth, and after a Chancery suit full possession was given to John Fitz-Alan, Baron Maltravers, in 1433. Subsequently it was held in succession by the united families of Fitz-Alan and Maltravers till the death of Earl Henry, in 1579. His only son dying a minor, his younger daughter Mary was the first wife of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. Philip Howard was summoned to Parliament by *tenure of the Castle only*.

The attainder of Philip, Earl of Arundel, in 1584, led to the seizure of the Honour by Queen Elizabeth; but his son Thomas, second Earl of the Howard family, was restored to his possessions in 1609. In that family it has remained, with all its vast territories, down to the present day.

Of the origin of the Castle nothing is known. If we ask the question, who was its original founder?

"Oblivion laughs and says:
The prey is mine."

Domesday Book mentions the existence of a Castle here before the Conquest. The herring-bone masonry of its older walls has induced some antiquaries to believe that they are of Saxon work; but this is no safe criterion. The circumference of the building, not including the outworks, is oblong, 950 feet long by 250 feet wide, and encloses $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The walls are from five to twelve feet thick, and the ground plan resembles that of Windsor Castle. Its circular Keep is raised on a mound partly natural, but more artificial, in the style of many fortresses both in England and Normandy. The walls, which are strengthened with buttresses, are from eight to ten feet thick. Beneath it is a small subterraneous room, and above it formerly stood an oratory dedicated to St. Martin. This keep was flanked by an oblong tower, guarded by a portcullis, in which was the present entrance, approached by a long flight of steps. By these steps and a sallyport it is connected with the great gateway. It has a plain circular arch under a square tower, containing two chambers of state, in which the Empress Maude is traditionally said to have been received. The outward gateway was added in the reign of Edward I., and was fifty feet high. A full architectural description of this grand pile, as it anciently existed, would be beyond our scope. But we must mention, as a part of the legendary lore of Sussex, the tradition of the building known as Bevis' Tower having been occupied by that renowned giant when he consented to become warder to the Earls of Arundel. His weekly allowance of provisions consisted of an ox, two hogsheads of beer, and bread and mustard *ad libitum*!

His steed, "*Hirondelle*," was thought to have given name to the town, the arms of which are still a swallow (Fr. *Hirondelle*, a swallow); and his great sword called "*Morglay*" was long preserved in the armoury of the castle. A mound in the park was considered as the giant's grave. In the great hall which stood on the western side of the court, Henry Fitz-Alan, the last Earl, gave lordly banquets. This hall and the castle generally suffered so greatly from the siege of 1643, from artillery placed on the tower of the church, that the noble proprietors seldom resided here until about 1716, when Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, erected a brick house within the area. In 1806 the remaining walls of the hall were removed. The chapel of St. George, founded on the S.W. side of the castle before 1275, was forty feet long, and remained till the edifice was partly rebuilt in 1796. It was to have been an establishment for six priests, but the funds were afterwards appropriated to the College of the Holy Trinity hereafter referred to.

The military history of this renowned castle is minutely recorded in our chronicles. William Rufus, on his landing from Normandy, occupied it in 1097. There was a siege in 1102 by Henry I., when Robert de Belesme surrendered it to the King and retired into Normandy, but the fortress suffered no detriment. In 1139 the Empress Maude, with her illegitimate brother, Robert Earl of Gloucester, landed at Littlehampton, and was received at the castle with great courtesy by Queen Adeliza. King Stephen shortly after appeared with his forces before the castle, and demanded the person of the Empress, but after a time Maude was permitted to withdraw to Bristol. King Edward I. visited this grand abode in 1302. For 500 years the castle was left in comparative peace.

The second siege of Arundel Castle took place in December, 1643, by Sir William Waller, who, as Vicars says, "Finding the castle gate shut fast, set a petard to the gate and blew it open; and so most resolutely entered the castle." Details of this memorable siege appear in Vol. xx. of the "*Sussex Collections*," and still fuller in Dallaway's *Rape of Arundel*. See the account given in the former work, and the sad death of Sir Wm. Springett. Dugdale says that the castle was taken December 9th, 1643, and re-taken by Waller, January 6th, 1644.

It is beyond our scope to give full particulars of the great families of Montgomeri, D'Albini, Fitz-Alan, and Howard; but they may be found in Dallaway's elaborate *History of the Rape of Arundel*. He, anxious to do honour to his patron, Bernard-Edward, Duke of Norfolk, gives the minutest account of those families.

Before the year 1786, when Duke Charles succeeded to the possession of this historical fortress, he determined to restore it. Mr. Francis Hiorne, of Warwick, an able architect, built a triangular tower in the Home Park, which still bears his name. The Duke spent the last 25 years of his life in this work of restoration; but modern ideas of architecture can hardly excuse his want of skill or taste. It is certainly a noble mansion, but it was an unfortunate period for the restoration. There are, it is true, noble apartments. The library is 122 feet long, and the Barons' Hall is also of spacious dimensions, 70 feet by 34 feet, and more than 36 feet to the centre of the roof. The latter apartment contains 13 windows of painted glass of historical character; the faces of the figures are portraits of different members of the Howard family. There are also many heraldic decorations.

Arundel Castle abounds in family portraits and other pictures of more or less historical interest, but the one which will be sure to attract the observation of the visitor is that of Charles I., by Vandyke. It may be considered to be one of the finest works of that great master.

To the northward of the castle, outside the earthworks, which are of very great depth, is the Little Park, surrounded by a perfect vallum. The ancient park is now a farm. About 1786 a new park was formed, measuring nearly 1200 acres, and well-stocked with fine deer. This is one of the grandest parks in England.

Roger de Montgomeri founded a Priory of four Monks, which he made dependent on his great abbey of Seez, in Normandy, but this small monastery was seized by Edward III. as an alien priory, during his wars with France. In 1380 Richard, Earl of Arundel, founded a College consisting of a master, twelve secular canons, three deacons, three sub-deacons, two acolytes, two sacrists, and seven choristers. The foundations were laid on the site of the dissolved priory. The building consisted of a quadrangle, including a refectory and a chapel annexed to the parish church. During the siege of 1643, the college buildings were much damaged, as the soldiery were quartered in it. It was a handsome edifice with painted windows, one of which contained a series of portraits of the ancient Earls of Arundel, with tabards of their coat-armour. At the dissolution, *temp.* Henry VIII., the possessions of the dissolved college were granted to the Earls of Arundel, and little more than the sepulchral chapel now exists. Towards the end of the last century the walls of the ancient chambers were refitted as a Roman Catholic chapel.

The sepulchral chapel (more generally known as the College-

chapel) contains some elaborate monuments and several brasses. The monument of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and his Countess Beatrix, stands in the middle of the choir. These noble persons are represented in alabaster, and the horned head-dress of the Countess attracts the attention of every visitor. There is a plain altar-tomb to John Lord Maltravers, to whose memory this chapel was built by his mother Alianor. There is also an open feretrum of alabaster, with an emaciated naked figure beneath, and upon an upper slab is an effigy of John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, in armour with the Fitz-Alan arms, and a collar of S.S. He was slain at the battle of Gerberoy, in 1432. Next we see, within a rich chantry on the south side of the chancel, a tomb of Sussex marble. At the west end of the lower stage there was an altar where prayers were said for the souls of the deceased. The figures, which lie loose on the tomb, are in free-stone, and as Dallaway observes, "possess considerable merit, the draperies being executed in the angular style of Albert Durer." These figures are said to represent William, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1488, and Joan his wife. A lofty sacellum of beautiful work contains the bodies of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, K.G., who married Lady Margaret, one of the co-heiresses of Richard Woodville, Earl Ryvers, sister of Elizabeth, wife of King Edward IV., who died in 1524, and William, also Earl of Arundel, K.G., who married Anne, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. This Earl died 35 Henry VIII. Next we have another sacellum of Sussex marble with an arcade and canopy, and pillars curiously sculptured. This is to the memory of William, Earl of Arundel, and his Countess. The other monuments are as follows:—A mural tablet to the Earl of Arundel, a soldier of considerable distinction, a courtier in the reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, who died "honore florens, labore fractus, ætate confectus," in 1579. There are many traces of ancient brasses, which during the long desertion of Arundel by its Earls were sacrilegiously removed; but several still remain, and the inscriptions commemorate the following persons:—1. William Whyte, master of this college, 1430. 2. An esquire in armour, and his wife, representing Thomas Salmon, usher of the chamber to Henry V. 3. John Threele, who married Jane Barttelot. He died in 1465, and his wife in 1469. 4. Sir Adam Eartham, master of this college. 5. John Mundy, sub-master of the college, 1506. 6. Bust of a Priest, Esperaunce Blundell, rector of Sutton. 7. John Baker, Fellow of the college. 8. Robert Warde, 1459.

Following the order of Mr. Dallaway, we find mural tablets: first, to Richard Lamplow, sometime carver, 1573; and second, to Robert Spiller, twenty-three years steward, to Anne, Countess of Arundel.

The ancient church having fallen to decay in or about 1380, Richard Earl of Arundel rebuilt it on new foundations, so as to connect it with the College of the Holy Trinity. This nobleman is understood, as Admiral of the High Seas, to have taken much merchandise from the French in 1345, and the money so procured he applied to rebuild the church, as well as to enlarge his castle. This is a fine, large, ancient church, consisting of a double arcade dividing the nave from the aisles, with a clerestory containing a row of circular windows enclosing quatrefoils. There is also a transept attached to the tower, which is low, and has a roof of lead painted white, as a landmark. The south transept has always been used as the parochial chancel. In the opposite one was the chantry of St. Christopher, called Salmon's, whose endowment consisted of the great tithes of Rudgwick. Edmund Mill, Esq., early in the 15th century, was the founder of this chantry. The building contains monuments to the names and families of Bubb, Byrch, Tootell, Morley, Cooper, Peckham, Vincent, Leeves, Mill, Fowler, Carleton, Albury, Gratwicke, Henley, Hughes, Bate, Tillier, Thorne, Carus, Carr, Hester, Holmes, Tompkins, Bushby, Seymour, Lane, Lady Sidney Kerr, L. D. P., non. Dec. 1829. ("Imocens et perbeata more florum decidi: quid viator fles sepultum? flente sum felicior"), Howard, and Cartwright.

The *Maison-Dieu* was probably founded about the year 1380, and the object of the charity was to maintain twenty poor and aged men. The master was a clergyman, and Richard, third Earl of Arundel, endowed the establishment with a competent income. The building formed a small quadrangle, including a chapel. During the last siege, 1643, it was destroyed by Waller's soldiers.

The borough of Arundel dates back to Domesday Book, and it probably existed in early Saxon times. It is a corporation, and the seal has a swallow—a pun upon the name of the town, from the French *Hirondelle*. The borough sent members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I., but its population not being sufficient for the return of representatives it is now disfranchised.

The Bridge is supposed to have been either built or considerably repaired by Queen Adeliza, who made a road called *Calce-tum*, about a mile in length, and founded the Priory *de Calceto*. It is a handsome structure of three arches. The port of Arundel is mentioned in the time of the Confessor. The haven has been greatly improved within the present century, and now carries on a considerable trade.

"In point of regularity of building and neatness," observes Dallaway, "no town in this county is superior to Arundel. It

is sheltered from the north by the park and woods, and lies open to the south-west, commanding from the higher points an extensive sea view at about five miles distance."

A splendid Roman Catholic Church, of cathedral-like size is in course of erection, chiefly at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, who contributes the munificent sum of £50,000.

It is not generally understood that that well-known sporting book, the "Racing Calendar," which now occupies upwards of 900 pages, was projected by Mr. John Cheney, of Arundel, and first published in 1726, in the shape of a small pamphlet. This person tells us in his preface that he "travelled the kingdom over" to obtain his information. It is a curious fact that in one of Mr. Cheney's earliest calendars we find among his patrons no less than twenty Dukes, twenty-four Earls, thirteen Viscounts, twenty-eight Barons, and eighty Baronets. Racing in those days was for about £10, and it is a characteristic fact that in the bulky volume of the present day, Weatherby's subscribers to his "Racing Calendar" include only seven Dukes, twenty-three Earls, three Viscounts, eleven Barons, and less than thirty Baronets. Racing in those early days of the "Turf" was simply an equine competition among the noble and gentle men of the kingdom, and the gambling which now disgraces this pastime, and leads many to ruin, was unknown a hundred and fifty years ago.

[S. A. C. College Chapel at, iii, 77. xi, 106. xv, 10. xvii, 198. Sir Bevis and his horse, iv, 31. xvi, 258. Civil war, v, 41, 56, 61. ix, 51. xix, 118. xx, 38. Throgmorton conspirators, v, 195. Watermill in Domesday, v, 269. William II. at, i, 132. Henry I. at, i, 132. King Stephen at, i, 133. King John at, i, 134. King Edward I. at, i, 138. Fitz-Alan arms of, vi, 76. Taxpayers, lists of, vii, 158. A British town, ix, 112. xviii, 183. St. Martin's Chapel, xi, 91. St. George's Chapel, xi, 92. Bridge and Causeway, xi, 92. Property belonging to Calceote, xi, 96. Atlas maritimus report, xi, 181. "Old Nineveh" house, residence of Fitz-Alans, xii, 9. xx, 184. Kent, Earl of, born here, xii, 28. Church of, xii, 84. John, Earl of Arundel, xii, 232. Fitz-Alans, last of, funeral of, xii, 261. Arundel, Earls of, benefactors of Boxgrove, xv, 97. Fitz-Alan at Agincourt, xv, 127. Arundel, John, at Agincourt, xv, 137. Ballard, persecuting mayor, xvi, 67. Rickman, persecuted Quaker, xvi, 67. 72. Fuce, persecuted Quaker, xvi, 67. John Beaton, persecuting Presbyterian priest, xvi, 72. Bells of, xvi, 198. Park, xvi, 258. Pilgrims of, xviii, 82. Charles II., flight of, xviii, 117. Castle, notes on, xviii, 147. xix, 92. Stapley of, xviii, 157. Etymology of name, xviii, 183. Kempe taken at, xix, 92. Road to London, xix, 155. St. Mary's Gate, xix, 159. Wooden bridge, xix, 159. Notice of Castle, &c., &c., xix, 159. Watergate, xix, 159. Friars of, xix, 184. Springett, xx, 36, 38. Tarrant street, xx, 185. Venetian ships' charts, xx, 225. Stone altar at, xx, 231.]

ASHBURNHAM.

A parish in the Hundred of Foxcarle; Rape of Hastings. Distant five miles from Battle, its post-town and Railway station. Union, Battle. Population in 1811, 572; in 1861, 844. Benefice, a Vicarage, with Penhurst annexed, valued at £350. Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham; Incumbent, Rev. Jno. Read Munn, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 3,648; *Chief Landowner*, the Earl of Ashburnham, whose seat is Ashburnham House.

The name signifies the *ham* or abode on the river Ashbourn. The surface is undulating, and being well wooded, the views are charming. This place is said to have belonged to the ancestors of the present noble proprietor before the Conquest. In 1066 Bertram de Ashburnham, son of Anchitel, son of Piers, was Constable of Dover Castle, and held out against William, for which act he was beheaded. His descendants, however, have continued at this place, with a brief interval in the 17th century, down to the present time, although De Criol, a Norman, is named as the lord in Domesday book. John Ashburnham, the true but misrepresented friend of Charles I., was in his time head of the family. In 1689, his grandson, of the same name, was elevated to the peerage, by William III., as Baron Ashburnham. Ashburnham House, a mansion of considerable extent, is of rather modern date, and contains the finest private collection of printed books and MSS. in England; the MSS., particularly, "so far as the Latin and European languages go, is perhaps the most splendid display of ancient literature ever brought together by a subject." (Murray.) These, together with many antiquities and works of art, are inaccessible to the general public. The deer park surrounding the mansion is truly delectable. The church, dedicated to St. James, was built about the year 1665, by John Ashburnham, and is of the style known as "debased Gothic." The tower, however, is in the Perpendicular style, and has the well-known "Pelham Buckle." There are some elaborate monuments to the Ashburnhams. In this church were formerly kept some relics of Charles I., including the shirt in which he was beheaded, his watch, silk drawers, &c., which had been preserved by the loyalty of John Ashburnham. They are now at Ashburnham House. Ashburnham was once famous for its iron-works, which were carried on on a small scale so lately as the year 1825. The iron of this district excelled in the quality of toughness, and was in no wise inferior to the Swedish metal, generally reckoned the best in the world.

[S. A. C. Iron-works, ii, 205. iii, 241, 246. xviii, 14, 15, 16. Ashburnham, Arms of, vi, 84. Ashburnham and Criol, Crusaders, ix, 365.

Hastings priory, xiii, 156. Hospital at, xiii, 306. Ashbourne river, xv, 157. Relfe family, xvi, 47. xviii, 14, &c. Church bells, xvi, 198. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 27, 28. Ashburnham, John de, sells oak for repair of Pevensey Castle, xviii, 143. Estate sold, xviii, 14. Ashburnham family, xix, 93, 95.]

ASHDOWN FOREST.

This district, which covers an area of about 13,000 acres, chiefly in the parishes of Maresfield, Hartfield, and Withyham, but also extending into those of East Grinstead, Fletching, and Buxted, once formed a portion of that great forest which was known to our Celtic predecessors as Andredswald, and to the Romans as Sylva Anderida. It extended from the county of Kent, through the whole of the Weald of Sussex, towards Hampshire, and measured 120 miles in length. It has, like the other five Sussex forests, succumbed to the hewer of wood and the tiller of the soil, so that with the exception of a few patches of forest land here and there, it, with its neighbours, has lost its distinctive character of a forest altogether. Bede, writing in 731, describes the whole of Anderida as all but inaccessible, and the resort of large herds of deer, and of wolves, and wild boars. The Rev. Edward Turner has, in Vol. xiv. of the "Sussex Collections," p. 35 to 64, given an able outline of the history of Ashdown. Traces of early occupation have been found in an ancient British boat or canoe, 30 feet long; in the Roman remains of iron-works at Oldland in Maresfield; and in a hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins discovered in a peat bog near Duddleswell. In the later Saxon and earlier Norman times, from its being a prominent portion of the Rape of Pevensey, it was known as the forest of Pevensel. Few ash-trees are found in the locality, wherefore we should probably look for the etymology of the first syllable in *Æsc*, a leader or chief, which word was afterwards used as a proper name. (See Bosworth.) Our forest, though obscure as to its history, still possesses much to gratify the geologist, the botanist, and the lover of the picturesque. The descent of the ownership of Ashdown from the Conquest, for a long series of years, is the same as that of the honour or barony of Pevensey. (See Pevensey). From the time of Edward I. to that of Edward III., it vested in the Crown, and in 1377 the latter monarch granted it to his third son John of Gaunt, and from that time it was frequently known as *Lancaster Great Park* or free chase. A palace or hunting-lodge, supposed to have been built by Edward II., stood in a wood called the Vetchery. That monarch certainly dated some deeds at his palace of Maresfield. Edward III. and John of Gaunt also frequented this place for sporting purposes, and a place near Duddleswell is still called "King-standing-hill,"

probably a post of observation for the royal sportsmen. A chapel was likewise founded about half-a-mile west of the village of Nutley; it occupied an eminence, and the site is still pointed out by the name of "Chapel-wood." It was called the free chapel of Maresfield, and the chaplain possessed certain rights in the forest. The great Reformer John Wycliffe is said to have performed duty in it, when he was compelled to seek retirement and the protection of his patron, John of Gaunt. This chapel, which was called Notley, was in disuse before the year 1541, when the chalice and vestments belonging to it were transferred to the church of Maresfield. The font was discovered by Mr. Turner some years since, and was then used as a trough in a cow-yard. Another foundation called Dudeney chapel is said to have stood near Duddleswell, but of its existence there remains no historical evidence. Iron-works formerly existed in this forest.

The forest was anciently divided into South-ward, West-ward, and Costlye-ward; it had a bailiff, a master of the forest, a parker, and several rangers, verdurers, &c. There were "walks" called Pippingford, Hindleap, Broad-stone, Coombe-dean, White-dean, and Duddleswell, and the ancient enclosure or park pale, though long since destroyed, may still be pretty well traced by the names of the entrances; as Forest-gate, Prickett's-hatch, and Braby's-hatch, in Maresfield; Clay-gate, Barnes'-gate, and Crowboro'-gate, in Buxted; Fisher's-gate, and Tye's-gate, in Withyham; Coleman's-hatch, and Chuck-hatch, in Hartfield; Plaw-hatch, in East Grinstead; and Chelworth-gate, in Fletching. Large herds of deer and horses were kept in the park, and the black grouse found a home among the heather. Frequent devastations among the timber and deer were committed, for many generations, and numerous royal commissions were consequently issued. The locality was infamous even down to a somewhat recent date for the deeds of poachers, horse-stealers, and smugglers, so that "Forester," became almost a synonym for rogue and vagabond.

[S. A. C. For notices of the Forest in these vols., see under Maresfield, and the other parishes into which it extended.]

ASHINGTON.

Domesday, *Essingetone*; a parish in the Hundred of West Grinstead; Rape of Bramber; distant five miles from Steyning. Post-town, Hurst-Pierpoint. Railway station, Steyning. Union, Thakeham. Population in 1811, 198; in 1861, 234. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £288; Patron, the Duke of Norfolk; Incumbent, Rev.

Robert Blakiston, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford. Acreage, 1,273.

This parish consists of two portions, Ashington proper, and Buncton. They are divided by part of Washington and Wiston. In the 14th century the manor belonged to the Coverts, and so continued until the extinction of the elder line of the family in the 17th. It now belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. Another portion of the parish was purchased by the Burrell family. Lands were also held by the family of Wolf, who gave name to the manor of West Wolves. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul (or to our Lady and St. Peter), is a small building of the 15th century, and contains some painted glass; it has a low, shingled spire. In 1591, on one of her progresses, Queen Elizabeth passed through Ashington. An account of her visit was inscribed in the Parish Register, which was stolen during a law-suit in the early part of the 18th century, and has never been recovered. It was abstracted from the rector's cupboard through a hole made on the outside of his lath-and-plaster mansion. (Cartwright.) See *Buncton*, chapelry of.

[S. A. C. Queen Elizabeth, v, 197. Tithes to Sele Priory, x, 115. Church, xii, 104. xvi, 250. Wolf, William, at Agincourt, xv, 126, 127. Church Bells, xvi, 198. Clappers at, xvi, 251. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 24.]

ASHLING, EAST AND WEST. (See Funtington.)

ASHURST.

A parish in the Hundred of West Grinstead; Rape of Bramber; distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Steyning, its post-town. Railway station, Part-ridge Green, distant about two miles. Union, Steyning. Population in 1811, 408; in 1861, 374. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £420, in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford; Incumbent, Rev. Edward Hill, M.A., of the above College. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1658. Acreage, 2,355. *Chief Landowners*, Rev. John Goring, Lord Rodney, and W. H. Campion, and W. Witter, Esquires.

A wealden parish. The enclosures being small and the hedgerows wide, make it resemble an entire wood. (Cartwright.) Hence, perhaps, the name—the “Wood of Ash-trees,” although ash is not now the prevalent timber. The manor, together with a farm called Hawking-Sopers, has descended as Wiston to the Rev. John Goring. The farm is said to derive its name from one Soper, falconer to the Lord of Wiston. At Wiston there is an old picture of the Lord going forth a-hawking, attended

by an ancient man with a falcon on his fist, presumed to be this Master Soper. The principal estate in the parish is Etons, which extends into Henfield, and is the *Etunc* of Domesday.

The manor has been in the families of Shelley, Caryll, Gratwick, and Campion. Peppers was the estate of the family of Bridger, who afterwards settled at Combe, in Hamsey, and whose heiress married Sir George Shiffner, created a Baronet in 1818.

The impropriation belonged to the Abbey of Fécamp, in Normandy, which had a chapel here. The church has a nave, chancel, and south aisle, portions of which are Early English. The font is of Sussex marble, with an arcade on one side. At the westend is a low, shingled spire. There are two bells, one of which is inscribed, "*Ave Maria, gracia plena.*"

[S. A. C. Abbey of Fécamp, x, 122. Church Bells, xvi, 198. Tributary of the Adur, xvi, 251. Bridger family, xvii, 89.]

ASHURST WOOD.

A hamlet in the parish of Eastgrinstead, which conforms to the *lucus a non lucendo* principle as having very little wood left to justify the name. It is also pleonastic, Hurst and Wood being nearly synonymous.

ATHERINGTON. (See Climping.)

BALCOMBE.

A parish in the Hundreds of Buttinghill and Street; Rape of Lewes; distant four miles from Cuckfield, its post-town. It has a Station of the London and Brighton Railway, and is distant from Hayward's Heath three miles. Union, Cuckfield. Population in 1811, 559; in 1861, 880. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £450; Patron, Rev. T. J. Torr; Incumbent, Rev. Rd. Gawler Mead, M.A. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558, but defective till 1747. Acreage, 4,786. *Chief Landowners*, J. A. Hankey, Esq., and Sir P. F. Shelley, Bart. *Seats*.—Balcombe Place, J. A. Hankey, Esq., and Balcombe House, also the property of Mr. Hankey, but let to F. B. Robinson, Esq.

This parish was within the original precincts of the Forest of Worth, and it still remains to a considerable extent in the condition of wood and forest. The surface is undulating and beautiful. The sandstone quarried here is excellent. Highbeach Warren,



1,180 acres, is included within its limits. In the reign of Edward I., William de Warenne held Balcumbe, and it probably descended as the Barony of Lewes. *Temp.* James I., the family of Borde, of Borde-Hill in Cuckfield, and that of Spence of Nayland, were the principal proprietors. The rectory is manorial.

The principal estate in the parish is Nelond, Nyland, or Nayland, now Balcombe Place. It passed respectively through the old families of Michelborne, Culpeper, and Spence (afterwards of South Malling), and then through the Liddels and Clitherows to the Chatfields, whose representatives sold it to the present proprietor, J. A. Hankey, Esq., High Sheriff of Sussex in 1866. Mr. Hankey has erected a fine mansion in the Tudor style on a commanding spot, near the ancient house, of which little now remains except a massive chimney-stack. Nelond formerly gave name to a family, from which sprang Thomas Nelond, Prior of Lewes in 1459, whose fine brass is in Cowfold church. An ancient house called Stone-hall, now attached to the estate, was the residence of the Brays. The rectory house is an elegant manse, with 69 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consisted of a tower with a low spire at the west end, and a nave and chancel with Early English features; but it has been largely added to and restored. One of the three bells is inscribed to St. Augustine. There are memorials for the Chatfields and Spences.

In 1625 the plague destroyed many of the inhabitants of Balcombe.

[S. A. C. Ironworks at, ii, 206. Culpeper of, x, 155. xii, 140. Nayland and Hilland, xii, 140. Michelbornes of, xii, 156. Fynes of, xii, 157. Chatfields of, xiii, 252. xiv, 231. Balcombes of, xvi, 49. Church Bells, xvi, 198.]

BARCOMBE.

Domesday, *Bercham*; a parish in the Hundred of its own name; Rape of Lewes. Distant four miles north from Lewes, its post-town. It has a Railway station on the Lewes and Uckfield Branch. Union, Chailey. Population in 1811, 700; in 1861, 1,090. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £960; Patron, the Lord Chancellor; Incumbent, Rev. Robert Allen, M.A., non-resident. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1580. Acreage, 4,983. *Seats*.—Sutton Hurst, late Captain Thomas Richardson; Barcombe Place, Geo. Grantham, Esq.; Barcombe House, R. H. Billiter, Esq.; Coneyborough, J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P.; and Beeches, G. Egles, Esq.

It is situated on the Ouse, whose waters propel the

machinery of extensive flour and oil-mills, the property of R. H. Billiter, Esq. The population is scattered, the chief hamlet being at Barcombe Cross. Several eminences in the parish command extensive views. Coneyborough Park was an ancient seat of the Rayneses and Medleys. The house was destroyed about 1816, and J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P. for East Sussex, the proprietor, has recently erected a residence within the domain.

The parish possesses little historical interest. The manor was held before the Conquest by Azor, as tenant of Earl Godwin; afterwards by the De Warennes. *Temp.* Henry III. to Henry IV., it was the fee of the Bardolphs, and later that of De Camoys. Queen Elizabeth granted it to George Goring, Esq., and it afterwards passed by purchase to the Medleys, predecessors, through female lines, of the late Earl of Liverpool. The Church of St. Mary consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and a western tower, with shingled spire; and there is a picturesque wooden porch, shaded by the branches of a very ancient yew. The building requires thorough restoration. The church and churchyard contain several memorials of the families of Raynes, Medley, and Lucas of Longford.

[S. A. C. Domesday Water-mills, v, 269. Blackbrook, xv, 162. Rickman family, xvi, 72. Church bells, xvi, 198. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 29.]

BARGHAM. (See Angmering.)

BARLAVINGTON.

Domesday, *Berleventone*; vulgo, *Barlington*, *Barlton*, and *Belton*, whence perhaps the local surname of Belton in West Sussex; a parish in the Hundred of Bury; Rape of Arundel; distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Petworth, its post-town. Its Railway station is Petworth, distant about two miles. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 78; in 1861, 136. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £68; Patron, A. J. W. Biddulph, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Brown, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1656. Area, 1,175 acres.

The manor was held of the Confessor in allodium by Frawin; after the Conquest by Robert as mesne tenant, who let it to Corbelin. It passed with the Honour of Petworth to Josceline, of Louvaine, and from the family of Percy to that of De Alta Ripa, or Dawtrey, and the St. Johns. At the foundation of Hardham Priory, *temp.* Henry III., it was part of the original possessions. After the Dissolution it descended, with Burton, to the Biddulphs.



The Church (St. Mary) is described by Dallaway as "a diminutive structure of a nave and chancel only, with a low wooden turret, and without monumental inscriptions." It has some slight remains of wall-painting, and a rude hagioscope.

[S. A. C. Water-mills in Domesday, v, 269. St. Johns of, xi, 112. xv, 90. Hardham Priory, xiii, 46. Boxgrove Priory, xv, 89. Church Bell, xvi, 199.)

BARNHAM.

Domesday, *Berneham*; a parish in the Hundred of Avisford; Rape of Arundel; distant seven miles east from Chichester. Post-town, Arundel. Railway station, Barnham Junction, connecting the South Coast line with Bognor. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 112; in 1861, 125. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £67. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Albert Cornwall. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1675. Acreage, 730. *Chief Landowners*, the Duke of Richmond and R. Cosens, Esq.

This small parish is mentioned in Domesday as in the Hundred of Benestede. The manor has been possessed since the commencement of the 13th century by the families of St. John, Poynings, Fitzwilliam, Howard, Morley, and Acland. Since 1776 it has vested in the Dukes of Richmond. The Shelleys of Michelgrove had formerly good lands here, with a mansion of the Elizabethan period, which is still standing near the church, and is the property of Mr. Cosens. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of nave and chancel, with a dovecote belfry, and is in the Norman style. A chantry on the north-side, founded in 1409 by John le Taverner, was destroyed at the Reformation. The building has lately been restored, and several interesting features were disclosed, including two piscinæ and a slab with a cross Calvary. There is one bell, with the corrupted inscription, "Afe Maria, drasia plena."

[S. A. C. Domesday Water mill, v, 269. Church and Shrine of St. James, xii, 84. Lands and Church to Boxgrove Priory, xv, 87, 89. Elson of, xvi, 50. Church Bell, xvi, 199. Stream at, xvi, 260. Celts and urns found at, xvii, 254.]

BATTLE or BATTEL.

A parish and market town in the Hundred of its own name; Rape of Hastings; distant eight miles north-west from Hastings. It is a post-town, and has a Railway station on the South Eastern line. Union,

Battle. Population in 1811, 2,531; in 1861, 3,293. Benefice, a Vicarage and Deanery, valued at £738 14s. 10d.; Patron, the Duke of Cleveland; Incumbent, the Very Rev. Edw. Neville Crake, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1575. Acreage, 7,880. *Chief Landowner*, the Duke of Cleveland. *Seats*.—Battle Abbey, the Duke of Cleveland; Quarry Hill, S. Carter, Esq.; Hemmingfold, John Henry Wagner, Esq.; Starrs Green, Jas. Northcott, Esq., &c., &c.

The history of Battle comprises much of great antiquarian and historical interest. It was here that that tremendous conflict known as the Battle of Hastings took place in 1066, between the Normans and the Saxons. Of the early history of this place, previously to the Conquest, little is known. Most of what has been collected respecting it will be found in an article by the Rev. Edw. Turner, in the "Sussex Collections," and in the "Chronicon de Bello," of which my translation appeared in 1851. There has been a foolish notion that the place was called *Sculac*; but for this name *there is no manner of authority*. I have stated in the translation my belief, that at the time of the Battle the site of the present town was a mere rough plain. It is said in the Saxon Chronicle that this dire conflict took place at the "Hoary Apple-tree" (*æt there haran apuldran*), and it must be recollected that our ancestors were much in the habit of naming localities from trees of a peculiar or venerable nature.*

Limitations as to space compel me to omit all political references to the causes and ultimate consequences of this great fight, and therefore my effort is to be as brief as possible, for, *labore esse brevis* has been my motto as to this "Compendious" book. I shall therefore state as simply as I can, in this place, the ascertained facts required of the local historian, and shall begin with the main particulars. The Norman fleet set forth for the Conquest of England, from St. Valery, at the mouth of the Somme in Picardy, 25 miles N. E. of Dieppe, in a direction nearly S. S. E. of Hastings. At Pevensey, and to the eastward, this great armament reached our shores. There are conflicting statements as to the debarcation of the Normans, but the words of the Bayeux Tapestry are conclusive, "Here Duke William in a great ship crossed the sea and came to Pevensey." The Chronicle of Battle Abbey, with like positiveness, asserts that the landing was at Pevensey ("*prope castrum Pevenescl dictum*"). From that point the troops marched on to Hastings in order

* See remarks in Vol. vi. of S. A. C. The Abbey was originally proposed to be built at a place called Herst, to the westward of the site ultimately selected, and a certain *thorn-tree* is adduced by the author of the Chronicle as a memorial of the circumstance. See as to trees as *Landmarks*, Archæologia, Vol. xxv.

to steal food (*"ut cibum raperentur"*). Casting aside the tradition that William dined upon a rock called the "Conqueror's Table," between the two places, the next incident of the invasion is, that the future King directed a castle, that is an earth-work, to be *dug* or cast up at Hastings; for it would be absurd to imagine that the castle of masonry which we now behold was built for the temporary accommodation of a great army, which it could not possibly have contained. In this both the Tapestry and the Chronicon de Bello agree. The former shows a wooden erection, and the latter expressly says that William *lignum castellum munivit*. Hence we must look to a later epoch for the erection of Hastings castle. Another tradition that William burnt his fleet, in order to cut off all hope of his followers' return to the Continent, is much better supported, and the Chronicon plainly asserts the fact. For fifteen days the Norman army appear to have subsisted upon food pillaged from the neighbouring places; and Domesday Book shows how, twenty years later, those places had depreciated in value.*

And now we arrive at perhaps the greatest event recorded in our national annals. Many attempts have been made in recent times to describe the Battle of Hastings, but mostly with little success, writers having followed previous authors in a most blind and careless manner. Some years ago I had the labour, or rather the pleasure, of collecting every known fact relating to this grand conflict, which destroyed one dynasty and introduced another. I confined myself to authorities which appeared within a century of the event, and therefore it is probable that the statements made are trustworthy. William landed at Pevensey on Sept. 28th, 1066, and on October 14th, a fortnight later, this terrible fight took place.

The invading army left Hastings on the 13th of October, when Harold hastened to meet it on the heights of Battle, and there fixed his gonfanon, and entrenched himself in a well-chosen position. He had the place well examined, and surrounded by a ditch. Upon the vallum his soldiers erected a barricade composed of their shields, and of wood from the adjacent forests, so as to form a very strong wall. Within this extempore fortress were assembled the men of London, Kent, Hertford, Essex, Surrey, Sussex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and many others, who were loyal to the cause of Harold. Villagers were called in from the neighbourhood, armed with such weapons as "clubs, and great picks, iron forks, and stakes." The Saxon army is said to have resembled that of a victorious host, little dreaming of tomorrow's overthrow. They drank, danced, and sang, and shouted

* These matters have been more fully discussed in my paper on the "Landing," in S. A. C., Vol. ii.

loud wassails. The Normans, on the contrary, spent the night in prayers and in confessing their sins, in portable chapels which the priests had provided, where they sang psalms and holy litanies. At daybreak, Bishop Odo celebrated high mass, and pronounced a solemn benediction.

“The line of the Normans’ march, from their camp at Hastings to the battle-field, must have lain on the south-western slope of the elevated ridge of land extending from Fairlight to Battle; that is, to the north of the village of Hollington, through what is now Crowhurst Park, to the elevated spot, then called Hetheland, but now known as Telham Hill. This district, which is even at the present day encumbered with woods, must have presented many obstacles to the advance of a multitudinous army; but every possible means to facilitate their movements had been employed, and early on the morning of the fatal 14th of October, they stood upon the heights of Telham, in full view of the Saxon camp, more than a mile distant.”

At that point the Duke marshalled his forces into three columns of attack. The first consisted of cavalry from Boulogne and Ponthieu, with other mercenaries; the second was composed of auxiliaries from Brittany, Nantes, and Poitou, while the Duke in person led on the flower of the army, his own Norman subjects. The invaders are represented on the Bayeux Tapestry, some as wearing mail, and others in their ordinary costume, their arms being heavy swords, maces, and spears; they carry large kite-shaped shields, and some are armed, as we learn from another source, with *balistæ* or crossbows. They did not arm until they arrived within sight of the Saxon camp. William happened to have his mail presented to him the wrong way foremost, which some protested was an unhappy omen. Against this notion the Duke set his face, and proceeded to arm, declaring at the same time that, if God would vouchsafe him the victory he would found a monastery on the field of battle as an asylum for his saints, and as a succour for the men who should be there slain. Upon this, William Faber, a monk of Marmoutier near Tours, suggested that this abbey should be dedicated to St. Martin, the military patron of France, to which the Duke assented. Then the mighty Norman thrice offered conditions of peace, which not being accepted, the battle commenced. Upon the hill where now the abbey stands the English supported Harold in a compact body. The Duke not being successful in his first attack, feigned a retreat. The English pursued the Normans, but the Normans turned upon them, and they were thus hemmed in on both sides. Multitudes of each army fell. Between the hostile armies lay what is by the Chronicler’s exaggeration called a dreadful precipice named *Malfosse*, or the “bad ditch,” into which the pursuers and pursued alike fell, to their dreadful

loss, amounting even on the Conqueror's side to 10,000 men. The locality is known in later documents as Manfosse, but the notion of the "dreadful precipice" is hardly reconcilable with existing geographical features. Nothing, says the Chronicler, was to be seen but the red hue of blood, and the dales around sent forth a gory stream which at length increased to the size of a river! Crædat Judæus: and let all the more recent writers on this great fight well consider what they mean in speaking of the street of Battle, now called "the Lake," as the site of this bloody stream or pool. It was spelt, directly after the Conquest, "Santlache," whatever that means; it certainly does not signify "the pool of blood." Neither does Telham-hill mean the place where William "told 'em," that is, counted his men, any more than Caldbeck, true Anglo-Saxon for a cold spring, means the spot where the Conqueror "called back" his men. Howbeit it was on the very place where Harold received the Norman arrow in his eye, and dying, "leaned upon his shield," that the famous monastery, perhaps the greatest of our historical monuments, now stands. The high altar was placed on the identical spot where "Harold Infelix" fell, and that spot is to-day the frequent resort of the lover of English story. The statement that the body of the slain monarch, discovered among the dead by the fair Edith of the swan's neck, was carried to his abbey of Waltham is mere fable, for he was certainly buried on the heights of Hastings beneath a stone, insolently inscribed:—"By the order of the Duke, you rest here King Harold, as the guardian of the shore and the sea."

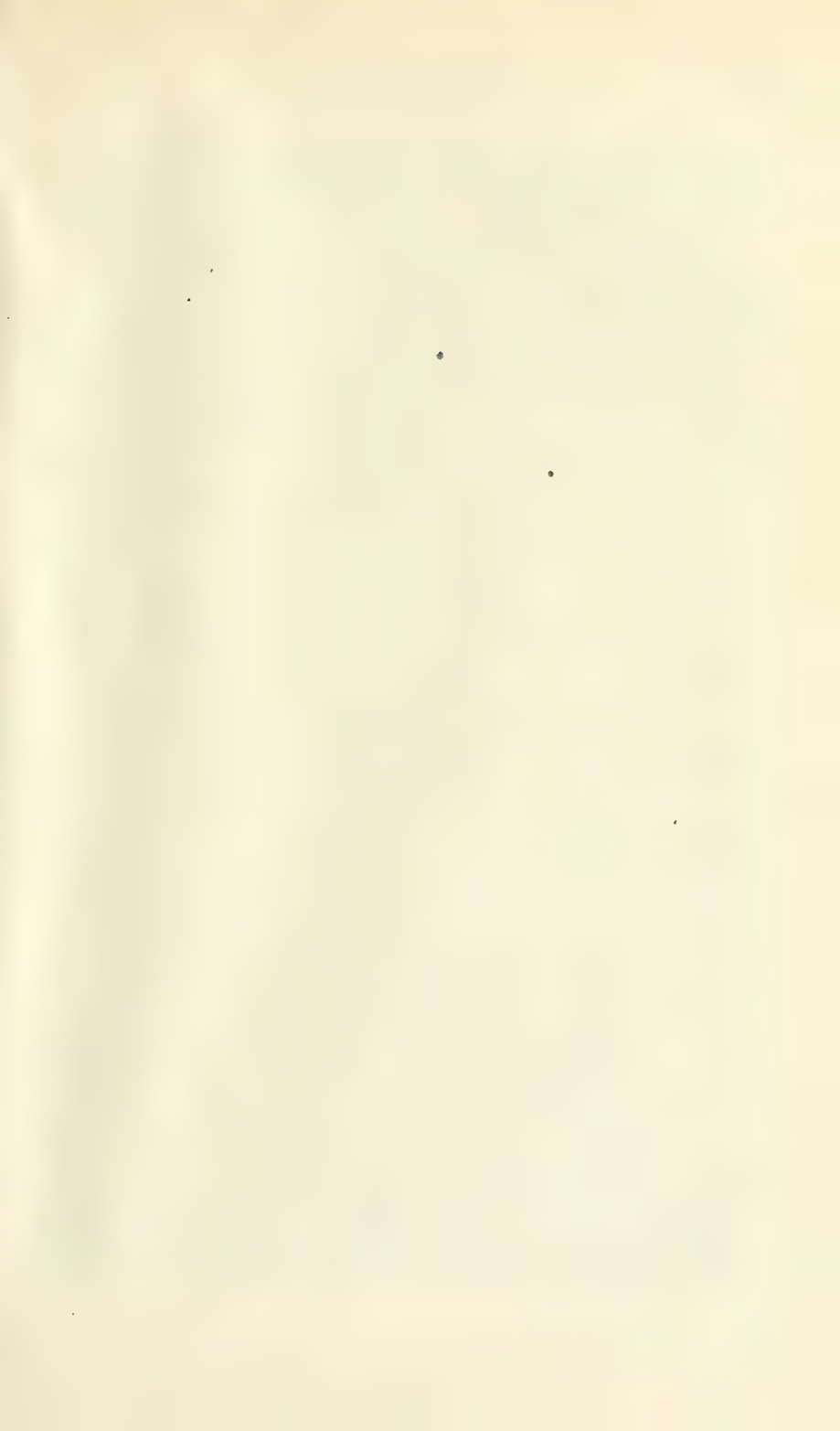
*"Per mandata Ducis, Rex hic Heralde, quiescis,
Ut custos maneat litoris et pelagi."*

For fuller details of this tremendous conflict which saw "England lost, and England won," I must refer to my article printed in Vol. vi. of the "Sussex Collections," in which I collected every scrap of information that could be obtained, strictly limiting myself to works written within a century of the event itself.* Much has been written before and since, with so much of romance intermingled with the truth, that most of the writers are unsafe guides.

As to Battle Abbey, the memorial of this great conflict, its origin, progress, and downfall, the reader cannot do better than peruse the elaborate paper by the Rev. Edw. Turner, in Vol. xvii. of the "Sussex Collections." The Conqueror, true to his vow, proceeded, as early as circumstances would permit him, to lay the foundations of a stately church and abbey, to the honour of the

* This article has since been printed in "Contributions to Literature."

Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Martin. The progress however was but slow, and a temporary church with a few mean dwellings for the shelter of four monks, was erected, until the more extensive and permanent edifice should be constructed. In 1076, Robert Blanchard, a monk of Marmoutier, was appointed first Abbot. The establishment was originally intended for 140 monks; but that number was never reached. At first the brethren sought a different site from that which William had decided upon, urging that the soil was sterile and lacked water. The strong-willed Conqueror, however, stood firm to his determination that the abbey should be erected on the very spot where Harold's standard had fallen. At first there was a difficulty about materials for the building, and ships were sent to Normandy to fetch Caen stone. Soon, however, it was revealed to a religious matron of Battle, in a dream, that there was plenty of good stone to be found close at hand; and accordingly the building was chiefly constructed of the stone of the country. Among the original benefactions was William's grant of a territory called the *leuga*, which surrounded the abbey, and extended, as is conjectured, over a space $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in radius. Without the ambit of the abbey, there soon sprang up, on what had previously been a barren waste, a number of buildings for the abode of artisans and others dependent on the establishment; and this appears to have been the germ of the existing town of Battle. The tenants were called burgesses, and had three guild, or brotherhood, halls for social purposes. The leuga was divided into five "boroughs," Middleboro', Uckham, Santlake, Montjoy, and Telham. There were also several out-boroughs in neighbouring parishes. William died before the completion of his Abbey, and the honour of its consecration was reserved for his son Rufus, who was here in great pomp and splendour in February, 1095. Among those present at the ceremony were Archbishop Anselm, and seven other prelates, the great Barons of the realm, and a large concourse of clergy and laity. On this occasion the King conferred on the monastery the advowsons of several churches, and the Conqueror's rich pallium or royal robe in which he had been crowned. It was ornamented with amulets and costly gems. He also handed over a feretory, or portable altar, upon which his father had been accustomed to hear mass said; and last, but not least, the very sword which the Conqueror had used in the battle. The buildings formed an immense pile, probably of quadrangular form. Browne Willis, however, must be in error in stating that they were "no less than a mile about." At present they are not of very large extent. The enclosure is entered from the main street of the town through a majestic gateway beneath a square tower, having at



each angle an octagon turret, and on each side a long wing. The whole façade is very noble. This portion of the existing remains is chiefly of the 15th century, though the inner, or lawn side retains traces of Norman work. Opposite this gateway is a range of low parallel walls, the space between which is a terrace walk, but which was originally a range of cells for the monks. At the end are two high turrets, of later date than the gateway. At right angles with this is the dwelling-house, the only portion, with the exception of what has been mentioned, which is not in ruins. The great hall is 57ft. by 31ft., with a lofty open roof. To the left of the hall is a large Gothic saloon, with a double-vaulted roof, supported in the centre by an arcade. Eastward of this part of the ancient abbey stood the refectory, 150 feet long. It is now roofless, and is of the 12th century. Under this is a crypt, the roof of which is supported by a double arcade. No remains of the ancient kitchen exist; and of the site even of the great church no certain knowledge existed until Sir Godfrey Webster, about 1817, caused excavations to be made which plainly showed its position and size. The exact site of the high altar now "hangs in air;" but the walls and piers of a crypt beneath it with piscinæ and niches belonging to three underground chapels are still preserved. The tower anciently possessed a goodly peal of bells, but of course both are now gone. The residents of the leuga formerly attended service in this church; but in the early part of the 12th century a separate parochial church, the present St. Mary, was provided for them outside the walls. The privilege of sanctuary was granted to every criminal who could reach this abbey church and kneel before its high altar. The almonry of the establishment stood outside the gateway, and had a separate endowment. The abbots of Battle were "mitred," that is, had a seat in Parliament, with many privileges, including the right to pardon any criminal whom they might meet on his way to execution. They were also exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and many and frequent were the squabbles between the Abbots and Bishops of Chichester on this subject in the 12th century, as may be seen at length in the *Chronicon de Bello*. To enumerate the vast possessions of this abbey would far exceed our limits; but the great Manor of Wye, in Kent, with its independent jurisdiction, and that of Alciston, in Sussex (43½ hides), where the abbots had a manse, were prominent. The Priors of Brecknock, in Wales, and St. Nicholas at Exeter, were subordinate to the abbey. When the abbot went in great state to Parliament, he had his "inn" or town residence near St. Olaves, in Tooley-street, which gave name to "Battle-bridge," still retained. The abbey had three parks, a vineyard, and ample stewponds. The

monastery received several visits from royalty. That of Rufus has been already mentioned.

The restless John was here several times, and once he presented a piece of our Lord's sepulchre, which his brother, Cœur-de-Lion, had brought from the Holy Land. Henry III. and Edward II. are among other crowned visitants. Several of the abbots of Battle were persons of historical importance. Odo, elected in 1175, was a man of such pure behaviour that after his death he was venerated as a saint. His life was written by a subsequent abbot. John of Thanet, 1297, wrote several legends, and was a skilful mathematician and musician. An example of the prowess of the "Church-militant" presents itself in Hamo de Offynton. In 1377 a French fleet arrived before Winchelsea, and the Admiral sent messengers to him, asking him to ransom that town. "Nay," was the Abbot's reply, "I cannot think of ransoming what I never lost." So the attack was made, and lasted from noon till eventide; but at length the gallant abbot, with an extemporized army, beat them off, and sustained but little injury. The last abbot was John Hamond, who survived the dissolution of the convent, and dying at Battle, was buried, by his own desire, in the chapel of St. Catharine, in the parish church. In May, 1538, Sir John Gage and Dr. Layton, the royal commissioners, were sent down to dissolve the abbey, and to take account of its revenues, which, according to Speed, amounted to £987 per annum—a sum representing, at the present value of money, almost £10,000. How the monks contrived to spend so large an income it is difficult to say; but the commissioners wrote to Cromwell, the Vicar-general, giving a deplorable account of neglect and mismanagement. The household implements, they say, are the worst ever seen in abbey or priory, and the vestments are described as "old baysses, worn, ragged, and torne." The plate, however, was worth 400 marks. The establishment consisted of the abbot, 17 monks, and one novice, all of whom, except the last, received pensions. The abbey, notwithstanding the meagreness of its library (19 volumes !), was exceedingly rich in muniments, royal and other charters, rolls, registers, &c., which came into the possession of the grantee of the abbey lands, and remained with his successors until Sir Godfrey Webster, about 1834, sold them to Mr. Thorpe, the bookseller, who, after printing a useful descriptive catalogue of them, resold them, bound in 97 folio volumes, to Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill, where they still remain. They form a perfect treasury of local topographical literature.

The statement of Browne Willis that Henry VIII. bestowed the site of the abbey on one Gilmer, is as unauthenticated as many of the other statements respecting this ancient founda-

tion. The real grantee was Sir Anthony Browne, son-in-law of Sir John Gage, one of the King's "visitors," whose descendants were the well-known Viscounts Montague, of Cowdray in West Sussex. Anthony, the 6th Viscount, sold the abbey to Sir Thomas Webster, Bart., a man of public spirit and antiquarian learning; and from his descendants it has passed, in recent times, to His Grace Henry Vane, Duke of Cleveland, K.G., who has much improved and restored the remains of this great national monument, once deservedly called "the token and pledge of the crown and realm of England."

The town of Battle is pleasingly situated on high ground, surrounded with arable and pasture land, and hop-gardens. The chief manufacture carried on is that of gunpowder, the mills ranking amongst the largest in England. They have long been carried on by the Laurence family.

By a singular fiction the patron of the benefice is called the Abbot, who appoints the incumbent, who is Dean of a privileged district called the Deanery of Battle. When in the 12th century the parish church of St. Mary was erected for the parishioners, it was considered a chapel of the abbey, and the ministering monk was for greater dignity styled *decanus*. The church consists of choir or chancel, nave with north and south aisles, possessing chancels, south porch, and an embattled west tower with stair turrets; the aisles also have battlements and stair turrets. The building is chiefly Early English, with Decorated and other windows. In the choir are two plain sedilia and a piscina, and there are piscinæ in the north and south chancels. There are fragments of painted glass in the windows, and several monuments of great interest, including brasses for a knight in plate armour; another for Robert Acre, an ancient Dean of Battle; a demi-figure in armour, for William Arnold, armiger, 1435; and a full-length figure of John Wythines, Dean of Battle, ob. 1615, æt. 84, with a Latin epitaph, part of which may be translated—

"As long a time as I desired, I lived on earth below,
Nor longer time nor less required, since Jesus willed it so."*

Another slab formerly had two brass figures, one of which has been removed. They were for Thomas Alfraye, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ambrose Comfort or Comport, 1599, with a curious metrical epitaph. Thomas, according to tradition, was a man of great physical strength, and this is confirmed by the epitaph. He—

"Soe in active strength did passe,
As none was found his peere."

* This personage is stated in a document, about 1558, to be "very backward in religion," i.e., Protestantism. (See Horsefield.)

The most noticeable monument is the elaborate table-tomb of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., standard-bearer and master of the horse to King Henry VIII., the first lay proprietor of Battle Abbey, and Alice his wife, daughter of Sir John Gage of Firle. It has recumbent effigies of the gallant knight and his lady, and was originally richly painted and gilt. Alice died in 1540; but, as there are blanks for the dates of Sir Anthony's death and age, it is clear that the monument was erected in his lifetime. For his character, see Lloyd's "State Worthies," i, 183.

There are tablets and other memorials for Dr. William Watson, dean, 1689; George Worge, Esq., of an ancient family in this parish; the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D., F.R.S., prebendary of Lincoln, the inventor of the "power loom,"* and father of the historian of West Sussex; Harriet, wife of Major Swaine, 1821, and many others. In the churchyard is a gravestone to the memory of Isaac Ingall, who died at the age of 120 years.

Starr's Green, in this parish, a neat mansion of the last century, was built, and long inhabited, by the Worge family, who originated at Eastbourne. A large wood is called Bathurst, formerly Bodeherste. The statements that the noble family of Bathurst took their name from it, and erected a castle, which was destroyed during the Wars of the Roses, is unsupported by documents, though in the patent granted to the first Earl in 1772, raising him from the original dignity of Baron (1711) he is styled Earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, in co. Sussex. Among other gentle families connected with the parish in former times were the Gilberts, the Lunsfords, and the Bryans. See Visitation of 1634. For the famous, so-called, Roll of Battel Abbey, a list of the Conqueror's followers, see my "English Surnames," 3rd Edit., Vol. ii., and the "Sussex Collections," vi., 1.

[S. A. C. Iron works, ii, 207. iii, 241. xviii, 15. Royal visits, William II., i, 132. v, 282. xvii, 33. King John, xvii, 33. Henry III., i, 137. xvii, 33. Edward I., i, 138. Edward II., vi, 41. xvii, 33. The Roll of Battel Abbey, vi, 1. (*Hunter*) vii, 217. xvii, 1. xviii, 18, 76, and 77; xix, 13. Battle of Hastings, vi, 15. xix, 73. Tradesmen's tokens, x, 207. The abbey fortified, xiii, 112. Baker family, xiv, 102. Forsters of, xiv, 229. xvi, 27, 46. Bathurst, xv, 154. Sheather and Gibbon, xvi, 46. Bells (eight), xvi, 199. St. Martin in the Wood, xvi, 298. The Leuga, xvii, 6. The three Guildhalls or Clubs, xvii, 8. Montague family, xvii, 16, 49. Abbey church, xvii, 17. Privilege of Sanctuary, xvii, 19. A mitred abbey, xvii, 21. Hospital and Lepers, xvii, 28. Vineyards, xvii, 32. Gifts of serfs, xvii, 43. Sir Anthony Browne, vi, 54. xvii, 49. Abbot's Sword of Maintenance, xvii, 52. (See also

* He spent £50,000 in perfecting that noble machine, to the great detriment of himself and his family, and Government rewarded him with £10,000 for his pains!

"Chronicle of Battel Abbey.") Abbatial seats, xvii, 52. Langdon the Astrologer, xvii, 246. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 26, 29, 30, 40. Watts family, xviii, 14. (See also "Worthies of Sussex.") Norman spear-head, xviii, 64. Church of St. Martin, xix, 28. Gurth and Leofwine, brothers of Harold, xix, 73. Alfrey family, xx, 145.]

BAYHAM ABBEY.

The ruins of this ancient monastery are among the most picturesque objects in the south of England. The domain lies in the two parishes of Lamberhurst and Frant, and the comparatively recent mansion of the Marquis Camden forms an agreeable contrast to the crumbling ruins of the "auncient abbaye." The most conspicuous remains are a few arches of the refectory and portions of the dormitory. Some of the monastic cells, not very inviting to modern taste, still remain, as also a part of the abbey church, which measured 257 feet in length. There was originally a large transept with a central tower. The general style of the architecture is that of the thirteenth century. The site is low and damp, as was the case with most of our monasteries, though this in nowise detracts from the beauty of the spot. The Rev. George Miles Cooper has given a very interesting account of this establishment in Vol. ix. of the "Sussex Collections," to which I am indebted for most of the substance of the following brief historical sketch.

The abbey was originally founded at Otham, in Hailsham, but in consequence of the unhealthiness of that spot, was transferred to this place. The monastery owed its immediate erection to Sir Robert de Turnham, one of Cœur-de-Lion's knights, of whom it was said—

"Robert of Turnham with his fauchion,
Gan to crack many a crown."

But at length he met his death from the Saracens.* The religious order was that of Premonstratensians. Sir Robert was one of the most valiant men of his time, and a great benefactor to religious houses; for besides contributing largely to Begeham, or Bayham, he was sole founder of Combwell Abbey, in Goudhurst. The small house of Premonstratensians, originally founded at Brockley, in Deptford, was combined with Otham in the foundation of Bayham, and De Turnham, in conjunction with Ela de Sackville, daughter of Ralph de Dene, the founder of Otham, fully established the brethren of both houses here. The Sackvilles, descendants of Ela, retained the advowson of

* Sir Robert was immediately concerned in the rescue and ransom of his royal master from his Austrian captivity.

Bayham till its suppression. At first the new foundation was known as Beadieu, from its pleasant situation, and a curious corruption of that name exists in "Bell's Yew," a neighbouring hamlet. The abbey was competently endowed, principally with lands in Kent and Sussex, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. From time to time benefactions flowed in, and Bayham became a flourishing monastery. In the British Museum is the chartulary of the Abbey, containing many interesting particulars of its progress and importance. To follow Mr. Cooper's details would be quite beyond the scope of this work, and uninteresting to the general reader. We have but few notices of anything important connected with the abbey. In the decline of monasticism discipline grew lax, and we find that at one of his episcopal visitations Bishop Redman (1488) made grave complaints of the neglect of religious service, and the absence of several of the canons, who were serving cures away from the house. He prohibited the use of "unsightly and foppish boots and shoes" which the brethren wore. He admonished the Lord Abbot to manage all temporal matters without doors, like a Martha, and all connected with night and day service within, like a Mary—*ut Martha foris studet, etiam intus cum Maria*. The discipline, however, continued to be bad, and the irregularities of the abbey caused scandal in the neighbourhood. The monastic bodies were gradually growing worse and worse, and hastening on their own destruction, till the great church-reformer, Henry VIII., swept them away. It was the monks themselves who prepared the hammer of that mighty "malleus monachorum." Howbeit they had done good service in their earlier days, and Bayham is stated by Grafton to have been "verie commodious to the countrey."

Bayham received royal visits from Edward I., 1299, and Edward II., 1324. Richard, the sainted Bishop of Chichester, also came hither, and the bed on which he slept was supposed to retain certain healing qualities. Members of several distinguished families found sepulture here.

The value of the house at the Dissolution was very small; the number of canons was only five, and the revenues were granted, in 1526, to Cardinal Wolsey, for his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. On this ambitious man's downfall, in 1530, the estates reverted to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted them, it is said, to two citizens of London, named Adams, though the Monasticon asserts that the grant was to Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague. In 1714 Ambrose Brown, a descendant of the Viscount's family, sold the site of the abbey to John Pratt, Esq., and in his ennobled and illustrious family it still remains.

BEACHY HEAD.

This bold, romantic, and picturesque, though dangerous, promontory is one of the highest points of the South Downs, and forms the eastern termination of that beautiful range. Its pure chalky front, with its regular alternation of thin strata of flints, forms a truly grand spectacle. The Head lies about three miles to the west of Eastbourne, and rises to an elevation of 575 feet. The view extends east to Hastings, and west, in clear weather, to the Isle of Wight. The coast of France is also occasionally visible. There are few headlands on our shores that have witnessed more frequent or more calamitous shipwrecks, though these have been greatly diminished since the erection, in 1831, of the lighthouse at Bell-Tout, which stands at some distance to the westward, on lower ground, though projecting farther into the sea. The etymology of this promontory is uncertain. Why *Beachy* Head? There is no more beach or shingle at its foot than is ordinary along the Sussex coast, nor indeed nearly so much as in many places, as, for instance, at Langney Point, to the eastward. I think, therefore, we must look to the French, "*beau chef*," the fair head or promontory, and the adjacent spot, Beltout, evidently a French name, seems to support this supposition. These two spots, then, must have received their designations from our neighbours over the water; when or how we shall perhaps never learn. Close under the Head is a cavern called "Parson Darby's Hole," which is said to have been excavated for the preservation of shipwrecked sailors, by the Rev. Jonathan Darby, Vicar of East Dean, who died in 1726. Hither, on stormy nights, he used to betake himself and hang out a light, and thus he is said, on one occasion, to have saved twelve lives from a Dutch vessel. "Wrecking" and smuggling were formerly rife here, but this state of things is now changed for the better. For the ornithologist Beachy Head has singular attractions. Peregrine falcons, jackdaws, guillemots, and razor-bills, with many other sea-haunting fowls, make the fissures of this great cliff their favourite resort, and breed abundantly. The samphire grows very luxuriantly, and has more than once told the welcome story to the shipwrecked mariner that he was beyond high-water mark. Off this promontory, on June 30, 1690, took place a great naval combat between the combined English and Dutch fleets, of 56 sail, under Lord Torrington, and the French, of 82, under the Count de Tourville, which virtually resulted in the triumph of the British flag. Somewhat in advance of the almost perpendicular cliff formerly stood seven towering masses of chalk, known as the "Seven Charleses,"

but only one of these has resisted the undermining force of the ocean. There was in bygone days a local proverb: "When the Charleses wear a cap, the clouds weep." The turf on the summit of Beachy Head is singularly verdant and velvet-like. Of this great promontory it may well be said—

"A strange eventful history
Could this old Headland tell!"

BECKLEY.

A parish in the Hundred of Goldspur: Rape of Hastings. Distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. from Rye, its Railway station. Post-town Staplehurst. Union, Rye. Population, in 1811, 1170; 1861, 1252. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £850; in the gift of University College, Oxford; Incumbent, Rev. William Hedley, M.A., of that College. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1597. Acreage, 5,316.

A pleasant village, on an elevated site. One spot commands a view of 14 parish churches. The river Rother divides the parish from Kent. The iron trade was formerly carried on here to a great extent; cannon, shot, and chimney-backs were the staple manufacture, and were exported from Rye. The works existed within the memory of our fathers.

The derivation of the name from *Bec*, a stream, and *lea*, a pasture, is tolerably clear. Whether Beckley is the *Beccaule* of King Alfred's will is a more difficult question. Knelle, in this parish, was the ancient seat of the family of Belknap, distinguished as politicians and lawyers, and as soldiers at Agincourt and Stoke. From them it descended to the Shelleys of Michelgrove, and subsequently went by purchase to the family of Curteis.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, with a shingled spire, containing six bells. A chapel on the north side, dedicated to Our Lady, is appurtenant to the manor of Knelle, and was the burial place of the Belknaps. There are modern memorials for the families of Hooper, Lloyd, Fuller, Lewis, Hobbs, Waters, and Smith. Thomas Sharpe, Rector of Beckley, underwent severe treatment from the Parliamentary forces during the Civil Wars.

[S. A. C. Iron works, ii, 207. Sharpe, Rev. Thomas, v, 72. Oxenbridge family, viii, 214. Church, xiii, 135. Knelle, xiii, 140. Morley in, xiv, 112. Belknap at Agincourt, xv, 137. Church bells, xvi, 199. Tithes to Battle Abbey, xvii, 55. London road to Rye, xix, 166.]

BEDDINGHAM.

A parish in the Hundred of Totnore; Rape of Pevensey; distant three miles east from Lewes, its post-town. Railway station, Glynde, distant about one mile from the church, but really in this parish. Union, West Firle. Population in 1811, 227; in 1861, 334. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with West Firle; Patron, the Bishop, alternately with the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., F.S.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Chichester. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1685. Acreage, 2,918. *Chief Landowners*, Viscount Gage, Hon. H. Brand, and H. Hoper, Esq.

This parish is situated partly on the South Downs and partly in the lowland between Mount Caburn and the Firle range. It is watered by the Ouse and the Ritch, which have their confluence here. It is a place of great antiquity, being mentioned in King Alfred's will. At an earlier period, 801, it had a monastery, of which nearly all record has perished, though perhaps its site may be indicated by Beddingham-*Preston*; but see the arguments *pro* and *con* as to the existence of this religious house, in an able paper by the Rev. Wm. de St. Croix, in the S. A. C., vol. xxi. The name is sufficiently Saxon—*Beadingaham*—"the home of the descendants of Beda." In the time of the Confessor the manor yielded the farm of one night's entertainment to the King, and Domesday records here a water-mill and four salt pans. It followed the descent of Pevensey in the De Mortons, and in the 14th century belonged to the Echyngham and Poynings families. Subsequently the Morleys and Trevors had it, and from the latter it has descended, with Glynde, to the Right Hon. H. Brand, M.P. Itford and Asham are small manors, and Cobb-Place was named after an old Sussex family. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, partly in the Decorated style. The tower at the west end is apparently of the 17th century. In 1858 the church was completely restored by the Rev. Canon Hutchinson, then vicar; it contains several memorial windows. Many Roman and earlier remains have been found in the parish. Extensive lime-works are carried on here adjacent to the village of Glynde.

[S. A. C. Domesday mill, v, 269. Ouse and Ritch rivers, xv, 163. Three church bells, one inscribed to St. John the Baptist, xvi, 199. Civil marriages at Glynde, xix, 202. Neither register nor minister, xx, 83. Cobbe-Place, xx, 234.]

BEEDING (LOWER). (See succeeding Article.)

Part of a parish in the Hundred of Singlecross: Rape of Bramber; distant four miles south-east from Horsham, its post-town. Railway station, and Union. Population in 1811, 274; in 1861, 1,149. Benefice, a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £150; Patron, W. Egerton Hubbard, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. James Hoare Masters, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Register, 1840. Acreage, 9,675. *Chief Landowners*, Robert Aldridge, Esq., Major Aldridge, W. E. Hubbard, Esq., John Vans Agnew, Esq., J. and T. Broadwood, Esqrs. *Seats*—Buchan Hill, J. J. Broadwood, Esq.; Holmbush, J. V. Agnew, Esq.; St. Leonards, Robert Aldridge, Esq.; St. Leonard's Lodge, W. E. Hubbard, Esq.

Eastward of the parish of Horsham lies a tract of land called St. Leonard's Forest, containing between eight and nine thousand acres. It is part of the parish of Beeding in the southern part of the Rape, though locally, and for most civil and ecclesiastical purposes, entirely distinct from the mother parish. On the apportionment of the lands of Sussex, after the Conquest, several of the lords of honours and manors, whose principal seats were on or near the woodless South Downs, reserved to themselves a portion of land in the Weald or forest district for the necessary supply of timber and for sport. This was no doubt the case with the great family of De Braose, lords of Bramber, and hence this forest uninhabited, except by deer, wild boars, hares, grouse, and other objects of "venerie," with a few verdurers to look after them, was considered a portion of their manor and parish of Beeding. Within the precincts of the forest were the two parks of Beaubush and Shelley, belonging to the lords of Bramber, but disparked in the reign of Elizabeth. Early in the 18th century they belonged to John Middleton, Esq., and they were afterwards purchased by Lord Erskine, at whose decease they were sold to Thos. Broadwood, Esq., who built the castellated house called Holmbush. The southern portion of the forest was sold to C. G. Beauclerk, Esq.

Thomas Lord Seymour, Lord High-Admiral of England, and brother of the Protector Somerset, who held considerable property within the forest, contemplated the building of a town upon it. He fixed upon a site, and had his plans prepared; but "Seymour-Town" was never built, probably in consequence of the sudden and bloody end put to his ambitious career by the Protector, against whom he was in conspiracy.

St. Leonard's Forest was formerly a principal seat of the Sussex iron-works, and so continued until they were put an end to, partly for want of necessary fuel. In 44th Elizabeth the whole forest was leased by the Crown to Sir John Caryl. The

works were afterwards employed for military stores for the use of Government, until 1643, when Sir William Waller, during his campaign in Sussex, destroyed them. Abundance of iron stone still remains, but the only traces of the manufacture now seen are the cinder beds, and the lagoons called hammer-ponds, which add greatly to the picturesque beauty of the forest. Before the Reformation there was a free chapel here, dedicated to the forest saint, St. Leonard. It is supposed to have stood about two miles from Horsham in the direction of Pease-pottage gate. There was also a chapel appendant to Crawley, near Shelley Park, the site of which is called Chapel Fields; in 1291 it was known as "ecclesia de Shellye."

Lower Beeding was, by Act of Parliament, 1838, constituted a distinct chapelry, and it supports its own poor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been enlarged. There is also a chapel of ease dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

The forest district is beautifully undulated, and watered with many small tributaries of the Adur. On its loftiest eminence is the "beacon tower," built by Mr. Broadwood. It is 106 feet high, and 570 feet above high tide at London Bridge. The sweep of scenery which it commands is vast and delightful. As usual in forest districts, St. Leonard's possesses several weird legends. It has had its mounted headless Ghost, and its "true and wonderful" Dragon of 1614; but the most curious piece of folk-lore is that the nightingale does not sing here. Philomel had disturbed St. Leonard during his devotions, and so he condemned her to eternal silence within the holy precinct of the forest; but for all these matters I must refer to what I have already put on record in vol. xiii. S. A. C., pp. 222—225.

[S. A. C. George Fox and Nynian Brockett, quakers, xvi, 71. Church bells, xvi, 199. Celts found at, xvii, 255. Lord Seymour's projected town, x, 127. Forest legends, xiii, 222. Beaubush and Shelley, xix, 190. St. Leonard's Forest and its great Serpent, xix, 190.]

BEEDING UPPER, or SELE.

Domesday, *Beddinges*; a parish in the Hundred of Burbeach; Rape of Bramber; distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Steyning; Post-town Hurst-Pierpoint. Railway station, Bramber, distant about one mile. Union, Steyning. Population in 1811, 443; in 1861, 553. Benefice, a Vicarage valued *nominally* at £10, though the tithes are commuted for £650, and belong to Magdalen College, Oxon; Incumbent, Rev. J. Rouse Bloxam, D.D., late Fellow of Magdalen College. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1544. Acreage, 3,847. *Chief Landowners*, H. C. Bridger Esq., Sir P. Burrell, Bart., Lord Leconfield, and the Rev. John Goring.

Beeding is divided into two parts, known as Upper and Lower, which are separated by a distance of seven or eight miles. The former lies partly in the valley of the Adur, and of course on low ground, while the latter is on the much higher level of St. Leonard's Forest. To whose ingenuity this inversion of terms is attributable I know not, but certainly the waters flow from the Lower Beeding to the Upper! *

UPPER BEEDING includes the village, the site of the priory of Sele, and various farms of arable, pasture, wood, and down. It is named in King Alfred's will as Bedingum. King's Barns, locally in this parish close to Bramber Castle, is in the Hundred of Steyning; it was a Grange attached to the residence of the Saxon Kings. Domesday mentions a mill and three salt-pans. A bank called Heathen Burials indicates the site of a cemetery anterior to the introduction of Christianity. The descent of the manor of King's Barns is the same as that of Bramber Castle. The demesnes were sold by Thos. Earl of Arundel in 1639, and they have since been held by the families of Rychaut, Gale, and Clitherow.

Beeding Court manor, after its alienation by Thos. Earl of Arundel in 1642, passed successively into the families of Edgumbe of Mount Edgumbe, and Bridger. Other manors in the parish are Tottington, the Totintune of Domesday, now Lord Leconfield's, and Horton, which has belonged in succession to Maybank, Banister, Arnold, James, and Bridger.

The church was given by William de Braose, in 1075, to the monastery of Saumur in Anjou, and the impropriation was held by the monks of Sele, who formed a branch of that establishment. It includes the great tithes and 70 acres of land, and is held under a beneficial lease from Magdalen College, Oxon. The vicarage house stands on the site of a religious house, and is called Beeding Priory. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave, chancel, a low embattled tower, and a recently added south aisle. From its general appearance it would seem not to have formed any part of the conventual buildings. There are no monuments of interest. There are three bells, one of which is inscribed to St. Katerine, and another to St. Margarite.

On Beeding hill, near the confines of Edburton and Old Shoreham, a very large tumulus was opened in 1800. It contained upwards of 100 Roman urns of various sizes and degrees of fineness.

THE PRIORY OF BEEDING OR SELE.† A very full account of

* By a similar error the northern part of Pevensey Rape is for fiscal purposes called the Lower Division, and the southern the Upper!

† *Sele, Sele*, Anglo-Saxon a seat, dwelling, mansion, palace, or hall. Bosworth.

this establishment is given in S. A. C. Vol. x., and from that paper the following notes are mainly condensed. In 1075 William de Braose, the Norman Lord of Bramber and proprietor of nearly the whole of that rape, gave to the Benedictine abbey of Florent, near Saumur in Anjou, several churches and lands in his newly acquired territory. Afterwards, desirous of having a religious establishment nearer home, he further endowed St. Florent with the churches of Sele or Beeding, Bramber, Old Shoreham, and De-Veteriponte; hence the foundation of Beeding Priory. The establishment was never very large, consisting at most of four or five brethren. Of the size or character of the building little can be conjectured, as no vestiges of it now remain. Before 1790, when the present vicarage was built, the vicarial residence was part of the ancient priory, and the dining-room the refectory of the monks. There were also fragments of old flint and stone walls, and ruined arches, in what is now the kitchen-garden. Sele shared the fate of the other alien priories during our wars with France; but in the reign of Richard II. by letters patent, 1396, it became tributary to, instead of dependent, as it had formerly been, upon Saumur. In 1459, Bishop Waynflete obtained its annexation to Magdalen College, which he had just founded. Previously there had been many irregularities in the priory which called forth episcopal censure, and William Lewis, the prior, had been deposed for negligence of duty, and personal vices. John Grigge, his successor, had forged a conventual seal and alienated lands surreptitiously. In 1480 only one monk remained, and in 1493 Sele priory was appropriated to the use of the Carmelite friars of Shoreham, whose house was ruined and liable to be washed away by the sea. Here they remained until their final dissolution in 1544. Among the benefactors of Sele priory were Philip de Braose, the founder's son, and his son William, which latter confirmed to it the bridge of Bramber, three men (*homines*) and their lands, five salt pans, the fisheries from Old Shoreham to Bedney, and a mill—a very singular medley. This benefactor is the only member of the founder's family recorded to have been buried in the priory. John de Braose, son of William, who was killed by a fall from his horse at Bramber, in 1232, made large additions to the endowment, as did his son and successor William. Among many other benefactors were the De Bynes of West Grinstead, the Turners, De la Kneppes, Stanfords, and other Sussex families existing and extinct. For many other interesting particulars I must refer to Mr. Turner's careful and exhaustive paper. For an account of *Lower* Beeding, see preceding article.

[S. A. C. King Edward I. visits, ii, 153. Sele priory, x, 100 (*Turner*). xvi, 242. Church of, xii, 105. xvi, 242. Manors, xiii, 46, 47. Church bells, xvi, 199. River Adur, xvi, 254.]

BEPTON.

Domesday, *Babintone*; a parish in the Hundred of Easebourne; Rape of Chichester; distant three miles south-west from Midhurst, its post-town, and Railway station. Union, Midhurst. Population in 1811, 148; in 1861, 211. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £170; Patron the Earl of Egmont; Incumbent, Rev. J. Thomas Willis. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1723. Acreage, 1,224. *Chief Landowners*, Earl of Egmont, and Edmund Sadler, Esq.

Wigot, a Saxon, held the manor of Edward the Confessor, and after the Conquest it was the fee of Earl Roger. A church and three *ministri* are mentioned in Domesday. The mesne lords for three centuries were the family of Torel. Their heiress married Henry Joceline, Esq., who in 1568 sold the manor and advowson to Anthony, Viscount Montague, and it has subsequently followed the same descent and proprietorship as Cowdray.

The church is small but ancient, with some Norman features, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower.

[S. A. C. Church bells, xvi, 199. River Rother at, xvi, 259.]

BERSTED, SOUTH.

A parish in the Hundred of Aldwick; Rape of Chichester; distant six miles south-east from Chichester. Post-town and Railway station, Bognor. Union, Sutton. Population, including Bognor, in 1811, 1,195; in 1861, 3,128. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £400; Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Incumbent, Rev. Edward Eadie, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1564. Acreage, 2,750.

Originally a portion of the parish of Pagham, but made independent in the 15th century. Its southern boundary is the English Channel, and within its limits stands the modern town of Bognor. Bersted was transferred at an early period to the Archbishops of Canterbury, but subsequently made over by Crammer to Henry VIII. It has been held in succession by the families of Manning, Sutton, Ashfield, Isham, Stocker, Haslar, and Potts.

NORTH BERSTED AND SHRIPNEY are hamlets or tythings of this parish. At the former there was anciently a chapel of the Holy Cross. There was also a chapel at Bognor. The benefice is a peculiar of the Archbishop. The present church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was consecrated in 1405, when an indulgence of forty days was declared for those who frequented

the service. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a tower supported by large buttresses, and crowned with an obtuse shingled spire.

An account of BOGNOR is given in a separate article.

[S. A. C. Chapel to Pagham, xii, 37, 67. Pestilence at, xii, 37. Patronage of, xiii, 48. Church bells, xvi, 199. Stapley, xviii, 157. Scutt and Craven, xix, 112.]

BERSTED, NORTH. (See preceding article.)

BERWICK.

Vulgo, *Berrick*; a parish in the Hundred of Longbridge; Rape of Pevensey; distant eight miles from Lewes, its post-town; it has a station on the South Coast Railway. Union, West Firle. Population in 1811, 169; in 1861, 169. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £387, in the gift of the Ellman family; Incumbent, Rev. E. B. Ellman, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxon. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1756 (?). Acreage, 1,097. *Chief Landowners*, Viscount Gage and Fuller Meyrick, Esq.

This parish lies at the foot of the South Downs, near the River Cuckmere. The name is Saxon, *berwica*, an agricultural village, or a detached portion of an estate. Among its early proprietors were the families of Marmion, De Port, Basset, Grey, Deyncourt, Lovel, Cromwell, and Sackville. In more recent times the Dykes and Gages have been its lords.

The church, which occupies a gentle eminence, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end. The original spire was burnt by lightning in 1774, but it has been replaced, and the whole structure carefully restored by the present incumbent (1856). There are two bells. It contains some interesting features, especially an Early English canopy, perhaps indicating the resting place of the founder. There is also a good mural monument to the Rev. John Nutt, B.D., rector (ob. 1661), whose *parochialia* have been published in S. A. C., Vol. vi., and memorials for members of the families of Hall, Hawes, West, &c. Near the church is one of those pieces of land called a Tye, so common in East Sussex. Berwick common has been enclosed.

[S. A. C. Domesday, watermill, v, 269. Parochial records, vi, 223. Church-yard inscriptions, xii, 254. Elphicks, Staces, and Rangers, of, xii, 254, 255. Roman way, xiii, 55. Jefferays of, xiv, 219. Giles of, xvi, 43. Church bells, xvi, 200. Civil marriages at Glynde, xix, 202. Indenture of parish officers, xix, 209.]

BEVENDEAN. (See Falmer.)

BEXHILL.

Domesday, *Bexzelei*; a parish in the Hundred of its own name, Rape of Hastings; distant six miles west from Hastings, which is its post-town; there is a railway station on the South Coast Line. Union, Battle. Population in 1811, 1,627; in 1861, 2,084. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £989; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Henry W. Simpson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 8,814. *Chief Landowners*, the Duke of Cleveland, Thomas Brassey, Esq., jun., and Thomas Papillon, Esq.

This large and important parish on the English Channel has a picturesque village, seated on an agreeable eminence, and commanding extensive views both of sea and land. As yet, it is almost the only really available site on the Sussex coast that has not been turned into a "watering place," for which its natural beauty and healthful climate eminently qualify it.

Before the Conquest Bexzelei was held by the Bishop of Selsey; afterwards, Osbern held it of the Earl of Eu, but it was ultimately restored to the Bishop (of Chichester) in 1148. In 12th Elizabeth Lord Buckhurst had the manor, which has descended uninterruptedly to his representatives. Barnhorne and Buckholt are sub-infeudations. During the middle ages the Bishops of Chichester frequently resided here, at their manor-house or palace. St. Richard de la Wyche probably rebuilt it, as it contains arches, &c., of the Early English period; but that he died here is a mis-statement. A part of the building is known as the prison, and not far from the house on the south is a terraced field, commanding a glorious view over Pevensey Bay, and called "pleasure-house field"—doubtless an ancient *plaisance* of the Bishops. In 26th Henry VI. Bishop Moleyns had license to embattle the manor-house, and to empark 2,000 acres in Bexhill with an enclosure of stone.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with a low embattled tower at the west end. It has Norman and Early English features. In Horace Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, is a representation of a two-light window "taken out of Bexhill church," with figures said to be those of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor. Mr. Hayley was of opinion that they represented Edward III. and Queen Philippa. Lord Ashburnham *procured* the window for Mr. Walpole! There are memorials for individuals of the families of Alfray, Pigot, Delves, Cranston, Milner, Evelyn (Bart.), Crumpe,

Wood, Duke, Holland, &c. Part of the parish has been formed into a district, attached to the new church of St. Mark, at Little Common. It contains about 700 inhabitants. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. H. Simpson, M.A. The bells of the parish church are six.

During the French war there were extensive barracks at Bexhill, and the numerous body of troops called the German Legion were sometime quartered here.

A "submarine forest" in this parish, at a place called Cooding, in Hooe level, excited considerable interest some years ago. The remains of about 200 trees, principally oak and birch, existed. Some of the trees stood four or five feet above the surface; others had been worn away by the flux and reflux of the sea, but all were firmly embedded in the sand. They were apparently of the "recent" period, like those at Selsey Bill, and not of any older, or more strictly geological epoch.

In the early part of the present century an attempt was made to establish a colliery here. The appearance of thin seams of fibrous lignite, not uncommon in the Wealden formation, induced some sanguine adventurers to sink shafts and erect machinery at an enormous cost. Adventurers of another kind encouraged the scheme, and fictitious specimens of coal were brought to the surface. But at length, after an outlay of £80,000, the project was abandoned as completely abortive.

SIDLEY GREEN is a hamlet in this parish. See also NORTHEYE.

[S. A. C. Iron-works, iii, 241. xiv, 219. xviii, 16. Smugglers at, x, 92. Threele family, xi, 74. Prebend of, xiii, 135. Manor house fortified by the Bishop, xiii, 135. Weekes family, xiv, 116. Buckholt, Robert at, xiv, 213. Jefferay family, xiv, 219. Stream at, xv, 157. Church bells, xvi, 200. Manor and tithes of Barnham and Buckholt, to Battle Abbey, xvii, 54, 55. (See also "Chronicle of Battel Abbey," 58, 116, 119, 121.) Iron-works at Buckholt, xviii, 16. Parkers of, xviii, 40. Marsh-fences, &c., xvi, 43. xix, 1. Northeye, xix, 1, 5. Borde of, xix, 7. Barnhorne, xix, 9. Whale ashore, xix, 17. Northeye, William of, xix, 21. Park, xix, 22. Reginald Cobham, xix, 27.]

BIGNOR.

Domesday, *Bigenevre*; a parish in the Hundred of Bury; Rape of Arundel; distant four miles south from Petworth, which is its post-town. Railway station, Petworth, distant about three miles. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 150; in 1861, 167. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £143; Patron, Lord Leonfield; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Sockett, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. Earliest Parish Register, 1556. Acreage, 1,145.

This village lies on the north side of the South Downs. The tything of BIDDINGTON is detached, and is contiguous to Easebourne, some miles distant. After the Conquest, Robert held the manor as mesne tenant of Earl Roger, and sub-let it to Ralph. Besides a church, two mills, &c., mention is made of a quarry for mill-stones (*molaria*), the only instance in Domesday except one at "Watone," Co. Notts. The Sanzavers were mesne tenants from Henry III. to Edward III. It then reverted to the Earls of Arundel, who held it till 1542, when, by a forced exchange, Henry VIII. became seised of it. After various changes, it passed to the Kempes of Slindon, whose descendant, the late Dowager Countess of Newburgh, possessed it.

Of the ten parks appendant to the Castle of Arundel, Bignor Park (an exempted manor) was one, and it was used for fattening deer brought in from the Forest, the venison of which was salted down and dried for the lord's winter supply. After several transfers it came to the family of Pellatt, who, in 1632, built a new house. William Pellatt, Esq., sold it in 1712 to Nicholas Turner, Esq. In 1806 it passed with the surrounding estate to John Hawkins, Esq., in whose family it still continues. In 1826 a large and elegant mansion, in the Grecian style, was erected. It is placed on an eminence, which commands a magnificent view of Sussex scenery, the South Downs from this point possessing a romantic variety of outline, agreeably relieved by the valley of the Arun, and by park and woodland scenery. The house contains a fine collection of cabinet pictures, and some archæological remains. Bignor Park was one of the residences of Nicholas Turner, Esq., whose accomplished daughter, Charlotte Smith, passed much of her time, and wrote many of her sonnets here. (See "Sussex Worthies," p. 15.)

The church (St. Peter) is a small structure, with a chancel with lancet windows, a nave and north aisle (in which there was a chantry or royal free chapel), and a low slated tower at the west end. There are inscriptions for the families of Pellatt, German, &c. There are two very large yews.

Bignor stands on the Roman road called Stane-street, leading from Regnum (Chichester) to London, and in 1811 the discovery of a Roman tessellated pavement here was followed by the ascertainment of the site of a villa on a scale of grandeur rarely met with in this country. The discoveries were prosecuted over several years, and papers descriptive of them were printed in *Archæologia*, Vols. xviii. and xix., by Samuel Lysons, Esq., V.P. of the Society of Antiquaries, and reproduced in Dallaway's *Rape of Arundel*. It would far exceed my limits to give a detailed account of these remains, for which I must refer to the authorities named. It may be mentioned generally, however,

that the buildings have been traced to an extent of 650 feet, by 350, of which area the mansion proper, with its inner court, occupied nearly one half. The chief apartments were on the north-east side of this court, and opened into an ambulatory, or crypto-porticus, surrounding the court. At the south-west corner were baths and sudatories. There are three principal pavements. The largest, the one first disclosed, was perhaps that of the *triclinium*, or banqueting-hall, which is in two divisions. Its principal decorations are two circular compartments, the smaller of which, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, represents, in coloured tesserae of careful workmanship, Ganymede and the Eagle; the other contains dancing nymphs, &c. The second pavement, westward of this principal room, has a remarkable head, emblematical of Winter; and the third exhibits a combat of Cupids, habited as gladiators. Fragments of Doric columns remain in one apartment, and another possesses a *focus*, or open hearth. At Bignor Park is preserved a fine gold ring, set with an intaglio of exquisite workmanship, found here. There can be no doubt that this villa marks the site of *Ad Decimum*, the station at the tenth mile-stone from Regnum, in the great Stane-street, which is still traceable for many miles. And it is worthy of notice that, long before these discoveries were made, the inhabitants had a tradition that Bignor village originally stood on this spot, while an adjoining enclosure is called "Town Field." The villa is conjectured to have been of the date of the Emperor Titus.

[S. A. C. Domesday mills and mill-stone quarry, v, 269. Roman villa, viii, 292. xi, 132. xviii, 99. Roman road, x, 169. xi, 127. Park, xi, 112. Church, xii, 85. Pellatt, Turner, and Hawkins families, xii, 87. Church bells, xvi, 200. Charlotte Smith, xvi, 257. Charles II. flight of, xviii, 116. Kempes, Lords of, xix, 119.]

BILLINGSHURST.

A parish in the Hundred of West Easwrith; Rape of Arundel; distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Horsham, its post-town. It has a Railway station on the Mid-Sussex line. Union, Petworth; Population in 1811, 1,295; in 1861, 1,495. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £200; Patron, Sir Charles Goring, Bart.; Incumbent, Rev. William Howie Bull, M.A., F.S.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1630. Acreage, 6,758. Seats, Somers, Henry Carnsew, Esq., and several others.

Pleasantly situated on the Stane-street, the Roman road from London to Chichester. The derivation from the "Saxon tribe of Billing," and its relation to Billingsgate in London, are

not established. Oak and elm grow well here, and within the parish are beds of Sussex marble. In 30th Edward III., 60 acres of land in Billyngeshurste were valued at 10s. per annum, because they lay in the Weald and were over-run with wood! Basset's Fee, an ancient manor appurtenant to the abbey of Fécamp, and afterwards to Sion nunnery in Middlesex, was held by the Gartons, Henshaws, and other families. The most remarkable member of the Henshaw family was Joseph Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough, born 1603, died 1678. ("Worthies of Sussex," p. 294.) There are several minor manors. Hadfold's Hern (or corner), curiously corrupted to "ADVERSANE," is a hamlet near the south-west extremity of the parish. Tortington Priory had lands here.

The impropriation belonged to Arundel College, and passed with the manor of Oakhurst from John Wiseman, Esq. (1579) to the family of Goring. The church of St. Mary and St. Peter stands on a pleasing eminence, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and a chancel, a western tower with six bells, surmounted by a tall shingled spire, 120 feet high. The ceiling has some good panelling, ornamented with bosses. Murray says, "The south side is very Early Norman, the rest mainly Perpendicular." In 1866 the building was thoroughly restored, and a north aisle added, principally at the cost of Henry Carnsew, Esq.

Among the memorials of the dead is a slab inlaid with two figures in brass, for **Thomas Bartlet** and **Elizabeth** his wife, 1489. The latter was the heiress of De Okehurst. There are also inscriptions for Luxford, Hartwell, and Bettesworth.

Many Roman remains have been found here, including a pottery-kiln, amphoræ, &c.

[S. A. C. Celts at, ix, 116. Lands belonging to Calceto Priory, xi, 98, 105. To Tortington, xi, 110. Roman remains, &c., xi, 145. Church, xii, 85. Okehurst at Agincourt (Bartelot), xv, 129. Garton of, xvi, 50. Church bells, xvi, 200. Goring, xviii, 158. Lord Lumley, lands, xix, 102. Buckman's Corner, xix, 158. Evershed family, xx, 232-3.]

BILSHAM (a tithing of Yapton).

BINDERTON

Is now considered part of the parish of West Dean ("Occidentalis") though it is still separately assessed for parochial imposts. Ecclesiastically it is merged in West Dean. It anciently belonged to the nuns of Tarrent, in Dorsetshire, and at a later

date to John, Lord Lumley, who held it in 1595. Its next owner was William Smyth, of London, who had been his lordship's seneschal, or steward, with whose descendants it remained for several generations, when it passed to Sir James Peachey, Bart., ancestor of the present owner, the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt. The old house was rebuilt about 1680, and the present modernized mansion is occupied by the Rev. H. W. R. Luttman-Johnson.

In a publication, dated 1831, it is stated that the church or "chapel of this village is not in use, having, it is said, never been consecrated;" but this is incorrect, as Robert Cobden, of Binderton, by his will, dated 1535, gives to his "own parish church" 20d., and to Our Lady of the same, 3s. From this Mr. Gibbon considers it to have been dedicated to St. Mary.

[S. A. C. Church, R. Cobden's bequest, xii, 68. Smith, of, xvi, 50. River Lavant, xvi, 261. Oxford Road to Chichester, xix, 169. Binderton House, xix, 169.]

BINSTED, or BINSTEAD.

Domesday, *Benestede*, a parish in the Hundred of Avisford; Rape of Arundel; distant three miles West from Arundel, its post-town. Railway station, Ford. Union, West Hampnett. Population, in 1811, 88; in 1861, 110. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £175; Patron, John Bones, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Henry C. Bones, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1639. Acreage, 1,086. *Seat*, Binstead Hall, William Read, Esq.

The village lies in a pleasant valley near a small tributary of the Arun. In Domesday, the hundred now known as Avisford was called Benestede. Three freemen held the manor before the Conquest, and afterwards Oismelin held it of Earl Roger. It continued with the earldom until 1400, when Sir William Fitz-Alan had it confirmed to him. At a later period the Taverners held it of Reginald, Lord la Warr. The priories of Tortington and Calceto had good lands here; the church belonged to the former, and at the suppression the vicar was allowed to take the whole tithes, so that he is now virtually rector.

The church, whose dedication is uncertain (St. Mary, St. Peter, and Holy Cross are mentioned) is a small structure of nave, chancel, and turret, with one bell. It has some Norman features.

[S. A. C. Priors of Calceto and Tortington, xi, 106. Church, xii, 85. Fowler family, xii, 102. Quakers (Gilton and Penfold) at,

xvi, 72. Church bell, xvi, 200. Arun, tributary of, xvi, 258. Manor belonged to the Kempe family, xix, 119. Church to Tortington Priory, xx, 233.]

BIRDHAM.

Domesday, *Bridham*, a parish in the Hundred of Manhood; Rape of Chichester, near Chichester Harbour: distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Chichester, its post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 375; in 1861, 436. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £396: Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. J. Webber Miller, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 1,498.

Bridham signifies the home or habitation of Brid, a Saxon personal name. It was held before the Conquest by Alnod, a freeman. Afterwards William held it of Earl Roger, and it was held of him by Nigel. During subsequent centuries it was possessed by the Montalts, St. Johns, and Thomas, Lord la Warr. After several alienations it descended to the Peachey's (Lord Selsey). Part of Birdham was granted by King Ceadwalla to the church of Selsey, and at the suppression of the monasteries the portion which had belonged to the hospital of Arundel was annexed to Chichester Cathedral.

The church, which has early English features, consists of a nave, chancel, and square tower, with three bells, one of which is inscribed "Johannes." The dedication, asserted by some to be to St. Leonard, is proved by wills of 1542 and 1545 to be to St. James. It was part of the endowment of Boxgrove Priory.

[S. A. C. Domesday mill, v, 269. Church, xii, 69. xviii, 87. Boxgrove, xv, 89. Church Bells, xvi, 200. Turner of, xix, 95.]

BIRLING, or BERLING. See East Dean (*Orientalis*.)

BISHOPSTON, incorrectly BISHOPSTONE.

Domesday, *Biscopestone*, a parish in the Hundred of the same name; Rape of Pevensey: distant two miles north-east from Newhaven: its Post-town is Lewes: it has a Railway station on the Seaford branch of the South Coast line. Union, Newhaven. Population in 1811, 209: in 1861, 322. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £100: Patron, in 1865, the Bishop of London; Incumbent, Rev. John Harison, B.A. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1727. Acreage, 1,937. *Chief Landowner*, the Earl of Chichester.

This South Down village is interesting on several accounts. It belonged from remote antiquity to the Bishops of the South Saxons, and hence its name Biscopesc-tun. In Domesday it is reckoned among the possessions of the Bishop of Chichester, held in domain, and it was vested in his successors for some centuries. Afterwards it came into the possession of the family of Pelham, and Thomas Pelham Holles, the great political Duke of Newcastle, had a seat here, the scene of bountiful hospitality. The house was taken down in 1831. At present the principal object in the parish is the extensive establishment, on a creek of the Ouse, known as the Tide-Mills, long and still the property of the family of Catt. It was brought to nearly its present importance by the late Mr. William Catt, whose energy and talent for commercial enterprise rank him among the "Worthies of Sussex." (See Memoirs in Worthies of Sussex, p. 217.) It is a coincidence that as Bishopston possesses the largest *watermill* ever constructed in the county, so it had perhaps the oldest *windmill* on record in Sussex, which was given by Bishop Seffrid to the see of Chichester in 1199.

At Norton in this parish (the correlative of Sutton, in Seaford) resided James Hurdis, D.D., Vicar of the parish, and Professor of Poetry at Oxford, born 1763, died 1801. His "Village Curate," and other poems in the style of Cowper, gave him considerable popularity, and his amiable character endeared him to a large circle of admirers. See memoir in "Worthies of Sussex," pp. 161—171. Norton is a hamlet, and formerly had a chapel, dependent on Bishopston.

The church, though small, is exceedingly interesting. It is situated in a vale, surrounded by lofty elms, and has traces of very early architecture. It originally consisted of a west tower, of simple but elegant proportions, crowned by a low pyramidal roof, nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch. What is now the chancel seems to be an addition of the Transition period. It has been described as the "Holy of Holies;" it is probably a Lady-Chapel, though such an adjunct is very rare in churches so small as this. There are features of Norman and early English work, and some undoubted remains of Saxon or Pre-Norman, particularly the porch, which exhibits "long and short" masonry, together with a sun-dial, set up by some unknown Saxon, and inscribed with his name, +EADRIC. The interior contains a very singular medieval monumental slab, with sacred symbols; also memorials of the Hurdis and other families. In the church-yard are many altar-tombs of the Coopers, Catts, Farncombes, &c. Adjacent to the church-yard is an almshouse for poor aged persons, built and endowed by George Catt, Esq., as a memorial for Mary-Ann, his first wife, who died in 1856.

In 1324 King Edward II., during one of his journeys, rested at Bishopston for two days, probably at the Bishop's manse.

[S. A. C. Church, ii, 272. (*Figg.*) Edward II. at, vi, 47. Eadric's Dial, viii, 322. Church bells, xvi, 200. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 24. Manor of, xix, 28. Monumental inscriptions, xix, 185. Families and Names—Hurdis, xix, 186. Catt, xix, 186. Huggett, xix, 186. Simmons, xix, 186. Newington, xix, 187. Allwork, *ibid.* Cooper, *ibid.* Wimble, xix, 188.]

BLACKSTONE, a Hamlet of Woodmancote.

BLATCHINGTON EAST.

A parish in the Hundred of Flexborough; Rape of Pevensey; distant half a mile north from Seaford; post-town, Lewes. Railway station, Seaford. Union, Newhaven. Population in 1811, 362; in 1861, 128.* Benefice, a Rectory valued at £200; Patrons, Trustees of late John King, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Robert N. Dennis, B.A., of Clare College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1563. Acreage, 821. *Seat*, Blatchington Court, leased to W. Tyler Smith, Esq., M.D.

The whole parish, with the exception of 17 acres belonging to Government, is the property of the representatives of the late John King, Esq. The manor was held in early times by a family of its own name. Robert de Blechington gave to the Priory of Michelham his lands in Kell. In Norman times it had belonged to the Peverells. In the 15th century it belonged to the Wests, Lords la Warr, and afterwards to the Jefferays, who subsequently removed to Chiddingly.

The village is pleasantly situated on the South Downs, and commands a delightful sea view, with the town of Seaford in the foreground. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has lately been restored. It consists of a nave, chancel, and west tower, supporting a shingled spire. The chancel has some Norman features, but two sedilia and a piscina are of later date. In the south wall of the nave is a deep, richly-ornamented recess, the object of which is not clear. There has formerly been a south aisle. There are memorials for the families of Gilbert (possessors of the manor, 17th century), King, Lewis, and Chambers. The church-yard is a delightful spot, and during summer, when the graves are covered with choice flowers, it resembles a garden—thanks to the liberality of the rector and his wife.

Blatchington adjoins the sea on the south; and on a commanding spot extensive barracks were erected during the French

* This decrease in the 50 years is owing to the removal, after the French war, of the troops from Blatchington barracks.

war, as well as a fort of considerable strength. The latter still remains, though in great danger from the inroads of the sea.

[S. A. C. Wilson, xi, 41. French land at, xi, 151. Laket of, xiii, 92. Monumental inscriptions, xiii, 302. Urns found at, xiii, 309. Church bell, xvi, 200. Jefferay family, xviii, 24, 38. Goring of Danny had lands here, xix, 100.]

BLATCHINGTON WEST (or Blatchington-Weyfield).

A parish in the Hundred of Whalesbone; Rape of Lewes; distant two miles north-west from Brighton, its post-town. Union, Steyning. Population in 1811, 49; in 1861, 59. The Benefice, a Rectory, has long been ecclesiastically united with the Vicarage of Brighthelmston. Acreage, 876.

This parish consists of one large manor-farm, the property of the Earl of Abergavenny. It was long the estate of the Lords la Warr, and from them was transferred in 1435, to the Nevilles who have ever since held it. The family of Scrase who had for many generations the farm of the manor, and some branches of which still exist, were of great antiquity in this district, and said to be of Danish descent. The present representative is Charles Scrase-Dickins, Esq., of Coolhurst, Horsham. After the Reformation, the Scrases adhered to the old system, but in the 17th century they became conspicuous as Quakers.

The church of St. Peter, which has long been in ruins, stands within the ambit of the manor-house; it originally consisted of a nave and chancel of equal width, but had no tower. The west end had two small Norman windows. The house has been much modernized, and reduced in dimensions; there are, however, indications of antiquity in a trefoil-headed window, and a buttress perhaps of the 15th century.

In 1818, several remains of a Roman villa were found here; some pottery, and painted stucco, a quern, and two or three coins of Tetricus were exhumed. That these remains had any connection with the "Portus Adurni," as conjectured by Mr. Douglas, is an error.

[S. A. C. Scrase family of, Pedigrees, &c. (*Lower*), viii, 1. xvi, 49, 68, 89. xvii, 248. Roman Villa at, xii, 120. Scrase, Quakers, heavily fined, xvi, 68, 89.]

BODIAM.

Domesday, *Bodeham*; vulgo *Bodgem*; a parish bordering on Kent, in the Hundred of Staple; Rape of Hastings; distant seven miles

north-west from Rye; post-town, Hurst Green. Railway station, Roberts-bridge, distant about three miles. Union, Titchhurst. Population in 1811, 261; in 1861, 303. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £280; Patron, George Cubitt, Esq., M.P.; Incumbent, Rev. Charles Parker, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge. The vicarage house is large and handsome, and of modern erection. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1557. Acreage, 1,596.

A rather exhaustive account of Bodiam has been published by the author of these volumes in the "Sussex Collections," and also as a separate monograph. The following particulars are condensed from the materials there brought together. At the Domesday survey, Osborn, Roger, and Ralph held it as tenants of the Earl of Eu. Osborn and his descendants were known as De Bodiam, and were the principal feudatories here. One of them was in Cœur-de-Lion's crusade, and another in the war against France, 1215. They continued as mesne tenants till the 13th century, and were influential in the district. William de Bodiam, the last male heir, was a benefactor to Battel Abbey, and also, as it would seem, to that of Robertsbridge, where a fragment of his tomb was remaining in 1831. His heiress, Margaret, is presumed to have carried the lordship to the family of Wardedieu or Wardeux. Henry de Wardeux was a benefactor to Battel, sheriff of Sussex, and in military service against the Scotch, 1301. One of this name in 1382 gave by will a certain sum towards the building of the church at Bodiam. Elizabeth, the heiress of Wardeux, married Sir Edward Dalyngruge, representative of an ancient family who originated at a place so called near East Grinstead. He was a distinguished military commander in the campaigns of Edward III., against France, and shared in the glories of Cressy and Poitiers. In the turbulent reign of Richard II. he joined Sir Robert Knowles and Sir John Hawkwood, in their marauding expeditions in France, and realizing a large portion of the spoils of war, built the Castle of Bodiam, as it now stands, on the banks of the Rother. The older mansion of the De Bodiams and Wardeuxs was in another part of the parish, and the moat of it still remains. The King's license for the erection of the castle, dated 20th October, 1386, is still extant. A memoir of Sir Edward, with an account of his mutilated effigy found at Robertsbridge Abbey, is given in Vol. xii. of the S. A. C. His niece and ultimate heiress married Sir Thomas Lewknor, and so carried Bodiam Castle and lordship to that ubiquitous and influential family, with whom it remained for some generations, though not without occasional interruptions. During the Wars of the Roses individuals of the family took opposite sides, and Sir Thomas Lewknor, the owner of Bodiam, was attainted of treason for his

adherence to the Lancastrian party, and compelled to surrender his castle to Richard III., in 1484. After the overthrow of Richard at Bosworth-field the attainder was reversed, and the Lewknors continued owners of Bodiam, though not frequently resident there. A moiety of it remained in the family until the Civil Wars, when this and other castles and mansions of the Royalist gentry were dismantled by the troops of Sir William Waller, and in the present case nothing but the bare *enceinte* or outward walls and towers was left. The other moiety came into the possession of the Levett family, and after the restoration of Charles II., the whole property of Bodiam was vested in the Tufton family, who transferred it to the Powells, Barts. From the Powells it was purchased by Sir Thomas Webster, of Battle Abbey, Bart. His descendant, Sir Godfrey V. Webster, sold it in 1828 to the late John Fuller, Esq., of Rosehill, and it has since passed with the latter estate, until its recent purchase by George Cubitt, Esq., M.P., who carefully preserves the venerable castle.

Bodiam Castle occupies a low spot in the valley of the Rother and is surrounded by a large moat, or rather artificial lake, communicating with that river, and producing in the *ensemble* many charming studies for the artist. The building itself is a parallelogram approaching a square, with a circular tower at each angle, and intervening quadrangular towers. On the north side is the great gateway, flanked by two fine square towers, and opposite, in the south wall, is a postern or back gate. The towers, nine in number, with the curtain walls, remain almost entire. The great gateway is approached by a causeway, and 20 yards in advance of it, *i. e.*, about one third of the width of the moat, stood the barbican, of which little now remains. Over the gateway are the arms of De Bodiam, Dalyngruge, and Wardeux, with the crest of Dalyngruge. The interior has been almost entirely "gutted," yet the sites of the guard-room, the servants' offices, the chapel, with a priest's chamber, the ladies' bower, the armoury, the great hall, the buttery, the kitchen, and other apartments are traditionally pointed out. All the towers are divided into stories lighted by loop-holes, and reached by newel staircases. The inner area or quadrangle measures about 90 ft., by 77. To the north of the castle is a field called the Castle-field or gun-garden, and there is a tradition that the fortress was once assaulted from that point. Altogether there are few baronial fortresses of late date in the south of England which possess so much interest as that of Bodiam.

The church, dedicated to St. Giles, occupies a commanding site. It consists of a low embattled tower, a nave, with north and south aisles under one roof, and a chancel. Little of its architectural character remains. Early English features are

retained, but there have been many subsequent additions and rebuildings. There are several fragments of brasses, including one of a **De Bodiam**, another of **Thomas Grobe**, and a third of **William Wetherden**, 1513. Some painted glass, including the arms of Dalyngruge, Beauchamp, and Boteler, has disappeared. There are memorials in the church and church-yard to the families of Croker, Munn, Hiland, Bird, Siveyer, Davis, Tress, &c.

There is, or has been, a remarkable echo on the north side of Bodiam Castle, capable of repeating more than a full hexameter. I once tried to coquet with the talkative nymph, but either the anger of Juno, or some other impediment, prevented a satisfactory response.

[S. A. C. Bodiam and its Lords (*Lower*), ix, 275, 302. Osbern's gift to Battel, xvii, 30. Castle, xiii, 114. William, the Crusader, ix, 365. Dalyngruge, Sir Edward, xii, 221. Chapel of, xiii, 137. Rother river at, xv, 152. xvii, 30. Church bells, xvi, 200.]

BODLE STREET.

A hamlet of Hurst-Monceux, which see. It derives its name from a 14th century family called Le Bothel. (Non. Inq.)

BOGNOR.

A hamlet of South Bersted, and a market-town; distant seven miles from Chichester. It is a post-town, and has a branch railway from Barnham, on the South Coast line, distant about four miles. Population, with Bersted, 1,195. Benefice, a Perpetual Curacy valued at £110; Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Incumbent, Rev. Edward Miller, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

This quiet watering-place was only an obscure village in the parish of South Bersted, inhabited by fishermen and labourers, until the year 1785, when Sir Richard Hotham, noticing its salubrity and capabilities for sea-bathing, brought it into notice. He devoted the latter days of his life, and the sum of £60,000 to Bognor, with a view of making it a fashionable watering-place; but did not succeed in fixing the intended name of *Hothampton* upon it. He died in 1799, poorer in purse, and with an unfulfilled object. Others, however, entered into his labours, and Bognor has succeeded in attracting from time to time many fashionable and wealthy residents and visitors, among whom may be named her present Majesty, when Princess Victoria, and her mother, the late Duchess of Kent, who resided during several summers at Bognor Lodge. The town, although

situated on almost a dead level, is possessed of considerable natural beauty in its surroundings. It is governed under the provisions of a Local Act. The episcopal chapel of St. John was erected by subscription in 1821. There is the usual accommodation in the shape of lodging-houses and hotels. Before Sir R. Hotham's improvements, the only hostelry in the place was a thatched public-house called the "Fox."

Bognor Rocks are well known, and carefully avoided by watchful mariners. They are of the dark grey limestone and sandstone formations, extend about two miles into the sea, and are visible at low water. When pulverized and duly compounded they form what is called "Roman cement." The "Ower's Light" is a ship stationed about nine miles from the shore for the prevention of shipwrecks.

An educational institution for girls has been established at Bognor, upon the same principles as those at Lancing and Hurst-Pierpoint for boys. It is dignified with the title of St. Michael's College, and the principal assumes the title of "Lady Warden."

[S. A. C. Roman coins, i, 29. Called Buegrenora, xii, 77. Bell, xvi, 231. "Bognor's fearefull Rockes," xviii, 139.]

BOLNEY.

Vulgo, *Boney*; a parish in the Hundred of Buttinghill; Rape of Lewes; distant three miles south-west from Cuckfield, its post-town. Railway station, Hayward's Heath, distant about three miles. Union, Cuckfield. Population in 1811, 510; in 1861, 789. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £300; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. W. H. Stallard, M.A., of Durham University. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1630. Acreage, 3,546. *Chief Landowners*, the Sergison family, Frederick Weekes, Esq., and William Marshall, Esq. *Seats*, Bolney Place, William Marshall, Esq.; Bolney Lodge, Lady Victoria Wellesley; Park Lodge, F. Weekes, Esq.; Gravenhurst, R. Gillespie, Esq. F. Huth, Esq., has a splendid mansion in course of construction.

Horsfield gives a Domesday account of this parish. I cannot find any entry there. The manor gave name as early as *temp.* Edward I. to the family of De Bolney, who held it for at least eleven generations, until *temp.* Elizabeth, when it passed to Sir Benjamin Pellatt. From the Pellatts it was transferred to the Dennetts, who rebuilt the manor-house in 1692. It was afterwards possessed by the Lintotts and Leppards. Of the manor of Combe, in this parish, the old and forgotten family of Costidel were proprietors in the 15th century. Garston belonged to the Langfords.

Bolney lies in a pleasant sylvan district, and St. Leonard's

Forest extends into it. Bolney Common is an agreeable spot, and has, or had, a local reputation for cherries and camomiles. The sands and clays of this parish are ferruginous, and iron works were formerly carried on. The furnace ponds and a road called *Coalwood-street*, are now the only traces of the manufacture of iron and of charcoal. Fish of the salmon tribe frequent the streams, and Horsfield mentions the capture of a trout weighing 22lbs., which the parish clerk sent as a present to George IV.

The church of St. Mary Magdalen consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle (added not long since), and a square tower with pinnacles at the west end. This tower was built in 1536-8, principally at the cost of John Bolney, Esq., whose arms, with those of St. Leger, appear on it. It contains a very musical peal of eight bells. The church, though for the most part much more modern, has traces of pre-Norman architecture, particularly in the narrow and lofty doorway, long concealed by a modern porch. Among the mortuary inscriptions occur the names of Bolney, Dennett, &c. Gravely is a family name of long standing here.

[S. A. C. Iron works, ii, 207. Parish accounts, "Holy breads," rebuilding of church tower, &c., vi, 244. Saxon doorway, x, 59. John Bolney, xv, 10. Church bells, xvi, 200. Bolney Barth. in Cade's rising, xviii, 18. Ingram of, xviii, 153. Church repairs, *ibid.* Bad roads, xix 160. Cook of, xix, 201.]

BOREHAM.

A hamlet and ancient chapelry to Wartling. Boreham-street is a considerable village; but the chapel has long disappeared. Dugdale mentions the bridge (over the Ashbourn), *temp.* Richard II. The ancient family of Colbrand resided here from the reign of Edward III., and were Baronets from 1621 to 1709. The remains of their mansion still exist. The Quakers have had a meeting-house and burial ground here from the 17th century, and their earlier interments are entered in the Wartling Parish Register. Many notices of this locality are given in Thorpe's "Battel Abbey Deeds."

[S. A. C. Colbrand Arms, vi, 87. Lands and tithes to Hastings College, xiii, 136. Bridge, xv, 157. Quakers, xvi, 73. Craven family, xix, 110, 111.]

BORMER.

An ancient parish or chapelry now included in Falmer, which see.

BOSHAM.

Domesday, *Bosenham*, and *Boscham*; a parish in the Hundred of its own name; Rape of Chichester; distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Chichester, its post-town. It has a Railway Station on the South Coast line. Union, Westbourne. Population in 1811, 1,079; in 1861, 1,158. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £270; Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Mitchell, M.A., F.S.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1557. Acreage, 3,839. *Chief Landowners*, Lord Fitz-Hardinge, Colonel Webber Smith, Alfred Cheesman, Esq., Mrs. Farndell, E. W. Johnson, Esq., Thomas Heaver, Esq., and John Baring, Esq.

This flat alluvial parish is bounded on two sides by branches of the estuary known as Bosham Creek, or Chichester Harbour, and is intersected in many parts with sewers and ditches. In the parish are extensive brick and pottery works, the property of Mr A. Cheesman.

Besides the excellent papers which have appeared in "Sussex Archæological Collections," by the Rev. H. Mitchell, the Rev. Edward Turner, and the Rev. F. H. Arnold, referred to below, there is an excellent monograph called "Bosham," by C. J. Longcroft, Esq., written in an elegant and pleasing style, 1867. From this pamphlet the following details are partly abridged.

So far back as the Roman possession, about A.D. 43, the neighbourhood was inhabited, from its proximity to Regnum (Chichester). Vespasian's camp lay on the left bank of the harbour of Chichester, and a place called Old Park has been fairly identified with the earthworks once occupied by the Roman Legions. The tradition of Vespasian's having had a palace here is but weakly supported, though remains of a Roman building of some importance were discovered in 1832. It contained an apartment, or more properly an *impluvium*, or open court, 45 feet square, with a circular bath and rooms adjoining. About 150 yards distant was a large excavation, with seats like those of an amphitheatre. Coins of Antoninus were found near the spot, to the north-west of Broadbridge House. At some time during the occupation of Western Sussex, and as is supposed in the fourth century, under the reign of Constantine, a *basilica* was built on part of the site of the present church of Bosham. In no other way can we account for the existence of large quantities of Roman brick, tile, and mortar recently found in the interior, and forming part of the present walls. The bases of the columns of the chancel arch are doubtless Roman. After Christianity had nearly died out in Sussex, towards the end of the seventh century, St. Wilfred, Bishop of York, expelled from his northern see, settled at Selsey, as the Apostol and Bishop of the South

Saxons, and preached the Gospel with energy and success to a very benighted population. But previously, under the auspices of Adelwalch, King of Sussex, one Dicul, a Scottish, or rather Irish monk (Scotus), had settled at Bosham about 650. Bede says of him that he, with five or six brethren, "lived poorly and served God." Would that every poor man could do the same! But, as Mr. Longcroft observes, they were more like hermits than missionaries. The map annexed to the MS. Saxon Chronicle shews Bosham as one of five places only of sufficient importance to be denoted in the county of Sussex. At a later date Canute, the Danish King, had a palace at Bosham, and one of his daughters was, according to current tradition, buried in the church. It is not unreasonable to suppose that he built that edifice, so as to comprise the ancient Roman *basilica*. In, or shortly after the death of Canute (1035), the church and manor were annexed to the see of Canterbury, then in the hands of Archbishop Agilnotus. The ambitious Earl Godwin, like many other wealthy persons, was not satisfied with his acquisitions, and he set his heart upon Bosham. He obtained it by a trick; for one day meeting the Archbishop, he requested from him the kiss of peace, then called *basia*. Artfully, by the change of a vowel, he addressed the Primate with, "Da mihi Boseam." The Archbishop cheerfully complied with his request, and kissed him. Godwin was impudent enough to thank him; called his retainers to witness that the Archbishop had given him Bosham; returned to that manor, and held it *vi et armis*. The hall of this old Saxon estate is conjectured to have stood on the northern side of the church-yard, and part of the moat yet remains.

Bosham, with Godwin's other possessions in West Sussex and East Hampshire, devolved on his son Harold, who was occasionally resident here. In the Bayeux tapestry, with the legend, "HAROLD, DUX ANGLOR. ET SUI MILITES EQUITANT AD BOSHAM," he is represented on horseback, with a hawk on his wrist, and accompanied by greyhounds, on the point of embarking for the coast of Normandy. He is followed by knights, and a church is depicted, with the word ECCLESIA, into which he appears entering, accompanied by another, as if to implore divine protection for his voyage. On the fall of Harold at Hastings, the Conqueror of course seized his great estates, and at the date of Domesday, Bosham was held in demesne of the King. It consisted of 66½ hides of land, and contained 39 villeins, and 50 bordarers, with 19 ploughs. There were a church, 17 ministri, eight mills, two fisheries, and a wood. It is stated to have been of the value of £40 in the time of the Confessor. This was the secular part of Bosham. The ecclesiastical part was held by Osbern, Bishop of

Exeter. It consisted of a church or monastery with 112 hides of land, three mills, and a salt-pan. The total value of the manor is said to have reached, in the time of the Confessor, the enormous amount of £300; but it should be understood that Bosham was more of the nature of a barony than a simple manor, as it comprised the sub-infeudations of Chidham, Thorney, Funtington, West Stoke, and part of Appledram and Itchenor.

These particulars tend to show the ancient importance of Bosham, which must have been one of the principal places in Sussex. It appears from a feodary book preserved at Arundel Castle, that soon after the Conquest Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of Arundel and Chichester, had the privilege of six annual fairs here. Before the death of the Conqueror, the manor became the fee of William Fitz-Aucher. At this period the humble monastery of Dicul had expanded into an ecclesiastical establishment second to few in England. Herbert de Bosham, a native of this place, was private secretary to Archbishop Becket, whose life he afterwards wrote, under the title of "*Vita Sancti Thomæ*;" and so popular did his work prove, that there was scarcely a convent in England which did not possess a copy of it, and the original Latin text was translated into French and English, both in prose and rhyme. (See "*Worthies of Sussex*," p. 82.)

In 1189, John Mareschal, the violent opponent of Becket, obtained a grant of Bosham from Henry II. At his death William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, had a like grant, paying yearly £42 to the Exchequer. In 36 Henry III., the manor was possessed by Hugh Bigod, and from him it passed early in the next reign to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Edward II., in the sixth year of his rule, granted the manor and hundred of Bosham, with other large possessions, to his half-brother, Thomas de Brotherton, whose daughter and heiress married Lord Segrave. Through that family the lordship came to the Mowbrays, subsequently Dukes of Norfolk. During these successive holdings, Bosham possessed many privileges and immunities, and it still enjoys them, having its Coroner, Chamberlain, and other officials. The noble family of Norfolk held the lordship until 1475, when a partition of their vast estates was made. Isabel, wife of James, Lord Berkeley, one of the heiresses of John, Duke of Norfolk, had, as a portion of her share, the hundred and manor of Bosham. In the hands of the Berkeley family, through many changes, a considerable portion of Bosham has remained for the last four centuries.

Mr. Thorncroft gives a graphic account of the pestilence which broke out at Chichester in the memorable plague-year 1665, and relates how the people of Bosham, influenced by humane

and charitable principles, carried food to the diseased and famine-stricken people of the old city. It does not appear that Bosham itself was visited by that dire calamity.

Henry I. gave good lands in this manor to William Warlewaste, Bishop of Exeter, who founded a College composed of a dean and five secular canons on the old ecclesiastical basis. The subsequent Bishops of Exeter claimed jurisdiction over the establishment, and this led to great disputes between them and the Diocesans of Chichester. In the time of Bishop Langton, of the latter see, Walter Stapylton, Bishop of Exeter, in the performance of his visitatorial function, was inhibited by the Sussex Bishop, who, in his own cathedral, excommunicated Stapylton with bell, book, and candle. This, however, was an error, as Bosham had been immemorially accounted a royal free chapel, over which the Bishops of Chichester had no control. The prebends of the church were those of Walton, Chidham, Westbrook, Funtington, and Appledram. The stalls of the prebendaries, with their *misereres*, still remain in the chancel of the church. They are probably of the date of Henry VII. The site of the College was on the south side of the church-yard, and considerable remains of it existed not many years since. Part of the building was long used as a vicarage-house, and in the garden was a colossal head, variously conjectured to have been intended for the semblance of that of Trojan, Woden, and St. Christopher! It is now in the palace garden at Chichester.

The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is replete with interest, both architectural and historical. The Saxon church is presumed to have consisted of the present tower, the present nave, and a chancel terminated by an apse. The tower, now crowned with a spire, exhibits "long and short work," roughly dressed. Bishop Warlewaste considerably modified the building by lengthening the choir or chancel, and adding north and south aisles, as also by inserting Early English windows in the chancel. The east end has a group of five lancets. At the end of the north aisle was the chantry of Fishbourne, founded before the year 1280, and endowed with 23 acres of land in Appledram. In the north wall of the chancel is an "Easter sepulchre," or recess, containing a mutilated stone effigy of what was traditionally a daughter of King Canute; but the costume belongs to about the time of Edward I. The real place of the deposit of that scion of royalty was, however, discovered in 1865, by the Rev. Henry Mitchell, the Vicar, beneath the flooring on the right side of the chancel arch. The rude stone coffin with its lid was five feet long, and the bones appeared upon anatomical examination to be those of a child about eight years of age. These interesting remains are faithfully figured in "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. xviii., p. 5. There is a small

crypt under the south aisle, the top of which rises considerably above the floor. Its object and use are not very apparent. The bells of the tower are seven in number, the oldest dating from 1572. Here must be mentioned the legend of the "Bosham Bell." In the days of the Northmen, a party of pirates came up the Creek in search of pillage. They plundered the inhabitants, sacked the church, and carried off the tenor bell of the monastery. Having put their spoil on board, they dropped down the channel with the ebbing tide; but by the intervention of St. Nicholas the bell refused to remain in such wicked hands, and sank through the deck and the hold of the vessel to the bottom of a great hole in Bosham channel, known to this day as the "Bell hole," to the great consternation of the heathen marauders. It is still the belief of the good folk of Bosham that though the bell is deep down in the water, it has not lost its power of resonance, and that whenever a sturdy peal is rung out from the church tower, the lost tenor chimes in with her sister bells, and those standing at the brink of the "Bell hole" can distinctly hear the *whole octave* peal. This phenomenon is explained by Mr. Thorncroft on the principles of acoustics, and is an actual reality to the ear. Another tradition is worthy of record. Within the memory of man an enormous pole was suspended horizontally on the inside of the nave of the church. It was believed to have been the staff of a giant—some say Sir Bevis of Southampton; others think it may have been that of St. Christopher, the patron saint of fords, several of which existed in the parish in ancient times. I cannot help thinking it was somehow connected with the colossal head previously mentioned, though it may have been a votive offering from some mariner rescued from a foundering vessel. The sea has made great incursions in this parish, and much valuable land has been submerged. Smuggling was formerly carried on by the inhabitants, and the church is said to have been occasionally used as a place of deposit for the contraband articles!

[S. A. C. Eight water-mills in Domesday, belonging to the King, and three to the Bishop, v, 270. Saxon College at, viii, 189 (*Turner*). Colossal head of Woden or St. Christopher? viii, 195. Church, xii, 68. xviii, 1. xix, 75. Bells, xvi, 201. Mill-stream of, xvi, 262. Bosham Creek, xvi, 263. Bosham, the OLDEST SITE OF CHRISTIANITY IN SUSSEX. Dieul, the Irish monk, xvi, 263. xviii, 5. A daughter of King Canute buried at, xvi, 263. xviii, 5 and 71. Earl Godwin's residence here, &c., xvi, 263. xix, 73. Harold embarked here for Normandy, xvi, 263. xix, 75. Harold's palace, xviii, 5. xix, 73, 75. Early Traditions of Bosham, &c. (*Mitchell*). Berkeley family, lords of, xviii, 9. Fishbourne chantry in the church; Pilgrims' rods used, xviii, 81. Swegen, son of Edwin at, xix, 73. Beorn slain, *ibid*. Bayeux tapestry, pictures of, xix, 75. Trymlet Edward, xix, 95.]

BOTOLPHS.

Vulgo, *Buttolphs* ; a parish in the Hundred of Steyning, Rape of Bramber ; distant two miles south-east from Steyning, its post-town and Railway station. Union, Steyning. Population in 1811, 51 ; in 1861, 54. Benefice united with Bramber : joint value £160 ; Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford ; Incumbent, Rev. John Morland Rice, B.D., of that College. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1607. Acreage, 910. *Chief Landowner*, Henry Padwick, Esq.

This small parish lies on the Adur. At the time of the Domesday survey it was held by William de Braose, Lord of Bramber, who held Hanningedune in person. Norman held it of King Edward. It was then assessed at twelve hides, and was afterwards rated at six. There were five ploughlands, fifteen villagers, and thirty-four bondsmen ; also a church and a wood, producing pannage for ten hogs. Before the Conquest this manor was valued at £12, but it afterwards rose to £25.

The manor here referred to was that of Annington, the principal estate in the parish. Of the later history of this manor I can learn nothing until 1427, when it belonged to the family of Merlot. *Temp.* Elizabeth it belonged to Laurence Levitt, who held it of the manor of Broadwater. From him it descended to the family of Eversfield, in whose descendants it vested until it was alienated to the Goring family. By a tradition, Annington was the ancient Vipont which gave name to the church and family De Veteri-ponte ; but this is doubtful.

The great tithes belonged to the abbey of Saumur in France, and followed the fate of the neighbouring alien priory of Sele. The advowson was transferred to Magdalen College.

The church (St. Botolph) is very ancient, and, as Mr. Bloxam informs me, contains undoubted traces of Saxon architecture. There are memorials to the families of Scrase, Turner, Cowdray, Manning, Willet, Heaver, and Penfold. Others formerly existed for the names of Eversfield and Willan.

Roman remains have been discovered in this parish.

[S. A. C. Chapel de Veteri-ponte, viii, 273. Church, xii, 104. Bells, xvi, 201. Adur, xvi, 254.]

BOXGROVE.

Domesday, *Bosgrave* ; a parish in the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge ; Rape of Chichester ; distant four miles north-east from Chichester, its post-town, and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 754 ; in 1861, 666. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £687 ; Patron, the Duke of Richmond ; Incumbent, Rev. W. Burnett,

M.A., of New College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register. 1561. Acreage, 3,676. *Chief Landowners*, Duke of Richmond, Colonel Leslie, and Richard Haslar, Esq. *Seat*, Goodwood, the Duke of Richmond.

This parish, partly agricultural and partly down, is full of interest, possessing remains of a religious house, and of the ancient mansion of Halnaker, as well as being the abode of the great Ducal house of Richmond, and containing the renowned Goodwood racecourse. The manor is named in Domesday as being in the hundred of Bosgrave. In the reign of the Confessor two freemen held it of the King. It was assessed at six hides. In the reign of Henry I. the manor of Halnaker was annexed, and was given to Robert de Haia. William Lord St. John possessed it in 1254, and the united lordships continued in his family for several generations. The family of Poynings afterwards became seised, and subsequently that of West. In 1540, Thomas West, Lord la Warr, made a compulsory exchange of these and other manors with Henry VIII., accepting in lieu thereof the dissolved priory of Wherwell, in Hampshire. Queen Elizabeth granted Boxgrove to Sir John Morley. Sir William Morley, who died in 1701, was succeeded by his daughter, Mary, Countess of Derby, and at her death in 1752 the estate devolved on her cousin, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., who sold it in 1765 to Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, whose noble descendant is still in possession. Another Domesday manor called Strettone, now Strettington, has been absorbed in the general estate. East Hampnett is a tything in the parish. It was purchased *temp.* Elizabeth, by the family of Peckham. From them it passed by sale to the notorious Judge Jeffreys. The Turnours, afterwards ennobled as Lords Winterton, were the next proprietors. Within the demesnes of Goodwood stood the great mansion called Halnaker House. No doubt the original manor-house was built by Robert de Haia, married to a lady of royal blood, *temp.* Henry I., who gave him the estate. The later mansion is said to have been built by Sir Thomas West, who married, early in the reign of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, heiress of John Bonville, whose family had held the estate from 1458, as successors to part of the possessions of the Poynings family. It was a large and partly embattled structure, situated in a small park. There was a gateway flanked with octagonal towers and defended by a portcullis, leading into a quadrangle. The great hall with its timber framing and oak panelling was a grand apartment. At length the building fell to decay, partly through neglect and partly by the ravages of the insidious ivy, and at the present time we behold only a fragment of what was of yore one of our greatest Sussex houses. There was formerly a free chapel

here, but its site is not distinguishable. The etymology of Halmaker has not been ascertained; it was long written *Halfenaked*, which we cannot accept *au pied de la lettre*.

The Priory of Boxgrove was one of the principal monastic establishments of West Sussex. The existing remains prove that the buildings were very extensive. The Rev. Edward Turner has written the history of this monastery very fully in the 15th Vol. of the "Sussex Collections." Few spots in Sussex deserve more attentive examination than this. The priory was built between 1117 and 1135, the founder being Robert de Haia, a relative, as before stated, of Henry I., "consanguineus ejusdem Regis." It was of the order of St. Benedict, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaise; and it was made dependent on the abbey of Lessai near Coutances in Normandy, of which De Haia was also the founder. After the wars with France by Henry V., this house was "retained and indigenized" by a royal charter. Whether box trees ever abounded on the spot I know not, but the motto on the oldest seal of the priory runs thus:—

"Dicitur ex ligno viridi Boxgravia digno."

Mr. Turner thinks the latter syllable is derived from *graven*, a grave or earthwork, in allusion to a British fosse, considerable remains of which still exist in the parish. The number of monks at the date of the foundation was but three, but it was eventually raised to sixteen, one of whom served the free chapel of Halmaker; and the house was well endowed with manors, churches and lands, in this and other counties. Besides the successive lords of Boxgrove it had benefactors in several wealthy and noble families of West Sussex. The priory was dissolved in 1535, when the site was granted to Thomas, Lord la Warr, for the sum of £126 13s. 4d. His lordship had pleaded earnestly with the vicar-general Cromwell for the preservation of the establishment, which he called "a powr howse" near his "powr howse callyd Halmaker," where many of his ancestors lay buried, and where he had himself built a sepulchral chapel; but the appeal was vain. The conventual church, however, was retained, as the parish church, and was under the same roof. How much of the conventual buildings was saved from destruction is not known. A considerable part remained until about 1780, when it was pulled down for the sale of the materials, and even now some fragments exist. The grand Early English church,* with traces of the parochial church, remain to gladden the eyes of the architect and antiquary; and it is stated on very good authority to be "one of the most important specimens of its style in the kingdom." As it

* In 1704, Lady Mary Morley, afterwards Countess of Derby, endowed the vicarage with the great tythes, and founded 12 almshouses in the village.



stands it consists of choir, aisles, transepts, and a central tower, the last being of Norman character. The choir is divided into four square compartments, "each having a cross vault with ribs, the diagonal being enriched with the tooth ornament." The architecture is eminently beautiful, especially in the clerestory. Under the second bay on the south side of the choir is the sacellum of Thomas, Lord la Warr, a splendid and elaborate specimen of the style of his period, and can scarcely be deemed "a powr chapell." It is now the pew of the noble family at Goodwood. There are many ancient monuments in this fine church. Philippa, Countess of Arundel, lies in the choir. In the wall of the north aisle are three uninscribed arched tombs. Two daughters of Adeliza of Louvaine, Queen of Henry I., are known to have been buried here, and two of these memorials were probably intended for them; but—

"Monuments themselves memorials need."

In the north transept is a monument for Sir William Morley, and opposite, another for the Countess of Derby, his heiress. In the south aisle are three more arched tombs. There are many encaustic tiles on the floor, and on the ceiling of the choir are some remains of painting, reminding one of Bishop Sherburne's in Chichester cathedral, and probably executed by one of the Bernardis. Many fragments of this priory are visible in the farm walls and buildings.

Whatever modern notions of the dissolution of the monasteries may be, we can hardly suppress a feeling of some regret that Boxgrove was included in the general downfall; for Commissioner Layton reports of the last prior that he is "a great husbonde, and kepith gret hospitalitie," and adds that "*ejus monachi omnes sunt ejusdem farinae.*"

Goodwood park, named most likely from its Saxon proprietor Godwinus, was purchased from the Compton family by the Duke of Richmond, about 1720. The domain is most agreeable, the views from the higher ground being very grand; but the house possesses no great interest. It was constructed by Sir William Chambers, and added to by Wyatt. The collection of pictures and sculpture is extensive and interesting, and contains paintings, busts, &c., of royal and noble persons by Vandyke, Sir P. Lely, Kneller, Nollekens, Turnerelli, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Romney, the Smiths of Chichester, &c. The most noticeable painting is what is called the "Cenotaph of Lord Darnley," husband of Mary Queen of Scots, representing his murder, &c., painted in 1567, and brought hither by the Lennox family from the Château d'Aubigny. In the grounds of Goodwood is a modern erection which covers a Roman inscription

found at Chichester in 1731, in digging the foundations for the council-chamber. It is a dedication of a temple to Neptune and Minerva, of the date of Tiberius. (See Chichester.) This is the most interesting relic of the Roman dominion in Sussex. The Goodwood races, so widely celebrated, are held in this domain, about a mile from the house. They were established here in 1802, and they are considered at least equal to Epsom and Ascot.

In this brief article we must not omit to notice the beautiful timber on the Goodwood estate. The chesnut avenue in the deer park at Halnaker, the cedars of Lebanon more than 150 in number in Goodwood park, the fine beeches on the race-hill, two large cork-trees, and the deciduous cypresses (the latter in the High-wood), will all attract the attention of every arborist and artist.

[S. A. C. Morley of Halnaker, v, 45. xix, 95, 159. Priory, vii, 217. ix, 61. xv, 63, 83, 235 (*Turner, &c.*). Notes on Halnaker, ix, 223 (*Lower*) xix, 159. Visit of Edward VI., x, 195. Roman road, xi, 128. St. John family, xii, 29. xv, 90. Church, xii, 68. xv, 110. Poynings family, xv, 17, 59, 109. Bonville family, xv, 57. Halnaker chapel, xv, 59. British earthworks, xv, 87. Two churches under one roof, xv, 106. Bell, xvi, 207. Gobles of, xix, 94. Morley, v, 45. xix, 95, 159. Crocker-hill, xix, 158.]

BRAMBER.

A Parish and disfranchised Borough, in the Hundred of Steyning It gives name to the Rape. Distant one mile east from Steyning. Post-town, Hurst-Pierpoint. It has a Railway station on the South Coast line. Union, Steyning. Population in 1811, 95; in 1861, 119. Benefice, a Rectory, united with Botolphs; joint value, £160; in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford; Incumbent, Rev. John Morland Rice, B.D., of that College. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1601. Acreage, 854.

This now unimportant village formerly occupied a high position in the county of Sussex. The name is Saxon—*Brym-burh*, a hill fortification. This accurately describes the situation of its castle, of which now a picturesque fragment only remains. It was the possession of the great Norman family of De Braose, kinsmen of the Conqueror. The river Adur flows at its foot. The question of the *Portus Adurni* has long been discussed by antiquaries, but I am fully convinced that at Bramber we find the true site of that Roman station. A considerable estuary of the English Channel formerly ran up to this point; and at some unascertainable period it gave name to the Rape of Bramber, one of the six divisions of the county. The original

area of the fortress occupied a kind of irregular oval, measuring 560 feet from north to south, and 280 feet from east to west.

A full pedigree of the noble family of Braose, from the time of the Conquest down to the reign of Richard II., is given by Cartwright. This great family, from whom descended the royal Bruces of Scotland, originated at Brieuze, near Falaise in Normandy. William de Braose, one of the Conqueror's companions, was rewarded with 41 manors in Sussex, besides others in Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and he endowed the abbey of Saumur with the churches of Bramber, Shoreham, Sele, and St. Peter at Vipont. On this occasion the monks of Saumur sent over some of their brethren to England, who fixed themselves at Sele, afterwards known as Beeding Priory.

The great family of Braose were distinguished in the grand historical annals of Norman times, and were conspicuous as eminent barons, crusaders, and sometimes rebels; but it is beyond our present scope to enter into the detailed history of this illustrious house. They had lands in many English counties and in Wales. From the De Braoses, Bramber descended to the great family of De Mowbray, who held it for several generations, and played a considerable part in the annals of the kingdom. Thomas de Mowbray was distinguished for his high and important offices and for his perfidious character. He was a Knight of the Garter, and in 1397 was created Duke of Norfolk. Of the importance of this family it is sufficient to state that four of its representatives were honoured with the Knighthood of the Garter in lineal succession. From the Norman Conquest to the reign of Richard III., a period of 418 years, the honour of Bramber was held by 24 persons—15 Braoses and 9 Mowbrays. From the Mowbrays the Honour of Bramber devolved on the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, with whom Bramber has descended, as Arundel.

The manor of Bidlington extends into the parishes of Steyning, Beeding, Old Shoreham, and Cowfold. (Cartwright.) A small hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, existed here in charge of a prioress, down to the year 1553. Salt-pans formerly existed on the estuary of the Adur.

Bramber was a borough, and sent members to Parliament from 26 Edward I., till the Reform Act of 1832. This was one of the most rotten of boroughs, the voters being only 18 in number, and they mostly resided in thatched cottages. A story is told of the village innkeeper, that he once made out a bill to one of the candidates thus:—"To 100 dinners, £100; to sundries, £200." This being the price of his vote.

The benefice was given in 1075 to the monks of Saumur. Its patronage has descended, with the other English possessions of

that establishment, to Magdalen College, Oxford. In consequence of its impoverishment from frequent incursions of the sea, Bishop Sherburne, in 1530, annexed it to the vicarage of Botolphs. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains many interesting Norman features, though it is evidently only part of the original structure; and there are memorials for the names of Prescottt, Davey, Green, Lidbetter, &c. The Lidbetters were lessees of Mandlin Farm, from Magdalen College, for about three centuries.

An ancient bridge, presumed to be of Roman origin, crossed the river Adur between this parish and Beeding. Upon it stood a chapel. The history of this structure has been given by the Rev. E. Turner, in the "Sussex Collections." In 1368 John, Bishop of Chichester, granted an indulgence of forty days to all who contributed to the repair of this edifice.

[S. A. C. Ancient bridge, ii, 63. xvi, 243. xviii, 68. Castle, v, 147. xvi, 243. xviii, 145. De Braose family, v, 147. xvi, 244, 253. Salt-pans at, v, 166. xviii, 29. Seal of Brightford Hundred found at the Castle, v, 198. King John at, i, 135. xvi, 244. King Edward I. at, i, 138. Paid tithes to Sele in Beeding, x, 115. Bidlington Chapel, x, 124. Bramber Bridge, forty days' indulgence, x, 126. Church of, xii, 105. xvi, 243. Hospital of, xii, 105. Bell of, xvi, 201. Portus Adurni, xvi, 243, 253. Mowbrays, Howards, and De la Warrs of, xvi, 244. Elections at, xvi, 245. Saxon *palent*, xvi, 253. Adur River at, xvi, 253. Charles II. at, xviii, 122.

BREDE.

A parish in the Hundred of Goldstrow; Rape of Hastings; distant eight miles east-north-east from Battle; post-town, Staplehurst. Union, Rye. Population in 1811, 787; in 1861, 1083. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £900; Patron, Thomas Frewen, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. A. A. Aylward, M.A., of Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1559. Acreage, 4,840. *Chief Landowner*, Thomas Frewen, Esq.

The manor of Brede comprises part of the town of Hastings. It derives its name from that of the now small river Brede, which forms its southern boundary. In former times that stream was of much greater width—a *broad* stream—and hence the Anglo-Saxon *bræd* or *brad* was applied to it. A detached part of the parish called Little Brede lies nearer to Rye, the intercepting parish being Udimore. It is well wooded, about one-fourth of the area being woodland; there are also many acres of hop-garden. The sea has made great inroads on this parish, and the Nonæ records of 1311 state that great part of the marsh called Gaberghes had been submerged.

Brede Place, a mansion of considerable antiquity and much picturesque beauty, belongs to Thomas Frewen, Esq., of Brick-wall. The estate belonged, *temp.* Richard II., to John atte Forde, and passed in the 15th century to the family of Oxenbridge, who seem to have originated at Rye, and the name frequently occurs in the records of that town. One of the family, John Oxenbridge, who died in 1522, was a Canon of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and founded a chantry there. To this family also belonged another John Oxenbridge, a well-known Puritan minister, who graduated B.A. at Oxford in 1572. In the register of Trinity Church, Coventry, where he lies buried, he is described as a "grave and reverend preacher;" he died in 1617. A branch of this family went to New England, and though the name is extinct in the Old World it still exists in the New. The old part of the mansion is described by Parker (*Domestic Arch.*, iii, 314) as "of stone, with good foliated windows, and two fine chimneys, one at each end corbelled out, and with octagonal shafts battlemented." The Elizabethan part is of brick, with stone dressings. The mansion has no hall, but the chapel, which has some architectural peculiarities, still remains.

The church was anciently connected with Steyning, and both were part of the possessions of the Norman abbey of Fécamp. It is dedicated to St. George, and consists of chancel, nave, and aisles. The capitals of the columns are foliated. The east end of the south aisle was a chantry belonging to Brede Place. There is some ancient painted glass, including the arms of Echingham, that family having been formerly influential in Brede. There are inscriptions for the families of Horne, Hele, and Oxenbridge. Against the south wall of the Brede Place or Oxenbridge chapel is an altar-tomb dated 1537, with the recumbent figure of a man in armour with a lion at his feet. There is also another altar-tomb to a member of the same family, but without arms or date. On the pavement is a brass with the figures of **Robert Oxenbridge** and Anne his wife, and the dates 1487 and 1483. The tower contains six bells, one of which is dedicated to St. Thomas.

The living of Brede was long in the patronage of the family of Horne, one of whom, George, was the celebrated theologian and Biblical expositor, and Bishop of Norwich.

The manufacture of iron was formerly carried on in this parish to a great extent. It ceased about the year 1766, and that of gunpowder succeeded. Many cannons were exported by way of Rye to the Continent.

Among the legendary lore of East Sussex, a story of the wildest kind was told. One of the Oxenbridges was an Ogre, and constantly dined upon young children. He lived in the days of

bows and arrows, but was invulnerable. The only means of getting rid of him was to cut him in two with a wooden saw! His neighbours manufactured such a tool, made him drunk, and then quietly cut him asunder. This "*wise saw*" took place in Stubbs's Lane, at a place still known as "Groaning Bridge."

[S. A. C. Iron-works, ii, 207. xviii, 15. King Edward I. at, ii, 142. Oxenbridges of, viii, 213. xii, 203. xvi, 292. xvii, 125. xviii, 39. Leonard, iron founder at, xii, 270. Morley manor in, xiv, 112. Bromfields of, xiv, 115. Reeves of, xvi, 47. Bells of, xvi, 201. Brede Place, xvi, 292. Tithes to Battle Abbey, xvii, 55. Howlette of, and Jack Cade, xviii, 25.]

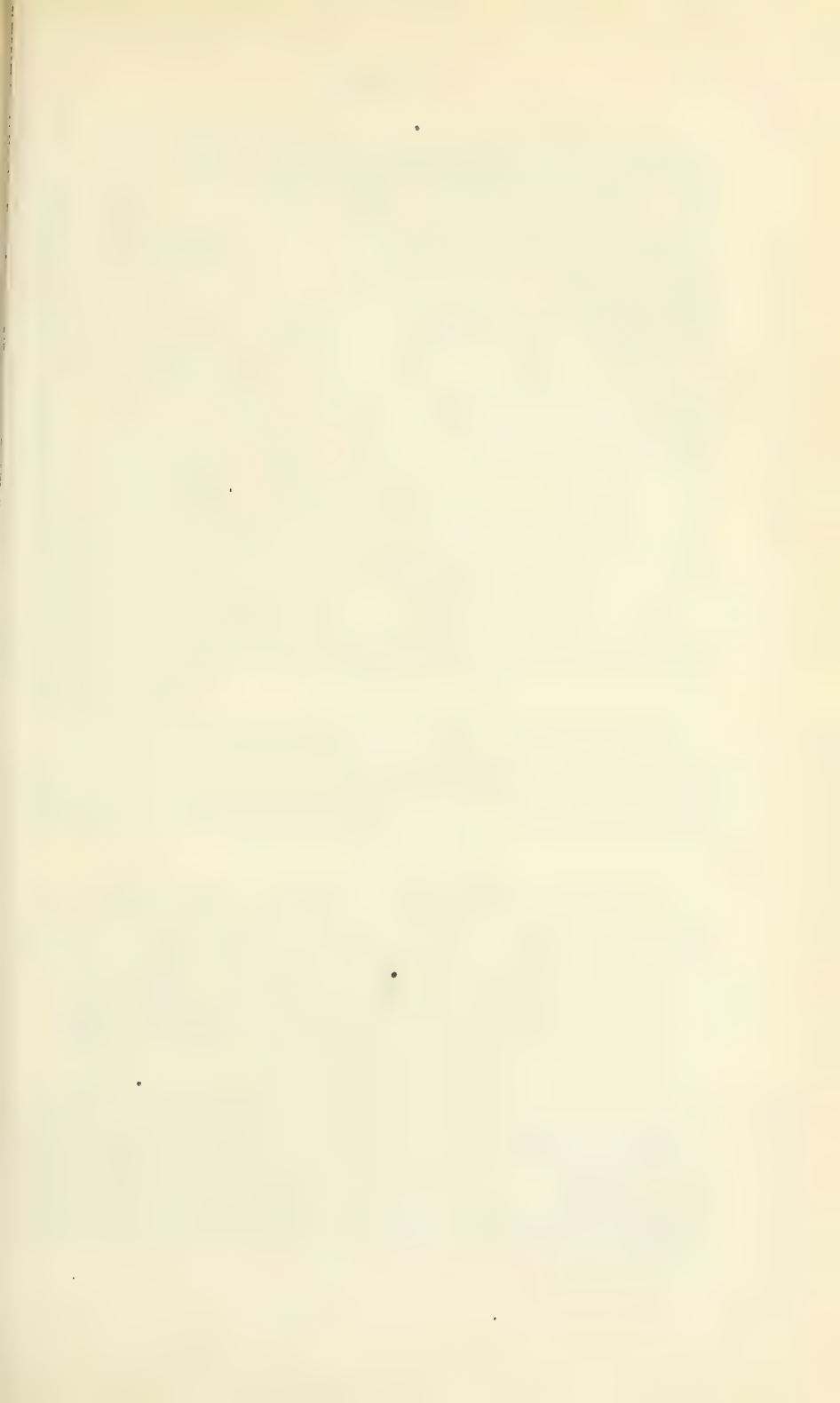
BRACKLESHAM.

A defunct chapelry of Earnley. It gives name to Bracklesham Bay, an indent of the English Channel.

BRIGHTLING.

Domesday, *Brislingham*; a parish in the Hundred of Netherfield; Rape of Hastings; distant six miles north-west from Battle; post-town, Hurst Green. Railway station, Robertsbridge; distant about three miles. Union, Battle. Population in 1811, 497; in 1861, 661. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £563; Patron, Rev. Burrell Hayley; Incumbent, Rev. J. Burrell Hayley, M.A., of Worcester College Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1560. Acreage, 4,615. *Chief Landowner*, O. J. Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Esq. *Seats*, Rose Hill, Thomas Wilson, Esq., leased from Fuller Meyrick, Esq.; Brightling Place, Henry Atherton, Esq.

Brightling is situated on an elevated portion of the Forest ridge, and is one of the most romantic and picturesque spots in East Sussex. Brightling Down rising to the height of 646 feet above the level of the sea is well known through the effective but highly exaggerated picture of Turner. Rosehill, which has been in the Fuller family since the year 1697, now belongs to O. J. A. Fuller Meyrick, Esq. Up to 1833 (the date of his death) it was the property of the eccentric John Fuller, Esq., M.P., a well-known patron of arts and artists, who erected an observatory and several other ornamental buildings in the park and grounds, and who lies buried under a pyramid in the churchyard. (See "Sussex Worthies," p. 96.) The Fullers, like many other Sussex proprietors, added to their wealth by the iron trade, whence the motto assumed by Mr. Fuller, "*Carbone et forcipibus*." Another family of iron-masters were the Collinses, of Socknarsh manor in this parish, who became extinct in 1753.



The rectory of Brightling was the corpus of a prebend in the free chapel in the Castle of Hastings, founded in early Norman times. It has still manorial rights, and has belonged for several generations to the family of Hayley. Of these was the Rev. William Hayley, patron, rector, and prebendary, a most diligent collector of materials for the history of East Sussex, who died 1789, bequeathing his MSS. to the British Museum. (See "Worthies of Sussex," p. 155.) William of Wykeham held this prebend *ante* 1362, and his arms appear in a spandrel of the chancel door. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, consists of a square embattled tower, containing eight bells, a nave, and a north aisle, the eastern end of which forms a chapel, and a chancel. The east window was formerly filled with painted glass. The church contains many memorials of the families of Collins, English, and Glyd. The most remarkable inscription is a brass plate to ~~Joh's~~ *Joh's* ~~Batys~~, gentylman, 1476, who gave to this church ornaments, pavements, and all the seats (sedilia), and also left the lands called Levetts for the benefit of the fabric. Some interested person afterwards removed the brass, and it was discovered at the bottom of a deep well on the South Downs. On its recovery it was replaced in the church, and proceedings were instituted in 1635 for possession of the lands, which are now appropriated to their original use. This parish was severely visited by the plague in 1665.

[S. A. C. Iron-works, ii, 207. iii, 241, 245. Chancel built by Wm. of Wykeham, xiii, 145. Church bells, xvi, 201. Atkins, xvii, 33. Batys benefaction, xviii, 39. Story of Witchcraft at, xviii, 111. Inhabitants of Brightling who participated in Cade's rising, xviii, p., 26. Hayley's MSS. in British Museum, xviii, 111.]

BRIGHTON (anciently BRIGHTHELMSTON).

Domesday, *Bristelmestune*; a parish, borough, and corporate and market town, locally in the Hundred of Whalesbone; Rape of Lewes. Population in 1811, 12,012; in 1861, 87,311. Benefice, a Vicarage with the Rectory of West Blatchington annexed, valued at £1,041; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Michell Wagner, M.A., Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral. Acreage, 1,982.

Few things are less to the taste of the antiquarian topographer than the description of places, which, though ancient themselves, have suddenly sprung into an importance disproportioned to their geographical area, and are comparatively devoid of historical interest. The developement of an obscure "fisher town" into one of the greatest centres of wealth, pleasure, and fashion known in the world's history, and that within the brief span of a

single century, is a phenomenon which presents more attractions for the social philosopher than for him who would record with careful pen the origin and gradual growth or decay of our towns, villages, families, manors, castles, churches, and such like, within a given county or district. Brighton will, therefore, occupy a brief number of these pages, since to make either the population which it possesses, or the popularity which it enjoys, a standard of length in description, would be altogether at variance with the design of these volumes.

Much useless labour has been spent upon the etymon of Brighthelmston. It is clearly the *tun* or enclosure of *Bright-helm*, some Saxon settler here, but of his precise period or rank we shall probably never know anything. In Domesday, Bristelmestune is described as having been held before the Conquest by one Brictric, afterwards by Ralph, of William de Warenne. It was then a fishing place, and 4,000 herrings were paid to the lord as rent. Widard is described as another tenant. A second manor was held of De Warrenne by William de Wateville. These, from their having subsequently become the property of the priories of Lewes and Michelham, are now known as Brighthelmston-Lewes, and Brighthelmston-Michelham. The third manor, Atlingworth, evidently received its name from some Atheling, its previous Saxon proprietor. Three minor manors, called Harecourt, Peakes, and Erlees, extend into the parish. The manor of Brighthelmston-Lewes followed the descent of the Barony of Lewes, until, after a variety of transfers of no historical interest, it became two moieties, one of which was ultimately purchased by the Kemp family—and hence “Kemp Town,”—the other by Mr. Charles Scrase, an eminent solicitor, from whom it has descended to Charles Scrase Dickens, Esq., of Coolhurst. Brighthelmston-Michelham was given by Queen Elizabeth to her kinsman, Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, in whose descendants it still vests. Atlingworth descended to the family of Attree, of Brighton Park.

A fanciful notion exists that Brighton once received a colony of Flemings, and that their descendants may be traced in the Brighton fishermen of to-day. After careful enquiry, I see no foundation whatever for such belief. The fisherman doubtless contrasts strongly with the half-cockneyized mechanic on shore, but there is no real distinction in language or habits, beyond what a difference of pursuit, and the technicalities of a daily calling would produce. At Dieppe, a similar error prevails as to the fishermen of the “Pollet,” a suburb of that town.

Soon after the donation of Brighthelmston manor to Lewes Priory, the monks of that establishment founded a kind of cell or chantry here, and dedicated it to St. Bartholomew. This is



said to have been destroyed during an attack of the French in 1513. John, eighth Earl de Warenne, in 1313 obtained a grant for a weekly market on Thursday. The fisheries carried on in the German Ocean at Yarmouth and Scarborough attracted the men of the town in this and the succeeding centuries. In 6th Henry VIII. (1513), the celebrated "Prior John"—so the chronicler is pleased to spell Messire Pregent—commander of a French squadron, "came a land," says Hall's Chronicle, "in the night, at a *poore village* in Sussex called bright Helmston, and sett fyre on the towne, and toke suche poore goodes as he fownde." The watch, however, fired the beacons, got together a troop of Bright-helmstonians, and routed Prior John. One of the archers shot him in the face so seriously that on his reaching Boulogne "he offered his image of wax before our Lady, with the English arrow in his face, *for a miracle*."

The next attack upon Brighthelmston occurred in 1545, during the rupture between Henry VIII. and Francis I. Claude d'Annebalte, high Admiral of France, in command of the French "Channel fleet," made a descent and burnt a considerable portion of the town. A plan of the attack, preserved in the British Museum, and reproduced in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xxiv, represents the town as quadrangular, with four or five streets only. Parties of armed men are shown coming into the town, from the Lewes and Poynings roads. To the north-west of the church is seen the beacon, and to the east of the town a great cresset or fire-cage. Not only Brighthelmston itself, but both these danger-signals are "all ablaze;" the foreshore is crowded with galleys landing troops, while "grete shippes" occupy the offing. In the middle of the town, is a "felde" or open square, reminding us of the Steynes of our own times. The plan shows no defences; but a few years after this attack, 1st Elizabeth, 1558, a small circular fort or "block-house," 50 feet in diameter, and a few walls were set up. The latter were pierced with gates, called respectively Eastgate, the Portal, Middlegate, and Westgate, answering to the main streets, and conducting towards the maritime part of the town, which then lay in two or three mean streets below the cliff. The advisers of Queen Victoria seem to be less careful of magnificent Brighton than were those of Queen Elizabeth of the "*poore village*." The "*modern Baïa*," with her four miles of sea palaces, unequalled in the world, presents the finest imaginable target for a hostile fleet of iron-clads; but even its one battery has been pulled down, while a quarter of a million is being expended in fortifying the little tidal port of Newhaven.

Andrew Borde, in 1542, reckons "Brighthampsted" among the *noble* ports of England, though the epithet is utterly inappropriate.

Gradually the ocean ate away the shores of Brighton and destroyed its port and its defences, though up to the middle of the last century considerable remains of the last-mentioned existed. In 1579, the fishing-boats numbered four-score, manned by 400 able mariners, who possessed 10,000 nets; but at a later date this valuable trade fell into a miserable state of decay. It is now, however, considerable.

The greatest historical event connected with Brighton is the escape from England of King Charles II., who, subsequently to his disastrous defeat at Worcester, 3rd September 1651, came after many tortuous journeys and hair-breadth escapes, to this town, on October 13th, and sailed the next day in a coal-brig commanded by Nicholas Tattersal, who conveyed him safely to Fécamp. The King took up his temporary abode at the George Inn, in West Street. After the Restoration the coal-brig was raised to the dignity of a fifth-rate man of war; Tattersal, her master, to that of Captain; and the little tavern, *olim* the George, to that of the King's Head, which it still enjoys. Tattersal lies buried in the church-yard with a laudatory inscription. (See "Worthies of Sussex," p. 297.)

We have not space fully to detail the series of misfortunes which Brighthelmston underwent for many years: foreign privateers took its fishing-boats; the sea continued its encroachments, and the *olim* poor town became more poverty-stricken still: so much so, that it was compelled to appeal to four adjacent parishes for the sustentation of its pauper population. To add still further to its calamities, Brighton suffered severely from the great storm of November 1703, which damaged the church and many houses, destroyed two windmills, and wrecked many vessels belonging to the townsmen. Another storm of almost equal violence took place in 1705, and it was estimated in 1738 that 130 tenements, worth nearly £40,000, had been destroyed within the previous forty years by the ravages of the sea. The under-cliff suburb had gradually disappeared, and the fishermen became inhabitants of the town itself, the poverty of which was now truly deplorable. Little did the poor Brightonians wot of the brilliant future which awaited their weather-beaten town. Prosperity however was at hand, and Dr. Richard Russell was the morning star which heralded the better condition of things. This gentleman, the son of a Lewes apothecary, after having learnt medicine at Leyden, devoted himself to the study of glandular disease, and the curative effects of sea bathing. Brighthelmston being situated at a convenient distance from his residence at Lewes, he sent his patients thither, wrote learned tractates, got baths and lodging-houses built for his patients, and so *invented* Brighton. Dr. Russell died at the age of 72, in London, in 1757. (See "Worthies of Sussex,"



page 59.) Dr. Relhan, an Irish physician, succeeded him, and ably sustained the reputation of Russell's practice. In 1761 he published a short history of the town, with remarks on its air and waters. At this period the almost infinitesimally small space between the East, West, and North Streets included "Bredhempson town," the population not much exceeding 2,000 souls. From that time "Brighton" became its accepted name, though it had long before been thus abbreviated among the natives. I have seen the modern form in documents of the time of Charles II.

Brighton soon became the summer resort of several scions of royalty and nobility, and in 1782, George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., then a young man of twenty, made it his favourite retreat. Two years later the prince erected a "Pavilion," the germ of the present *bizarre* and unexampled structure, of which Brightonians somehow manage to be proud. It was built from designs by Nash, and purchased by the town of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in 1849, for £53,000, and many thousands have since been expended on it. It contains an excellent museum, which comprises the valuable collection of chalk and other fossils amassed by Henry Willett, Esq. Up to this period the fishermen had built their boats and mended their nets on the Steyne, then a common waste, but which now, in compliance with the wishes of the Prince, the Duke of Marlborough, and other magnates, was reserved and enclosed. Within the enclosure of the Steyne are a fine bronze statue of George IV. by Chantrey, and a handsome fountain. Brighton contains also, other turfed enclosures or "lungs," particularly the Level, the ancient bed of the Wellsbourne, and the New Steyne. During the French war (1793) an encampment of 10,000 troops was formed at Hove, and in the following year another of 7,000 men took place. The so-called Brighton barracks for cavalry are in the parish of Preston Episcopi.

To describe modern Brighton in its vast growth and development, with its 400 streets and squares, would occupy a volume larger than this. Its population comprises more than a fourth part of the inhabitants of Sussex. A few particulars must suffice, especially as innumerable guide-books, accessible to everybody, will supply all necessary information.

Brighton since its incorporation has been governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council. Previously, by the Reform Act of 1832, it had become a borough, returning two members. The formation of the London and Brighton Railway bringing this modern Baie into such close proximity to the metropolis, has acquired for it the name of London-super-Mare. The three great promoters of Brighton's prosperity then, have been, first

Dr. Russell and sea-bathing, secondly, George IV. and fashion, and thirdly the Railway, which has opened up the whole county and given employment to many hundreds of the inhabitants.

Although the town has no longer a haven, it has two piers. The first of these, the Chain Pier, built on the suspension principle, in 1823, by Captain Samuel Brown, R. N., is probably the most elegant, as it is the earliest, structure of its kind. The West Pier, however delightful as a promenade, has little beauty to recommend it: it was opened in 1866. From both these advanced points a magnificent view of the palatial frontage of Brighton is obtained. A sea-wall, which cost nearly £100,000, now defends the town from the inroads of remorseless Neptune.

The buildings of the town have extended themselves westward into the adjoining parish of Hove, in which is a large and pleasant suburb called Cliftonville, somewhat ridiculously, since there is no cliff, and *villæ* is mere surplusage. On the east cliff rises the magnificent range of houses called Kemp Town, from Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., formerly M.P. for Lewes, on whose estate it was built. The principal secular buildings in Brighton besides the Pavilion, are its grand Town Hall, the Sussex County Hospital, the College, and the New Workhouse. There are also many charitable institutions, and establishments for educational purposes. Brighton has been called the "city of schools," and it has been asserted that not less than 700 heads of families, ranging from the clerical tutor to the mistress of the dame's school, derive their subsistence from this source. A large cemetery, abounding with costly monuments, lies to the north of the town, on the Lewes road.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, occupies an elevated site, and forms a sea mark, but possesses few features of ecclesiological interest. It is partly in the Perpendicular style, but has been much patched and modernized. There is a memorial to the late Duke of Wellington, besides many inscriptions for the names of Sneyd, Scrase, Tidy, Kipping, Pascal, Hobart, Randall, Atkinson, Leigh, Mansfield, Stanley, Gwynne, Metcalfe, Biddulph, Coxe, Carter, Wagner, &c., &c. The font is of late Norman date, with figures in relief, representing the Last Supper, and other subjects. In 1745 the churchwardens inscribed their names upon it, which has thrown discredit upon its real antiquity. In the churchyard are memorials for Captain Nicholas Tattersal, previously mentioned, for Martha Gunn, the well-known sea-bather, and for Phoebe Hessel, who long served as a private soldier, and died in 1801, aged 108 years. The church is supposed to have been built within a Druidical enclosure, as within the last century many large rude stones were lying around it.

The religious wants of the increasing population of Brighton, have ever been promptly met by the erection of new places of worship, as auxiliaries to the parish church, and for the use of the various bodies of nonconformists. The following are the churches and chapels of ease, with their dates and incumbents :—

- Chapel Royal*, North-street, 1793, Rev. T. Trocke, M.A., Surrogate.
St. James's Chapel (St. James'-street, 1808), Rev. J. Purchas.
St. George's Chapel, near Kemp Town, 1825, Rev. J. H. North, M.A.
Trinity Chapel, Ship-street, 1826 (late the charge of Frederick W. Robertson), Rev. R. D. Cocking, M.A.
St. Margaret's Chapel, Cannon-place, 1826, Rev. E. Clay, M.A.
St. Mary's Chapel, St. James'-street, 1827, Rev. W. W. Godden, M.A.
St. Peter's Church, North Level, 1828, Rev. T. Cooke, M.A.
All Souls' Church, Eastern-road, 1833-58, Rev. R. S. Smith, M.A.
Christ Church, Montpelier-road, 1838, Rev. J. Vaughan, M.A.
St. John's Church, Carlton-hill, 1840, Rev. A. A. Morgan, M.A.
St. Mark's Church, Kemp Town, 1849, Rev. E. B. Elliott, M.A.
All Saint's Church, Clifton-road, 1852, Rev. T. C. Combe, M.A.
St. Stephen's Chapel, 1852, Rev. C. E. Douglas, M.A.
St. Paul's Church, West-street, 1849, Rev. A. D. Wagner, M.A.
St. Mary Magdalen Church, Bread-street, 1862, a branch of St. Paul's.
St. Michael's Church, Victoria-road, 1862, Rev. C. Beanlands, M.A.
St. Anne's Church, Burlington-street, 1863, Rev. A. Cooper, M.A.
Annunciation Church, near North Level, a branch of St. Paul's.
St. Bartholomew's Church, Providence-place, connected with St. Paul's.

Many of these fabrics would find small mercy at the hands of the ecclesiological critic. St. Peter's, a picturesque, though architecturally incorrect building, is from designs by Barry. St. Paul's and All Saints have their columns and tracery much too slender. St. Michael's resembles a continental hotel-de-ville, and, as to several of the rest, they vary from the pagan-temple style to carpenter's gothic, one or two being, by way of variety, of the music-hall order. The nonconformist sanctuaries are 32 in number, and shelter under a great variety of exterior aspects almost every creed recognized among Englishmen. Like the episcopal churches above enumerated, they have little historical interest, with one exception. The Countess of Huntingdon's chapel in North-street was erected by the zealous and energetic lady whose name it bears, with the proceeds of her jewels and personal ornaments.

Among notable persons who have been connected with Brighton are Derick Carver, the Sussex proto-martyr of the Marian persecution, burnt at Lewes in 1555; Stephen Gratwicke, burnt in Southwark 1557; John Grover, the self-taught mathematician and schoolmaster, *ob.* 1752; Thomas Read Kemp, founder of

Kemp Town, *ob.* 1844; the Rev. Henry Michell, vicar of the parish and an elegant scholar, *ob.* 1789; and Doctors Russell and Relhan. For notices of these, see the "Worthies of Sussex," under their respective names.

[S. A. C. Fishermen's customs, ii, 38. Dr. Burton's account of Bright-helmston, viii, 263. Captain Tattersal, x, 190, xi, 42, xvii, 92. Tradesmen's tokens, x, 207. Brief for sea defences, xi, 199. Great storm, xii, 55. Brighton eighty years ago, xiii, 311. Brief for, xiv, 154. Michell, Henry, xiv, 165. Museum, xvi, 62. Church bells, xvi, 202, 231. Pool valley, xvi, 247. Port of Brighton, *ibid.* Ernley family, xvii, 259.]

BRIMFAST.

A small hamlet in Hunston parish.

BROADWATER.

Domesday, *Bradewatre*; a parish in the Hundred of Brightford; Rape of Bramber. Its post-town and Railway station are Worthing, a hamlet and chapelry of the parish. Union, East Preston. Population in 1861 (independently of Worthing), 661. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £602; Patron and Incumbent, Rev. Edward King Elliott, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register 1558. Acreage, 2,560. *Seats*, Offington, Thos. Gaisford, Esq.; Charman Dean, Representatives of the late Mrs. Thwaites.

This parish, on the Coast, includes the populous town of WORTHING (which see), and has a small outlying portion adjacent to Horsham called SEDGWICK (which see). At the time of the great Survey the manor was held of William de Braose, by one Robert, whose descendants it would appear were long known as its lords by the family name of Le Sauvage. An heiress, *temp.* Henry III., carried it to Sir John de Gaddesden. His daughter and heiress married Sir John de Camoys; but afterwards forming an intrigue with Sir William Paynell, her husband by deed quit-claimed her person and her goods to the latter knight. After Paynell's death, she had the impudence to claim dower on the estate of her injured husband which however, the Parliament of Lincoln in 1301 disallowed. Ralph, successor of John de Camoys, obtained in 1313 a charter for a market and fair, and had summons to Parliament. His descendant, Thomas, married Elizabeth Mortimer, widow of Henry Percy, commonly known as Hotspur. Male issue failing, the estate devolved on his grand-daughters, Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Radmyld, and Eleanor, wife of Sir Roger Lewknor. From the Radmyld family

the estates passed to the Gorings of Burton, and Broadwater was alienated. In the reign of Henry VII., Sir Reginald Bray had it, and it has subsequently passed into the hands of Shirley, Pretyma, Hungerford, Travies, Butler, and Newland.

OFFINGTON was originally of much more importance than at present. Its name bespeaks its Saxon origin, *Offa—inga—tun*, the abode of the offspring of Offa—a common personal name. It is mentioned in Domesday as being held of William de Braose by William Fitznorman. In the 13th century it gave name to the family of De Offington, to which probably belonged the stout abbot of Battel, Hamo de Offington, who so bravely repulsed the French at Winchelsea in 1377. In the 14th century the Peverels were in possession, and their ultimate heritors were the Wests. Sir Thomas West married the sister and heiress of John, Lord la Warre. Reginald, his son, succeeded as Lord la Warre. Offington became the chief residence of this great family, and Broadwater church their burial place. Two of the Barons, both named Thomas, were Knights of the Garter. The former was a great asserter of the Lancastrian claim, and was made K.G. by Henry VIII. By his will he directed his collar and chain to be sold for the benefit of the poor, and his velvet mantle and gown to be made into altar cloths for the church. The latter, who was “gartered” by Edward VI., had the later years of his life embittered by the unnatural conduct of his nephew and heir, William, who tried to compass his death by poison. For this offence he was disqualified for succession by Act of Parliament, 3rd Edward VI., but restored in blood by Elizabeth. Towards the end of her reign he sold Offington to John Alford, Esq., whose descendants sold it in 1726 to William Whitbread, gentleman, from whom it passed by bequest to the family of Margesson, and from them by sale to J. T. Daubuz, Esq. It is now the property and seat of Major Gaisford. It is a commodious mansion, though much shorn of its original magnitude. By an inventory of the chattels of the last Thomas, Lord la Warre, who was accounted “the best housekeeper in Sussex,” it appears that it contained 65 bed-rooms and 98 bedsteads. There are some remains of the ancient chapel: It has a small park with some venerable trees.

On the Offington estate, near the north extremity of the parish, is *Cissbury*, an ancient earthwork, consisting of a rampart and trench following the course of the hill, and enclosing about 60 acres of land. It belongs to the same class of works as Caburn, Chanctonbury, and Rooke’s Hill, all cresting the South Down ridge. Cissbury is by far the most important of these; but of its history nothing is known. Roman remains have been found in and near it, and the Romans may have used

the spot, commanding as it does an extensive prospect, as a point of observation; but these works are probably older than Rome itself. That Cissa, the founder of Chichester and of the South Saxon kingdom, may have made it his "*burg*" or fort on some occasion, is not improbable. These remarkable works being usually remote from water, and therefore quite unsuited for prolonged defence, my own conviction is that they were sacred enclosures belonging to the cultus of some primeval race, perhaps earlier than Druidism. The oldest forms of idolatry were associated with "high places," and these works may have been constructed for religious, rather than for military purposes. The view from Cissbury is magnificent.

The church is a large, rich, and very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave with north and south aisles and north porch, central tower with north and south transepts, and chancel. It is principally of Transition-Norman date, but has Decorated and Perpendicular additions. An ecclesiological account of this very interesting building would exceed our plan. It formerly had a chantry for the De Camoys family. There are numerous monuments and inscriptions. In the chancel is a fine brass to **John Hapilton**, rector, who was chancellor to Queen Margaret of Anjou, and died in 1435. A brass plate to **John Corby**, rector, 1415. A beautiful cross fleury, supposed of Richard Tooner, rector, 1445, legend—"Sanguis Xpi salva me. Passio Xpi conforta me." Inscriptions for the names and families of Alford of Offington, Whitbread, Henley, Wade, Dodson, Penfold, Chester, Burton, Eversfield, Margesson, &c., &c. The chief monumental ornament is the elaborate tomb of Thomas, Lord la Warre, 1526. It is in the mixed Gothic and Italian style, which prevailed at the so-called *renaissance*; but from the elaborateness of the carving, and the amount of gold and colour with which it was originally decked, it must have had a gorgeous effect. In the south transept there is another and similar monument for Thomas Lord la Warre, son of the preceding, 1554, which, together with the whole building, has lately undergone judicious restoration.

[S. A. C. Domesday Water-mill, v, 270. Dr. Burton, rector, xi, 33, xiv, 121. Campion of, xi, 69. Camoys family, xii, 29. Church, xii, 105. Delawarr, Lords of, xv, 17. Camoys at Agincourt, xv, 133. West at Agincourt, xv, 136. Rickman family, xvi, 72. Eight bells, xvi, 202. Alford, xvii, 81. Church, &c., xviii, 102. Cissbury Camp, xviii, 121. Shirley's lands in, xix, 68.]



BROOMHILL, properly PROMHILL.

A parish situated at the extreme south-west corner of Romney Marsh, and not far from Rye. Most of the parish is in Kent, but the church was in Sussex, and its remains were visible in 1637. At an early period it was a place of considerable importance, and it is still a member of the Cinque Port of New Romney. According to one of the Dering MSS., quoted by Harris, the historian of Kent, it was a large town with above fifty inns and taverns; but Camden describes it as "a little populous village." The parish has been invaded at various times by incursions of the sea, the first on record being about the year 1280. Though its still existing area is 3,580 acres, the population in 1861 was only 102.

 BROOKSIDE.

This name, well known to the hunting public for its "crack" pack of harriers, is a district lying on the banks of the Ouse between Lewes and Newhaven, and comprising the parishes of Kingston, Iford, Rodmell, Southease, and Piddinghoe. These are all on the west side of the river; but I think that the parishes on the east bank were formerly reckoned Brookside parishes, viz.:—Beddingham, Tarring, Heighton, and Denton. The word *brook* is applied in Sussex not to an ordinary rivulet, but to the marshes formed by the deposit of alluvium near the courses of rivers, and Verstegan informs us that Brussels (Bruxelles) is so called on account of its surrounding marshes.

 BULVERHYTHE (St. Mary).

A small suburb of Hastings, to the west of St. Leonards. Some crumbling walls in a field indicate the site of the ancient church or chapel.

 BUDDINGTON. (See under Bignor.)

 BUNCTON.

Domesday, *Bongetune*; a chapelry in the parish of Ashington; Rape of Bramber.

This is a detached portion of Ashington (which see). It

contains about 270 acres, and is locally situated in the parish of Wiston. Few places in Sussex have claims to a higher antiquity. Many Roman remains have been found, particularly the hypocaust of a villa. In A.D. 791, Eadwulf, Heretoga or Dux of the South Saxons, granted to Wethun, Bishop of Selsey, the wood called Cealtborgsteal, near Ferring, by a deed made "on the hill called *Biohchandoune*." The hill was doubtless that on which the present chapel, known by the much abbreviated form of *Bunton*, stands. This building is much more venerable for its antiquity than its adopted mother church of Ashington. It is of Norman date and of high interest, both for its architectural features and its picturesque situation. Many Roman tiles are introduced as material into the walls. A watermill here is mentioned in Domesday.

[S. A. C. Domesday mill. v, 270. Bunton wood, viii, 177. Saxon grant made here (*Blaauw*), viii, 177. Streams at xvi, 250.]

BURGESS HILL. (See under KEYMER.)

BURTON. (See under Bury.)

BURPHAM.

Domesday, *Berchekam*; a parish on the Arun, in the Hundred of Poling; Rape of Arundel; distant three miles north-east from Arundel, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, East Preston. Population in 1811, 229; in 1861, 256. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £145; Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Robt. Foster, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1653. Acreage, 2,722. *Seat*, Peppering House, Robt. Drewett, Esq.

Dallaway derives the name from the military earthworks which exist on the south side of the village. The parish is divided into three tythings or manor farms, Burpham proper, Wepham, and Peppering. The first two are named in Domesday, and the last is mentioned so early as the year 711, when Ina, King of Wessex, gave four vassals in Pipering to Eadbert, Bishop of Selsey. The church of Burpham is mentioned in Domesday. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and formerly consisted of a chancel, nave, north and south transepts, a south aisle and south porch. There are two arches on the south side of the nave, one of which is Norman, with zigzag mouldings; the chancel arch is plain, unmoulded Norman, and the chancel has a groined Early

English roof. The tower is Perpendicular. Great part of the fabric has been destroyed. The interior had in 1851 its original oak benches of the 15th century (Nibbs's Churches), very unusual in this county. There are inscriptions for the names of Holmes and Goble. A British canoe, with its wooden anchor, was found at Burpham in 1858.

[S. A. C. Wepham watermill, Domesday, v, 272. Earthworks at, ix, 112. British canoe, x, 147. xviii, 72. Wepham pastures, xi, 93. Peppering, Tortington Priory had lands at, xi, 110. Church and Lee-farm, xii, 85. Bell, xvi, 203. Arun river, xvi, 258.]

BURTON, *olim* Bodecton.

Domesday, *Botechitone*; a parish in the Hundred of Rotherbridge; Rape of Arundel; distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Petworth, its post-town. Railway station, Petworth, distant about two miles. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 27; in 1861, 45. Benefice, a Rectory, united with Coates, valued at £113; Patron, A. J. W. Biddulph, Esq. Acreage, 809. *Seat*, Burton House, Anthony J. Wright Biddulph, Esq.

This small parish is chiefly included in the ancient park of Bodecton, and in 1821 it contained only one house (the mansion) and 14 inhabitants. There are several detached lands belonging to the parish, one of which is near Bognor, many miles distant. In Norman times Bodecton was connected with Crouch in Barlavington, and so remains. It belonged successively to the Dawtreys, St. Johns, Dykes, and Gorings. From the last-mentioned it passed by marriage to the Biddulphs, the present proprietors. The ancient mansion of the Gorings was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, and burnt down about 1756. Richard Biddulph, Esq., rebuilt it, but it was again partly destroyed by fire in 1826. The present house, built soon after, contains a Roman Catholic chapel. The view from the house, which stands partly in the parish of Barlavington, is delightful, and the scene is agreeably diversified with water. There is a good herd of deer. The church is very small, consisting of a nave and chancel. It is rich in altar tombs inlaid with brasses for the knightly family of **Goring**.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 270. Mill given to Sele Priory, x, 118. Goring family, xi, 66, 112. xv, 77. xvi, 35. xvii, 82. Burton House, xiii, 9. Church bell, xvi, 203. Ornamental waters at, xvi, 260. Ironworks at, xviii, 16.]

BURY.

Domesday, *Berie*; a parish in the Hundred of its own name: Rape of Arundel; distant five miles north from Arundel; post-town, Petworth. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 379; in 1861, 500. Benefice a Vicarage valued at £364; Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. J. Carleton King, B.A., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1560. Acreage, 3,340.

The village lies at the foot of the eminence called Bury hill, on the right bank of the Arun, which is in this part of its course very sinuous. During great floods, Father Arun sometimes improvises a grand lake of a thousand acres in extent. The view from Bury hill is varied and extensive. From Domesday it appears that the abbey of Fécamp in Normandy held Bury of the Confessor, and afterwards of the Countess Goda. In 1392 the executors of Richard, Earl of Arundel, purchased it of that establishment and annexed it to the College of Arundel. The manor contains 5,500 acres, and belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. The family of Higgons were lessees in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Cookes were also resident here, *temp.* Elizabeth, on the marriage of Richard Cooke with the heiress of the Halls (de Aula) of Westburton.

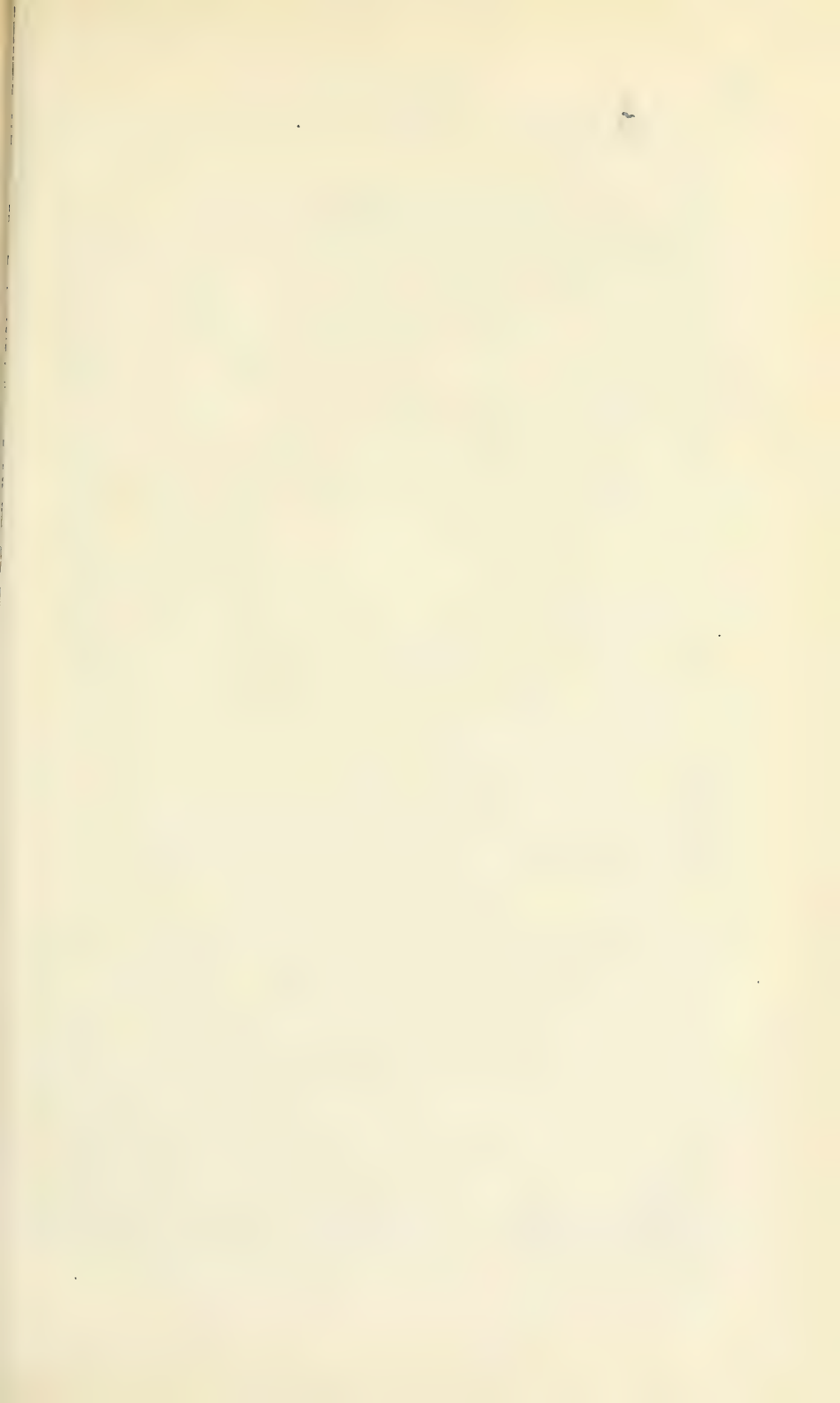
The church, dedicated to St. John, consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower and shingled spire, and is principally Early English. It has been restored, and the chancel rebuilt. In the north window are the arms of Richard Earl of Arundel. One of the four bells is inscribed to St. Dunstan.

WESTBURTON is a tything or hamlet to the west of the village. It had a chapel, slight traces of which remain.

[S A. C. Roman road, xi, 132. Church, xii, 85. xvii, 233. Westburton chapel, xii, 86. Families of Cooke, Higgons, Pellatt, Palmer, Lewknor, xii, 86, 87. Nashe's charity, xvi, 37. Church bells, xvi, 203. Arun at, xvi, 258.]

BURWASH, anciently Burghersh.

Valgo, *Burrish*; a parish and small town in the Hundreds of Shoyswell and Hawkesborough: Rape of Hastings; post-town, Hurst Green. Railway station, Echingham, distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Union, Ticehurst. Population in 1811, 1,603; in 1861, 2,143. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £1,119; Patrons, the representatives of the late Rev. Joseph Gould, M.A.; Incumbent, Rev. J. Coker Egerton, M.A. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 7,321. *Chief Landowners*, The Earl of Ashburnham, Fuller Meyrick, Esq., and Edw. Hussey, Esq. *Residences*, Southover, Mr. Pooley; Dudwell-house,



Mr. Gibbs; The Franchise, Mr. Newton; St. Clement's, Mr. Breach; Hollyhurst, Miss Trower; and Blackdown, the Hon. Mrs. Holland.

Burwash stands on an eminence surrounded by still higher hills, in a picturesque and well-wooded district near the Rother. The manor gave name and title to the family of De Burghersh, *temp.* Edward I. Of this family were Henry, the ambitious and rebellious Bishop of Lincoln (see *Worthies of Sussex*, p. 324), and Bartholomew, 4th Baron Burghersh, a great warrior *temp.* Edward III., and one of the original Knights of the Garter. The latter is represented at this day by the Earl of Westmorland, who enjoys the second title of Baron Burghersh. A younger branch ceased in an heir female, who married Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet. The site of the baronial residence was at a place called the Park. Holmshurst and Bateman's are other seats of antiquity, and Franchise was the abode of the Polhills, from whom sprang Edward Polhill, Esq., the theologian, born here 1617. The rectory house is one of the best and most pleasantly situated in the district.

Burwash was notorious in the last century for the lawlessness of the lower portion of its population. Smuggling, sheep-stealing, and burglary were rampant, and it was scarcely safe for a wayfarer to pass after nightfall over Burwash down. Things have subsequently changed for the better. Agriculture has improved, land has increased in value, and opulent families, attracted by the beauty of the situation, are choosing this for their homes. So writes Charles F. Trower, Esq., M.A., in an interesting article in the "*Sussex Collections*," vol. xxi., and I can endorse his statements. Burwash Down, once so much dreaded, is now a little centre of civilization, and has its schools and its church (St. Philip), built about three years since. The latter, situated on a lofty elevation, forms one of the most conspicuous objects in the surrounding district.

In 3 Edward III. John de Brittany, Earl of Richmond, obtained a charter for a weekly market, and two annual fairs for this manor, which afterwards belonged to the Pelhams, by grant from Henry IV.* There are, however, several minor manors within or impinging on the parish, namely, St. Giles (which probably belonged to some ancient guild of that name), Woodknowle and Mottingden, the Manor of the Rectory, Robertsbridge, Echingham, the Prebendal Manor of Brightling, Pepplesham, and others.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, possesses some features of interest, particularly the tower, which is Norman or perhaps Saxon, with a shingled spire. The upper window-

* The Pelham held the manor for 3½ centuries. It was bequeathed by the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, the eminent statesman, to his two daughters, who sold it to John Ashburnham, an ancestor of the present Earl.

openings have the central baluster. The nave, chancel, and aisles have features of Early English and subsequent styles, and the whole was restored in 1856. The font is octagonal of the 15th century, and has the "Pelham Buckle" (see Laughton) on some of its faces: the same device was formerly worked in the tracery of the east window of the south aisle. There are memorials for the Cruttendens, Dykes, Constables, Mackenzies, Courtails, Casons, Philcoxes, and many others. An iron slab with a floriated cross desires prayers for **Thone Collins**, an ancestress of the family of Collins, great iron-masters here, and in the adjoining parishes. It is of the 14th century, and may be regarded as one of the earliest and most interesting relics of the Sussex iron manufacture. The "Village Curate" was written here, by the Rev. James Hurdis, afterwards professor of poetry at Oxford, while holding charge of the parish, and many of its allusions are to the beauty of the local scenery. The geology of the parish is most interesting, especially at Pounceford Farm, situated in a deep glen, which is described by Dr. Mantell, in his "Geology of Sussex." Ironworks were formerly carried on to a great extent in this parish.

[S. A. C. Iron-works, ii, 207. iii, 243, 245. xviii, 16. Donet's will, 114. Hazelden manor to Hastings Priory, xiii, 156. Breton of, at Agincourt, xv, 130. Apprentices at, xvi, 42. Cruttenden of, xvi, 46. Church bells of, xvi, 203. May family, xix, 85, 88. Frenches or Franchise, lands in, xix, 85. Lay marriages, xix, 202. Ticehurst family, xx, 90.]

BUXTED.

A parish in the Hundred of Loxfield Camden; Rape of Pevensey; distant two miles from Uckfield, its post-town, Railway station, and Union. Population in 1811, 1,292; in 1861, 1,624. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £718; Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Kingsmill, B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1568. Acreage, 8,943. *Seats*, Buxted Place, Colonel Harcourt; Heron's Ghyll, Coventry Patmore, Esq.; Buxted Lodge, Captain Walker; Strood, Parkhurst, &c.

The Anglo-Saxon words *bóc* and *stede* seem to be the godfathers of this place—"the place of beech-trees." It is a large and interesting parish, though without much history. It includes part of the great forest of Ashdown, and lies on the sandstone of the Forest Ridge. The manor does not appear to be noticed in Domesday, but it was an early subinfeudation of that of Framfield, and was held during the reign of the earlier Edwards by the family of Marynes. After 6th Richard II., it passed successively by inheritance or purchase to the fami-

lies of De Saye, Lewknor, and Walleys. In 18th James I. it was bought by Richard and Edward Amherst, Esquires, and by them conveyed to the Lindsays, who, in 1651, sold it to the Penkhursts. On a division of Sir Ferdinand Penkhurst's estate, Humphrey Fowle, Esq., became possessor, and he sold it with Buxted Place to Thomas Medley, Esq., from whom it descended to Julia Evelyn-Medley, who married the late Charles Cecil-Cope Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool. On the partition of his Lordship's estates, Buxted devolved on one of his three daughters and co-heiresses, Lady Catherine, who married Colonel Harcourt, the present proprietor. Buxted Place is a solid brick edifice of the last century, and stands in a fine, well timbered deer-park. Hendall, an ancient estate in the parish, belonged in the 15th century to the Westons. Joan, the heiress of that family, married Thomas Pope, of the privy chamber to Henry VI., whose descendants continued in possession for several generations. *Temp.* Elizabeth it was the residence of a branch of the Pelhams. It is now annexed to the Buxted Place estate. The house, which occupies a commanding site, is of considerable antiquity.

The village is small and scattered. The most noticeable of the houses is that known as the Hog-house, from its having on its front a stone carved with a rude figure of a hog, with the date 1581. The original house was the habitation of Ralph Hogge, a celebrated iron-founder, who had great works in the neighbourhood, and who, in conjunction with a Frenchman named Peter Baude, is believed to have cast the first cannon ever seen in Europe. This, according to Holinshed, was in 1543. The older ordnance was made of iron bars placed together with great compactness, and surrounded with strong hoops after the manner of a barrel; but casting and boring before Hogge's time were unknown. The name of Hoggé became corrupted to Huggett, and it is worthy of remark that there have long been numerous Huggetts engaged in the honest trade of the blacksmith in East Sussex. Hugget's Furnace received its name from Ralph, and there is a local distich, which runs—

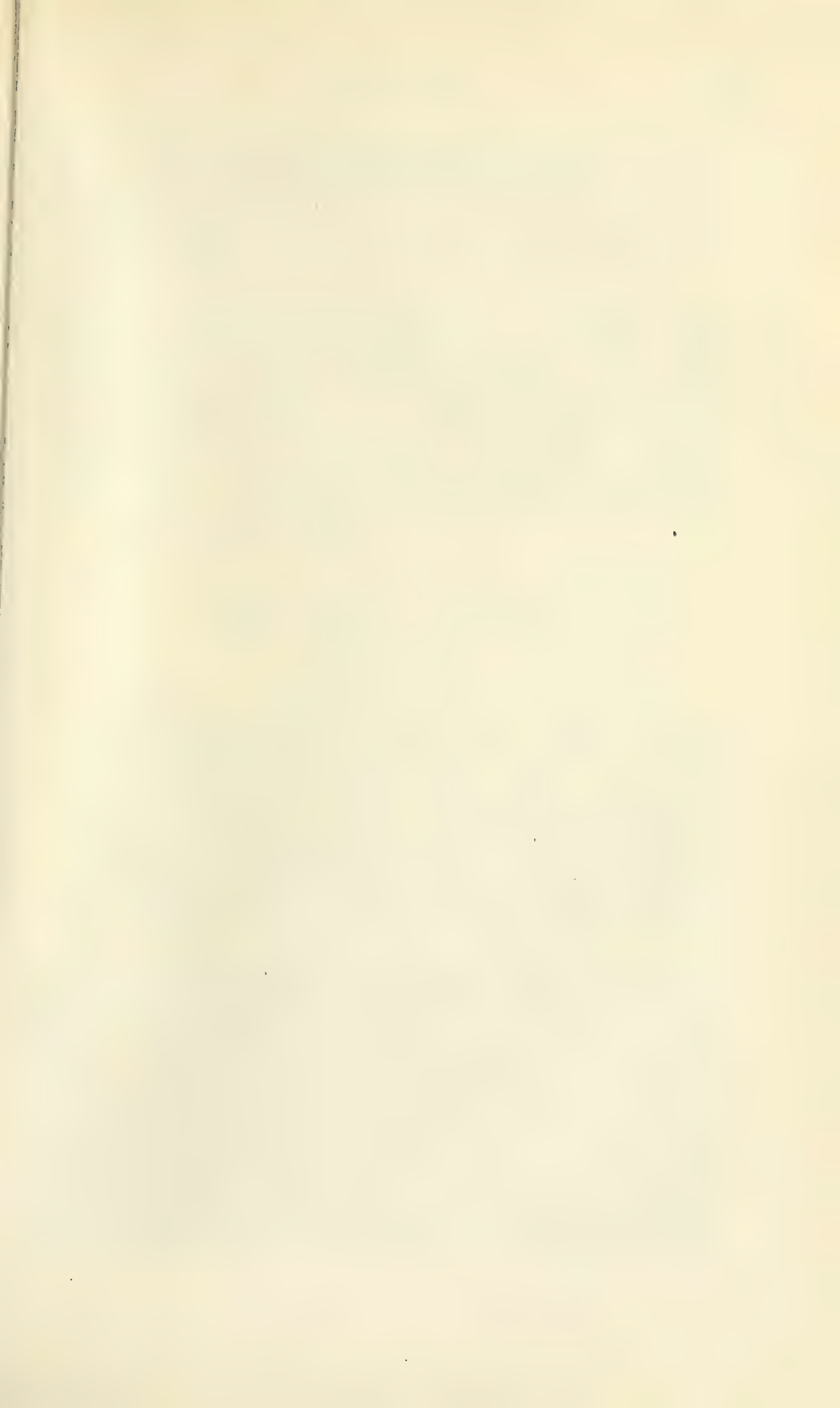
“ Master Huggett and his man John,
They did cast the first cannon.”

Buxted was, in fact, one of the chief centres of the Sussex iron trade; and it may be noticed that Richard Woodman, the prince, so to speak, of Sussex Protestant Martyrs, a great iron-master at Warbleton, is believed to have been a Buxted man. (See Lower's "Martyrs of Sussex," p. 138.)

In this parish there exists an old hermitage of considerable interest. It is situated on a farm which Dr. Anthony Saunders, a benevolent rector of Buxted, gave towards the foundation of a

free-school at Uckfield, formerly a chapelry of Buxted, about the year 1718. The situation is rocky, and out of the principal rock some unknown devotee, at an unknown date, carved for himself a habitation, with several apartments. The place was known as "The Vineyard," and on some of the adjacent sandstone rocks, remnants of perhaps medieval vines, still exist. It is a spot well worthy of inspection.

The church (St. Margaret) stands near Buxted Place, on an agreeable elevation, with trees that add much to its beauty. It is a large, handsome building, of chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, the former having a chapel at the east end, with a piscina. The building is generally Early English, with later insertions. The chancel is in the Decorated style, and contains a handsome piscina, and a plaster roof ornamented with devices of a later date. Over the north porch is a stone figure of a woman holding a large churn, which is supposed to be a *rebus* on the name of Alchorne, a family once important in this part of Sussex. There is a west tower with a shingled spire and six bells. The mortuary memorials are most interesting. Near the middle of the chancel is the tomb of **Sir Johan de Lewes**, an ancient rector, of the 13th century. Near this is a brass comprising an elegant cross-fleuri, a demi-figure of a priest, and the evangelistic symbols, to **Britellus Avenel**, rector here in 1375. At the entrance to the chancel is an inscription on a brass plate for the mother of an ancient rector, to the effect that **Affore Sabage** "both flesh and boone, lyeth graven under this stoon: Robert hire sone was parson here more than 24 yeere." In the north aisle is a small mutilated half-figure in brass, of a priest with a chalice. According to the Burrell MSS. there were formerly brass memorials to Dominus Deonicus Slon, 1485; Thomas Smith, of Buxted, Esq., 1558; and John Warnett, fellow of Furnival's Inn, 1486. Some fragments of other brasses are preserved at the Rectory, an excellent moated house, which seems to have been rebuilt or restored by Dr. Anthony Saunders, about 1694. There are more recent monuments for Dr. Anthony Saunders, 1719; Dr. William Wotton, 1726; George Medley, Esq., and others. William Heron, Lord Saye, by his will dated October 30th, 1404, directed the completion in this church of a Hospital, which he had already commenced, for six poor men, or four at least, with a chantry-priest to govern them, the priest to have for his support ten marks, and every poor man five marks yearly. No remains of this foundation are now traceable, except, perhaps, in the chapel before mentioned. Buxted has been remarkable for a long succession of learned Rectors, including Edward Clarke, B.D., father of Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, the well known



traveller. George Watson, the celebrated memorist and calculator, though totally illiterate and almost idiotic, was born in this parish, in 1785. For notices of the Clarkes and of Watson, see "Sussex Worthies."

A new church is in course of erection at Hurst Wood, a hamlet of this parish.

[S. A. C. Iron-works, ii, 208. iii, 242-3. xviii, 16, 68, 159. Extracts from Parish Register, iv, 251. Pelhams of, v, 91. ix, 221. xx, 60. Edward I. at, ii, 156. Church-notes (*H. R. Hoare*), 208, 216. x, 209. Alchorne family, ix, 212, 220. Westons and Pelhams, ix, 221. Buxted place, xi, 202. Hog-house, xii, 9. Hermitage Rocks, xii, 13, 137. xiii, 304. Lindsays of, xiii, 308. Popes of Hendall, xiv, 149. Clarke of, xiv, 165. xviii, 135. xix, 165. Church bells, xvi, 203. De Saye's Hospital, ix, 217. xvii, 75. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 23. Howbourne, ii, 208. iii, 244. xviii, 16. Celts found here, xviii, 66. Hempstead, iv, 298. xix, 62. Civil marriages at Glynde, xix, 202. Turner of, xx, 99. Popish recusant at, xx, 231.]

CADE STREET, a hamlet of Heathfield, which see.

CATSFIELD.

Domesday, *Cedesfelle*; a parish in the Hundred of Ninfield; Rape of Hastings; distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Battle, its post-town and Railway station. Union, Battle. Population in 1811, 552; in 1861, 584. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £311; Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham; Incumbent, Rev. Burrell Hayley, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxon. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1611. Acreage, 2,944. *Chief Landowners*, the Earl of Ashburnham, the Duke of Cleveland, Lady Pilkington, Thomas Papillon, Esq., and Thos. Brassey, Esq. *Seats*, Catsfield Place, Lady Pilkington and Rev. B. Hayley; and Normanhurst, Thos. Brassey, Esq.

The manor was granted at the Conquest to the Earl of Eu, and Werenc held it of him. It was afterwards possessed by the family of De Someri, and in 5th Edward II. William Garland was lord. Subsequently it belonged to the Levetts and the Bolneys. In 1606 Nynian Boord died seised of Cattesfield, as held of Thomas Pelham, Esq. From the latter it descended to the late John Cresset Pelham, Esq., whose relative, Thomas Papillon, Esq., now holds it. Catsfield Place was a mansion of considerable importance, but is now a farm house. The mansion known as Catsfield Place (*olim* Church-house) was the estate of the Markwicks, who took the surname of Eversfield. James Eversfield, Esq., sold it to the late Lieutenant General Sir

Andrew Pilkington. It is now the residence of Lady Pilkington and her son-in-law, the Rev. Burrell Hayley. Catsfield House (*olim* Park-gate, from its having been one of the entrances to the park of the Abbot of Battle) was long the property of the Fuller family, and has recently been purchased by Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P., who has built a very costly residence on his estate. Part of the parish is within the "leuga" of Battle Abbey. It is well wooded and picturesque, and near the church is an oak tree, traditionally older than the date of the Conquest. (See "Sussex Worthies," title page.)

The church (St. Lawrence) has a nave, north aisle, chancel, and west tower, with a shingled spire and three bells, two of which are inscribed to SS. Katherine and Gabriel. There are features of the Early English and Decorated styles, and the edifice was thoroughly restored some years since by Woodyer. Besides a memorial window for Sir A. Pilkington there are sepulchral records of the families of Fuller, Bedingfeld, Markwick, Pelham, Stapley, &c.; also an ancient tomb with a cross in high relief.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill supplying the hall, v, 270. Longford of, xii, 38. Hawke of, and Levett of, xiv, 81. Pelham of, xv, 146. Alchorne of, xvi, 46. Church bells, xvi, 141. Lands to Battle Abbey, xvii, 33. Cade's adherents at, xviii, 25, 29. Alfrey family, xx, 145.]

CHAILEY.

A parish in the Hundred of Street; Rape of Lewes; distant about six miles from Lewes, its post-town. Railway station, Cooksbridge, distant about three miles. Union, Chailey. Population in 1811, 818; in 1861, 1,343. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £650; Patrons, the Hepburn and Blencowe families; Incumbent, Rev. Francis Robert Hepburn, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 5,889. *Seats*, the Hooke, R. W. Blencowe, Esq.; Bincham, John George Blencowe, Esq., M.P.; Rowheath, Mrs. Bonham; Ades, James Ingram, Esq., and the residence of J. Rainier Macqueen, Esq.

This parish lies chiefly on the gault formation of the Wealden beds, and produces some of the finest bricks and pottery to be obtained in the south of England. The parish was formerly in a wild and uncultivated state, and contained two large commons, called respectively the north and south commons; but most of the land has been brought under cultivation by modern industry.

Little is known of the early history of Chailey as a parish, though it appears as Chaggele in some ancient documents, as

dependent on the manor of Street. From an inquisition post mortem of 31 Edward I., it appears that Giles de Plaiz died seised of the manors of Werpesburne (now called Wapsbourne) and Waningore, with the advowson of the church of Chailey, and that of the free chapel of Waningore. These had previously been held by Richard de Plaiz. Among the landed estates mentioned in ancient records is the Hooke, which gave name to the family of Atte Hooke. From the Exchequer records of 10 Edward II. we learn that William atte Hooke, who was charged with felony, had his estate seized for the king. Subsequently to 1539 it passed to the families of Martin, Chatfield, Godley, and Langford. It was sold by the last-named family to William Poole, Esq., ancestor of the Rev. Sir Henry Poole, Bart., of Poole Hall, co. Chester, whose two daughters and co-heiresses, Mrs. Hepburn, wife of Major-General Francis Hepburn, C.B.—whose son, Colonel H. Poole Hepburn, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, holds a moiety in right of his late mother—and Mrs. Blencowe, succeeded to the estate. The old house, which was inconsiderable in extent, has been added to at different periods, and is now a convenient mansion, and the residence of Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq., M.A., a gentleman to whom East Sussex is in many ways indebted for his public spirit and exertions. The family of Godley were formerly of considerable importance, and possessed Ades, Bineham, and other good lands in the parish. Dr. Russell, the great Brighton physician, purchased Ades, and left it to his son Serjeant Kempe of Malling Deanery. Hurst-barnes, Qy. Hurst Berners? to distinguish it from Hurst-Pierpoint and Hurst-Monceux, now a farm-house, apparently stands on the site of an ancient mansion. In 1793 a temporary encampment was formed on Chailey North Common for cantonments of the south-east of England. On this common is a fine grove of trees, visible in every direction from a great distance. From its position in a central part of the county, it has been called the “Navel of Sussex.”

In this parish resided Mr. John Kimber, who died about the year 1818. He was an eccentric person, a farmer of the old school; but a great lover of books, particularly those which abounded in illustrations. His learning, as Mr. Horsfield observes, was but superficial, and his bearing almost that of a peasant. He once bought a copy of Macklin's Bible, in six ponderous volumes, published at 80 guineas, and putting them into a sack, which he had brought to the bookseller's for that purpose, hoisted them to the back of one of his cart horses, and walked beside the animal and its precious burden in triumph to his home. He kept his books in boxes, and he had a large collection of costly maps, globes, telescopes, and astronomical apparatus. He died an aged man, and,

according to a rustic Sussex custom, his mortal remains were conveyed to his grave at East Grinstead in his well-appointed wagon, drawn by his own team of horses, of which he had been particularly proud.

The manor of Balneth lies in this parish. It belonged to the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, and was granted, *temp.* Edward VI., to Sir William Goring, to whose descendants it still belongs.

The benefice was given by Henry VIII. to Anne of Cleves. The rectory-house has the singular appendage of a moat, whether for defence, or to provide the ancient parsons with fish during Lent, is uncertain. The church is small, and originally consisted of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and tower, which is crowned with a pyramidal spire of shingles. It is principally of Early English architecture. It was restored some years since, mainly at the expense of the families of Hepburn and Blencowe, who built a capacious north aisle. There is a fine yew-tree in the churchyard, which is most probably much older than the church itself. There are monumental inscriptions for the names of Middleton, Goring, Boucher, Poole, Porter, Ingram, Day, &c. The tower contains six bells, one of which bears the following inscription:—

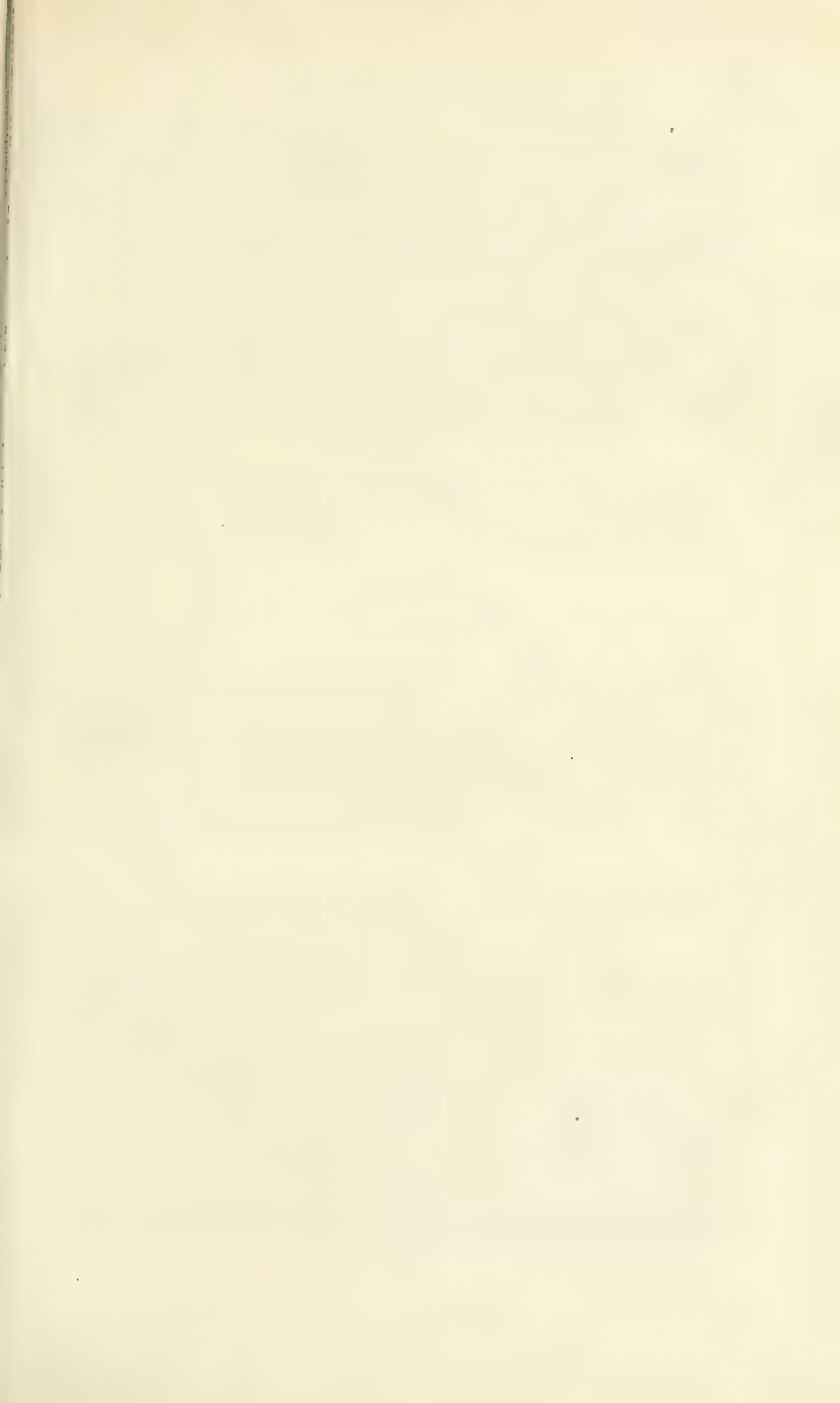
“By adding to our notes weel raise, and sound the good subscribers’ praise.—S. K., 1737.”

[S. A. C. Ironworks, ii, 208. Pakyn family, xi, 73. Bridge at, xiv, 210. Moated parsonage, xv, 161. Godley of, xvi, 49. Bells, xvi, 204. Ingram family, xviii, 160. Edsaw family, xix, 94. North common, xix, 163.]

CHALVINGTON.

Domesday, *Calvintone*; vulgo, *Chanton*; a parish in the Hundred of Shiplake; Rape of Pevensey; distant seven miles from Lewes; Post-town, Hurst Green. Railway station, Berwick, distant about three miles. Union, Firle. Population in 1811, 169; in 1861, 149. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £200. Patron, O. J. Fuller-Meyrick, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Trayton Fuller, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 1,729.

The parish is very level in character, lies a few miles from the foot of the South Down range, and is purely arable and pasture. The village is small and neat. The manor is a sub-infeudation of Jevington, and extends into several adjacent parishes. A singular custom prevailed in it in feudal





times. No tenant could pass its boundaries without special license from the lord, and then only on payment of two shillings, a considerable mulct in early times. This may account for a saying in the last age, that the "Chantoners" were all cousins, almost all intermarriages being with neighbouring families. From *temp.* Edward I. to Charles I., it belonged to the family of Sackville, and subsequently to the Traytons, Durrants, and Fullers.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is in the Decorated style, and consists of chancel, nave, and bell-turret of wood. In the east window is an inscription of the 14th century, stating that it was the gift of John Diliwyt, rector of the church. In another window is a painting of St. Thomas à Becket. There are three bells.

[S. A. C. Church, ii, 287. Sackville's benefaction, xiv, 264. Manor rents, xiv, 264. Bells, xvi, 203. Civil marriages at Glynde, xix, 202.]

CHARLSTON.

A small estate in the parish of West Dean, near Seaford. It was anciently a manor, and the residence, now a farm-house, retains Norman and Early English features, the remains of a chapel founded by Alured "the Cupbearer," and annexed by him, as to the tithes, to the Priory of Wilmington, a cell to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy. The house appears to have been constructed in the 12th century.

CHARLTON.

A hamlet in the parish of Singleton, much resorted to in former times on account of its Forest, a famous hunting ground. Many noble and even royal personages were accustomed to attend the *meets* here, the forest having been well stocked with game. The forest was first brought into notice from its being the favourite resort of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. It is said that as many as nine noblemen were sometimes lodged at Charlton. King William III. and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, then a guest in England, are recorded to have hunted here. A banqueting room called Fox-Hall, for the accommodation of the sportsmen, no longer exists. The last huntsman of the Charlton

pack lies buried at Singleton, where there is a marble tablet to his memory, with the following lines :—

“ Here Johnson lies : what Hunter can deny
 Old honest Tom the tribute of a sigh !
 Deaf is that ear that caught the opening sound,
 Dumb is that tongue which cheered the hills around.
 Unpleasing truth ! Death hunts us from our birth,
 In view, and men, like Foxes, take to earth.”

[S. A. C. Charlton and the Charlton hunt (*Bennett*) xv, 74. King William III. at, xv, 74. Charlton pie, xv, 74. Fitz-Alans of, xv, 75. Duke of Monmouth at, xv, 75. Duke of Devonshire's exploits, xv, 76. Ten hours' chase, xv, 78, 80. Forest of, xviii, 115 ; xix, 102. Charles II. flight, xviii, 115.]

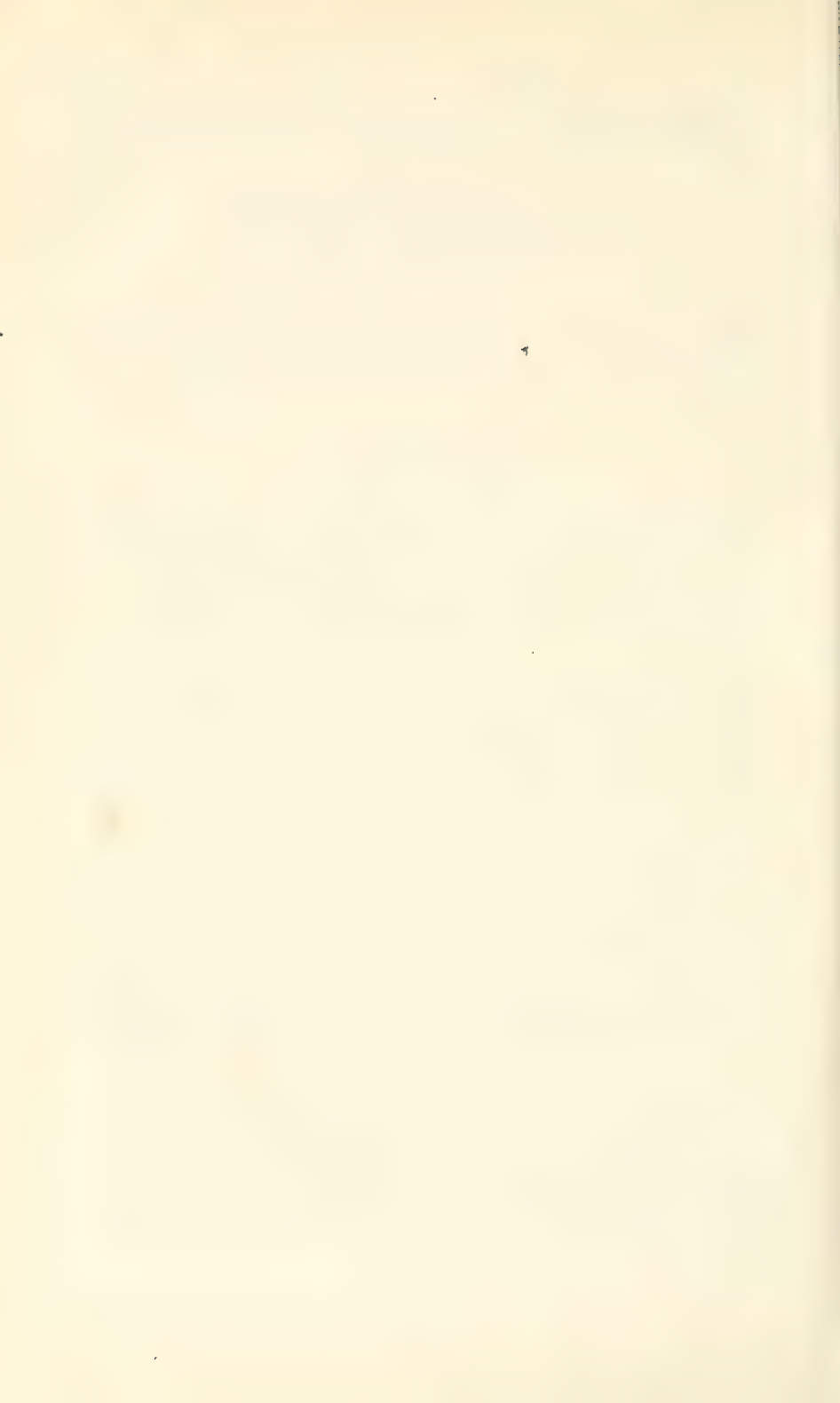
CHICHESTER.

Vulgo, *Chiddester* ; the ecclesiastical Capital of Sussex, giving name to the Rape in which it stands. It is a post-town, and has a Railway station on the South Coast line. Its parishes form a portion of the West Hamphett union. It is the see of a Bishop, whose diocese is, with the exception of a few Peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, co-extensive with the county. Ecclesiastical statistics are given below. Population in 1811, 6,426. In 1861, 8,045.

The history of this ancient city has been so often written in various forms, from the elaborate quarto of Dallaway, down to the sixpenny guide book, that little can be added to what has already been given to the public. The last published account is that of the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, B.D., Precentor of Chichester. (“*Memorials of Chichester, 1865.*”)

Chichester, the *Regnum* of the Romans, the city of Cogidubnus, king of the Regni, and legate in Britain of the Emperor Claudius, owes its present designation to the Anglo-Saxons. When Ella had founded his South Saxon realm in the fifth century, his son Cissa is reputed to have rebuilt this city on the old Roman site, and to have given to it the name of Cissan-ceaster, “the fort or camp of Cissa.” The principal streets follow the lines of a Roman camp, and answer to the four points of the compass. The Roman way called Stane Street passed from the Manwode through the city, and thence by Bignor and Billingshurst towards London.

Vespasian, in A.D. 47, fixed his head quarters at or near this place. In 1723 the inscriptional stone of a Roman temple, dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, was dug up on the site of the Council Chamber in North Street. It states that the ground was given by Pudens, who has been conjectured to be identical with the Pudens, whom, together with Claudia, St. Paul salutes



in 2 Timothy, iv, 21, and whom Martial celebrates in an epigram. The stone is preserved at Goodwood.

In 967 King Edgar established a mint here, and in 992 the men of Chichester routed the Danes who had landed on their coast. Specimens of Saxon pennies struck here are figured in *S. A. C.*, vols. i and xx.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the city had declined from its ancient importance, and contained apparently only one church and 283 houses. It had previously been held by Earl Godwin, father of Harold. William the Conqueror gave the town and rape of Chichester to Earl Roger de Montgomeri, who built a castle in the north-east quarter, while he gave the south-west for the site of the Cathedral, the see at this period having been removed from Selsey. This castle was seized in 1184 by King John, and in 1216 Henry III. ordered it to be destroyed. King Stephen granted a charter, and in 1213 Chichester was formally incorporated, probably on the basis of privileges reaching back to Roman times.

The intermittent stream called the Lavant passes round the east and south walls of the city (forming a kind of moat) on its way to Chichester harbour. The walls, which remain almost entire, and stand upon the foundations of the Roman city, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit. This wall was pierced with gates at the entrance of the north, south, east, and west streets, and some of these were standing at no remote date. The south-east quarter of the city, called the Pallant, was formerly subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Like the city itself, it has its four streets answering to the cardinal points. Chichester was formerly famous for its lobsters, and also for its manufacture of cloth, malt, and needles. Among the eminent persons associated with Chichester, by birth or education, are Archbishops Bradwardine and Juxon, the poets Collins, Hurdis, and Hayley, and the well-known artists, the "Three Smiths of Chichester." John Selden (see memoir in "*Sussex Worthies*,") was educated at the prebendal grammar-school, founded by Bishop Story in 1497. Chichester received royal visits from Henry III., Edward I., Elizabeth, and James II. In 1642 the Royalists entrenched themselves within the fortifications, but were surprised and routed by the forces of Sir William Waller, who made Chichester his head quarters. He quartered his troops within the cathedral precinct, and turned that venerable edifice itself into a stable for his cavalry.

Before noticing the Cathedral, it may be well to mention the parish churches, most of which are very small and unimportant, and the medieval antiquities of the city. The churches are—

<i>Dedication.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>
All Saint's Pallant, R.	The Archbishop	Rev. Geldart J. E. Riadore, M.A.
St. Andrew, East-st., R.	Dean and Chapter.	Rev. Gregory W. Pennethorne, M.A.
St. Bartholomew, West-st.	Per. Cur. The Bishop.	Rev. Thos. M. Gilbert, M.A.
St. Martin, St. Martin-st., R.	The Same.	Rev. G. J. E. Riadore, M.A.
St. John, St. John-st.	Ex. Par. Trustees	Rev. Edward Whitehead, M.A.
St. Olave, North-st., R.	Dean and Chapter.	Rev. Robert A. L. Munns, B.A.
St. Pancras, Eastgate, R.	Trustees.	Rev. Frederick Francis Tracy, M.A.
St. Peter-the-Less, Nth-st, R.	The Bishop.	Rev. Thomas Brown, M.A.
St. Paul, Nth Gate, Per. Cur.	Dean and Chapter.	Rev. Thomas Brown, M.A.
St. Peter-the-Great, V.	Dean and Chapter.	Rev. George Braithwaite, M.A.

Several of these are modern. Those which deserve particular mention are the following. St. Olave, rebuilt 1310, was partly constructed out of Roman materials. There were anciently three churches of St. Peter. The one now extinct was St. Peter-by-the-Guildhall, originally in the cathedral close. St. Andrew's is built over a Roman tessellated pavement: the tomb of Collins the poet is in this church. The parishioners of the large parish of St. Peter-the-Great were, for some centuries, permitted to use the north transept of the cathedral as their church; but they are now accommodated in a handsome modern church in West-street, nearly opposite the cathedral. On the site of St. Bartholomew there formerly stood one of the few round churches constructed in England. It is figured and described in the "Sussex Collections," Vol. v., as "a Temple by Chichester."

The most remarkable medieval remains of the city are the following. In the north-east quarter is St. Mary's Hospital, founded in 1229, for a chaplain and 13 bedesmen. It has a chapel of the 13th century, 48 feet long, which is divided by a Decorated screen from a hall 83 feet in length. This is of the 14th century, and has a roof of enormous span. On each side is a kind of aisle divided into cells. This is altogether a most remarkable building. On the site of the Castle of the Montgomeris stands the Chapel of the Grey Friars, who, upon the destruction of the fortress, took possession of the site. It is an interesting Early English building, and is now used as the Guildhall. The mound near at hand indicates either the Keep of the Castle or a "calvary," probably the latter. The enclosure, which belongs to the Duke of Richmond, is used as a recreation-ground by the citizens. The Hospital of St. James, founded for lepers, *temp.* Henry I., outside the Eastgate, is now represented by a small cottage near a bridge over the Lavant. At the junction of the four principal streets is a beautiful market-cross, 50 feet high, built by Bishop Story, about the end of the 15th century. It has been pronounced one of the best specimens of its kind in England, but it has experienced sad disfigurements within the last two centuries. Kingsham, beyond Eastgate,





the traditional residence of the Anglo-Saxon Kings of Sussex, was sometimes temporarily occupied by Edward I. and later sovereigns.

Several of the principal houses in the city are attributed to Sir Christopher Wren. Among the public buildings are the Bishop's Palace, chiefly rather modern, but with a singularly interesting little chapel of early date ; the Deanery which is modern, and the Chantry and other medieval houses in Canon-lane, which are approached by an ancient gateway communicating with South-street ; the Council-chamber, North-street, built in 1731—an extremely ugly specimen of the Georgian period ; Oliver Whitby's school for the instruction of twelve boys in navigation, &c., 1702 ; the Museum in South-street ; the Training College, founded in honour of Bishop Otter, 1850, on the north side of the city ; the Market ; the Corn-exchange ; the Infirmary, without Northgate, a most useful and well-conducted institution ; and the Barracks, near the Broyle, to the north of the city, formerly occupied by the Guards, and now by the Sussex Infantry Militia. The Broyle was originally a great heath (*bruillium*), and marks of entrenchments of early date remain ; but it is now more or less cultivated and built upon.

Chichester is governed by a Mayor and Corporation. It has returned members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. It has given title to the families of Leigh, Wriothesley, Fitzroy, and, since 1801, to the Pelhams, Earls of Chichester.

Our limits forbid a lengthened account of the CATHEDRAL ; but the following brief abstract will be sufficient for general purposes. It stands in the south-west quarter of the city, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Its history is briefly this :—In 681 Wilfred, Bishop of York, having been driven from his see, settled for a time among the poor South Saxons in the peninsula of Selsey. With a few followers he established a kind of bishopric, and preached the Gospel to the Pagans. After him came a long succession of bishops, until the year 1083, when the see was removed from Selsey to Chichester. It was many years, however, before the new cathedral was completed, and the episcopal foundation consolidated. Henry I. endowed it with various privileges. Earl William, in 1147, granted to the church a fourth-part of the city extending from the South to the West Gate, which included the site of the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the whole close. This grant was confirmed by several successive monarchs. In 1108 Bishop Ralph consecrated the church ; but six years later it was burnt down, together with a great part of the city. It was partially re-built ; but in 1186, the church, with the palace, and the canons' houses, by another disastrous fire, was again destroyed. Bishop Seffrid II.

who died in 1204, re-built the cathedral at a vast expense. In 1210 the two west towers fell down. Bishops Neville and De la Wych (St. Richard), were great benefactors in the 13th century. Bishop Gilbert de St. Leofard, 1268—1305, built the Lady Chapel to the eastward of the choir. Bishop Langton, 1305—1336, built the great window in the south transept. No material event connected with the structure occurred until 1642, when the outrages committed by Waller's forces took place. After the Restoration a general repair was set on foot, and many subsequent efforts were made to strengthen the decaying edifice, but without much effect, for in February, 1861, the magnificent spire, together with its supporting tower, fell a mass of ruins, and tore away a bay of each transept and one bay of the nave and presbytery. Thanks, however, to the zeal of the cathedral authorities, aided by public liberality, the tower and spire have been replaced at an enormous cost, under the skillful superintendence of Mr. Gilbert G. Scott, and ere long the reparations will be complete. There was an old traditional saying:—

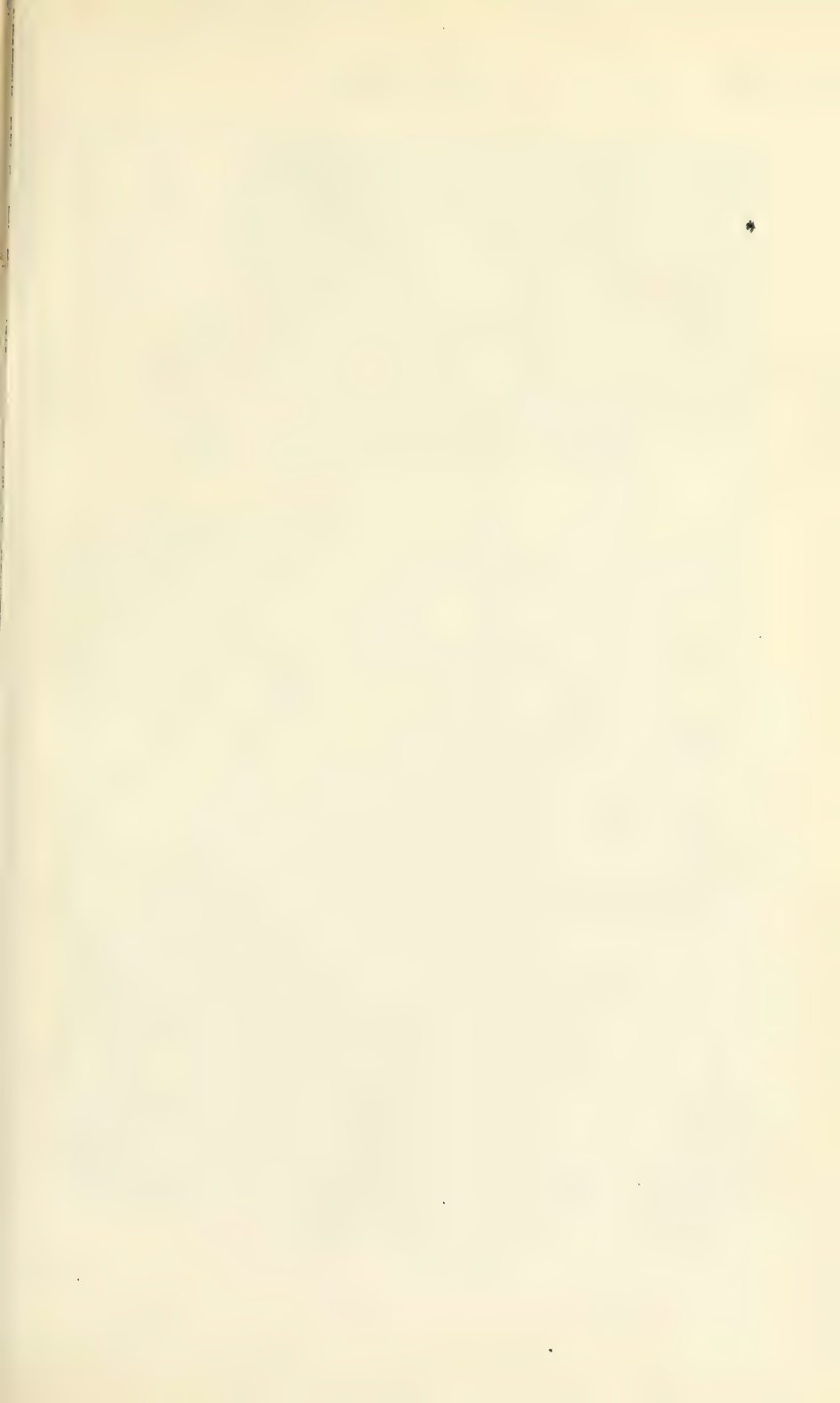
“If Chichester church-steeple fall,
In England there's no King at all”—

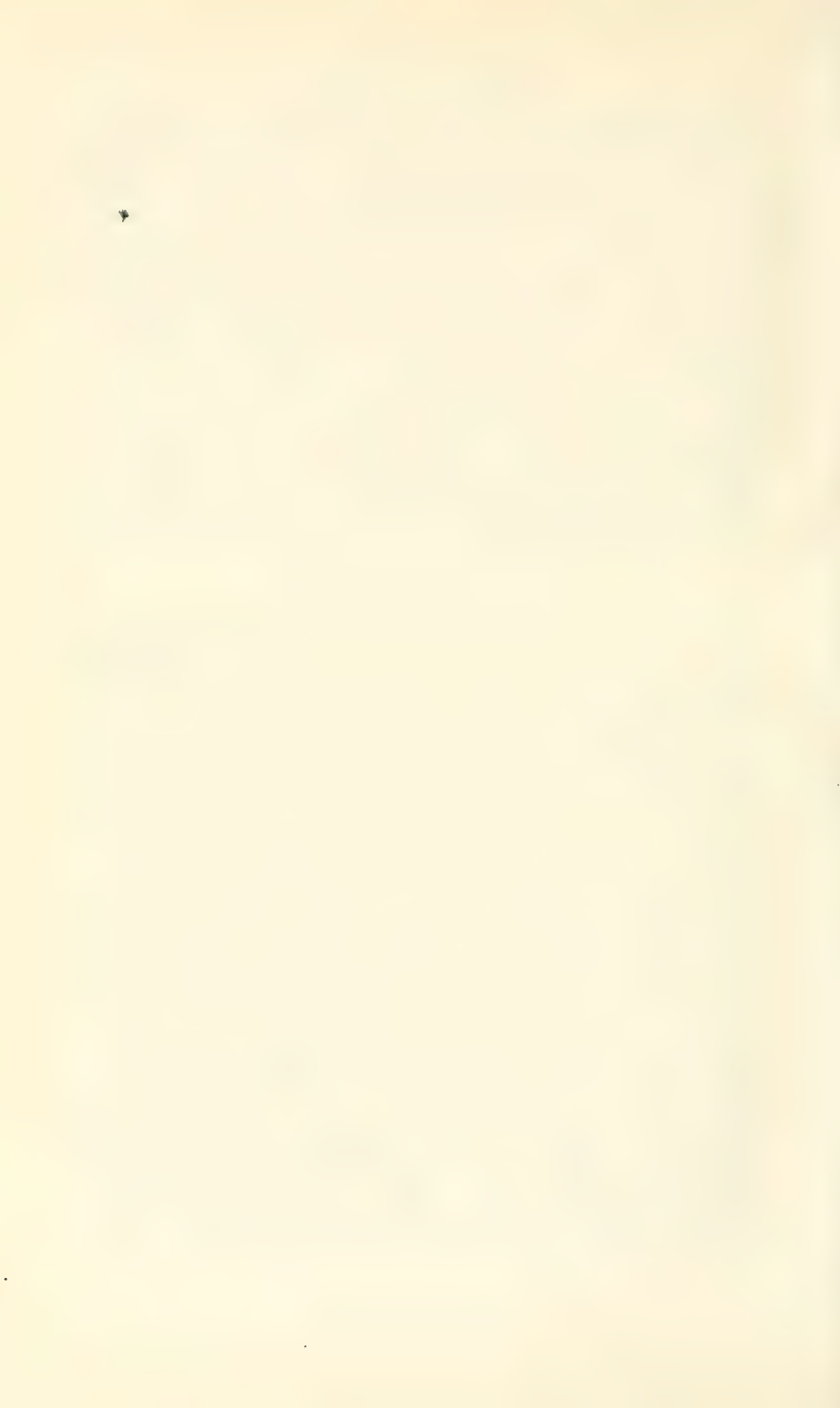
which is true—since the calamity occurred during the reign of a beloved Queen!

As to the building, as it now stands, it has been a kind of fashion to decry it as one of the poorest of our cathedrals. If it wants the majesty of York, the aspiring proportions of Salisbury, or the peculiar beauty of Gloucester, it can boast of a symmetry truly mathematical which belongs to scarcely any other church in England. The following is a brief sketch of the cathedral and its monuments.

Supposing the visitor to enter the building from the west, he will pass through a very beautiful Early English porch, probably the work of Bishop Seffrid, about A.D. 1200. On entering the nave the eye is at once caught by a peculiarity shared by no other English cathedral, namely, its *five vistas*—the nave and its double aisles, north and south. Except York, this is the broadest cathedral in England.

The nave itself, and the next adjoining aisles, are the work of Bishop Ralph, as far as the top of the triforium. The clerestory above, and the Purbeck marble shafts are Seffrid's additions. The two exterior aisles were added about the time of St. Richard, 1245—1253, when it became necessary to make provision for extra chantries and shrines. The first two stories of the south-west tower at the end of the nave may indicate a date earlier than Bishop Ralph. The stained glass windows in the church are all modern—one of them is to the late Dean Chandler,





a munificent benefactor to the fabric. In the Arundel chantry (north aisle) is the altar-tomb of Richard Fitz-Alan, 14th Earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397. It was restored in 1843 by Richardson. It is related by Holinshed that Richard II., having heard that this Earl's head had grown to his trunk again, caused the tomb to be opened after the interment. At the end of this aisle, in the chapel of the Baptist, is the tomb of an unknown lady. It is of extreme beauty, and of the Decorated period. Near at hand is a statue of Huskisson, by Carew, and a memorial window to the same illustrious statesman. The nave has several monuments by Flaxman. In the north aisle is that of Collins, the poet, who was born at Chichester in 1721, and died here in 1759. The poet is bending over the New Testament. "The Passions" lie at his feet. In the south aisle are elegant tablets, with bas-reliefs by the same artist to Agnes Cromwell and Jane Smith.

The screen which divided the nave from the choir, and was removed a few years since, was the work of Bishop Arundel (1458—1478). The choir stalls, given by Bishop Sherburne (1507—1537), have also been removed. The choir is extremely narrow—the great defect of the building. The great window of the south transept was the work of Bishop Langton, 1305—1358. It was originally filled with stained glass, which was destroyed by Waller's soldiery. Beneath it is the Bishop's tomb, much mutilated. Near it is a modern tomb with an effigy of John Smith, Esq., of Dale Park. On the north side, adjoining the choir, is the tomb of Bishop Richard de la Wych (1245—1253), afterwards known as Saint Richard, and widely celebrated throughout this diocese. The translation of the relics of this eminent prelate took place in 1276 in the presence of Edward I. and his court, and from that time to the date of the Reformation the shrine of St. Richard was the greatest object of pilgrimages and oblations in this part of England. For a summary of the life of this excellent personage see "Worthies of Sussex," p. 242. The tomb has been restored by Richardson. This transept contains (or rather lately contained—for it is difficult to say what the existing repairs may alter and remove*) some very curious wall paintings, the gift of Bishop Sherburne. On the east side are portraits of the Bishops of Selsey and Chichester, from the foundation of the see. They are painted in roundels, and exhibit a striking "family likeness." On the opposite wall were painted the monarchs of England from the Conqueror, and hence this transept is commonly known among the citizens as "the Kings and Queens." Above this series is a picture in two compartments—the first representing Ceadwalla, King of Sussex, bestow-

* This was written in 1867.

ing the monastery of Selsey on St. Wilfred, and the second the confirmation of a grant by Henry VIII. to Sherburne. The work was executed in the early part of the 16th century by Theodore Bernardi, a Flemish artist of Italian extraction.

The ancient consistory court over the south porch is entered by a spiral staircase in the nave. A sliding panel opens from this room into another called the "Lollards' Prison," but which was more likely a room for muniments and archives. The sacristy, of Early English date, is entered from the transept, and contains an oak chest so rude and ancient that we may well believe the tradition that it is of Saxon date, and that it was brought hither from Selsey at the removal of the see. East of the transept, in the south aisle, are fixed two sculptured slabs of extremely archaic character, and also said to have been brought from Selsey. The subjects are the Raising of Lazarus and our Saviour with Martha and Mary. The hollows in the eyes of the figures were probably filled with precious stones. The slabs were found in 1829 behind the stalls of the choir, and are, I think, certainly pre-Norman. Between these two ancient relics is the tomb of Bishop Sherburne, lately restored by the Society of New College, Oxon. Bishop Seffrid's restoration of Ralph's Church terminates in the choir. The eastern aisles, behind the choir, date about the end of the twelfth century. The central columns, with detached shafts, are extremely beautiful. The triforium exhibits a mixture of the circular and pointed styles. At the back of the altar-screen are monuments to Bishop H. King, Royalist and poet (1641-1669), and of Bishops Grove (1696) and Carleton (1705). A plain tomb on the north side commemorates Bishop Story, the builder of the market cross. In the chapel at the end of the north aisle is a bust of Bishop Otter. In the south aisle is a memorial window for Bishop Shuttleworth, 1842. The Lady Chapel forms the extreme eastern termination of the cathedral. It was built by Bishop Gilbert de St. Leofard (1288-1305). A coped tomb, inscribed RADULPHUS EPISCOPUS, near the west entrance, is supposed to be that of Ralph, the founder of the original Norman church. Opposite are two other tombs, attributed to Bishops Seffrid and Hilary. This elegant chapel has been much disfigured by the closing of its great eastern window, and by the elevation of the floor for the formation of a vault beneath for the Dukes of Richmond. It is now used as a chapter house and library. This part of the edifice is now under restoration as a memorial of the late Bishop Gilbert. There is a good collection of books, but no early MSS. of importance, and a small number of antiquities discovered in the cathedral, principally in the coffins of two bishops found under the choir arches, and supposed to be



those of Seffrid II. and of Godfrey, second Bishop of Chichester, who was consecrated by Archbishop Lanfranc. Among the relics from the second coffin is a leaden cross inscribed with a papal absolution. In the north aisle is a large canopied tomb, ascribed to Bishop Moleynes (1445-49), an adherent of Henry VI., who was treacherously murdered by the opposing faction at Portsmouth. The north transept of the cathedral was long used by the parishioners of St. Peter-the-Great, and has indications of very early Norman origin on the west side.

The cloisters, which are entered from the south aisle of the nave, are of the Perpendicular period, with remarkable timbered roofs. Excellent general views of the church can be obtained from them. The area enclosed by the cloisters is called the Paradise. In the south cloister is a tablet to the memory of Chillingworth, the champion of Protestantism, who died at the Palace here after the capture of Arundel Castle, in 1643, by Waller. Dr. Cheynell, his theological antagonist, appeared at the grave and flung into it Chillingworth's "Religion of Protestants," at the same time anathematizing both book and author, and leaving them to "rot and see corruption" together. Oliver Whitby, the founder of the free school, also has a tablet here. The detached campanile, a striking feature of this cathedral, has been referred to under Appledram. The stone is from Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

The best view of the cathedral can be obtained from West Street. The original spire, which has been most faithfully copied in its minutest details in the new one, dated from the end of the thirteenth century. At the time of the construction of the church no spire was intended, and it is almost an architectural miracle that the piers, originally ill built and weak, and intended for no such superincumbent weight, should have borne its burden for almost 500 years. The height is 270 feet. From the dead level on which Chichester stands, this spire is visible from a great distance by sea and land. The total length of the church is 410 feet. The breadth along the transepts, 227 feet.

The cathedral constitution consists of a Dean and four Canons residentiary, who form the Chapter, and the usual staff of prebendaries, minor canons, &c. (See introduction.)

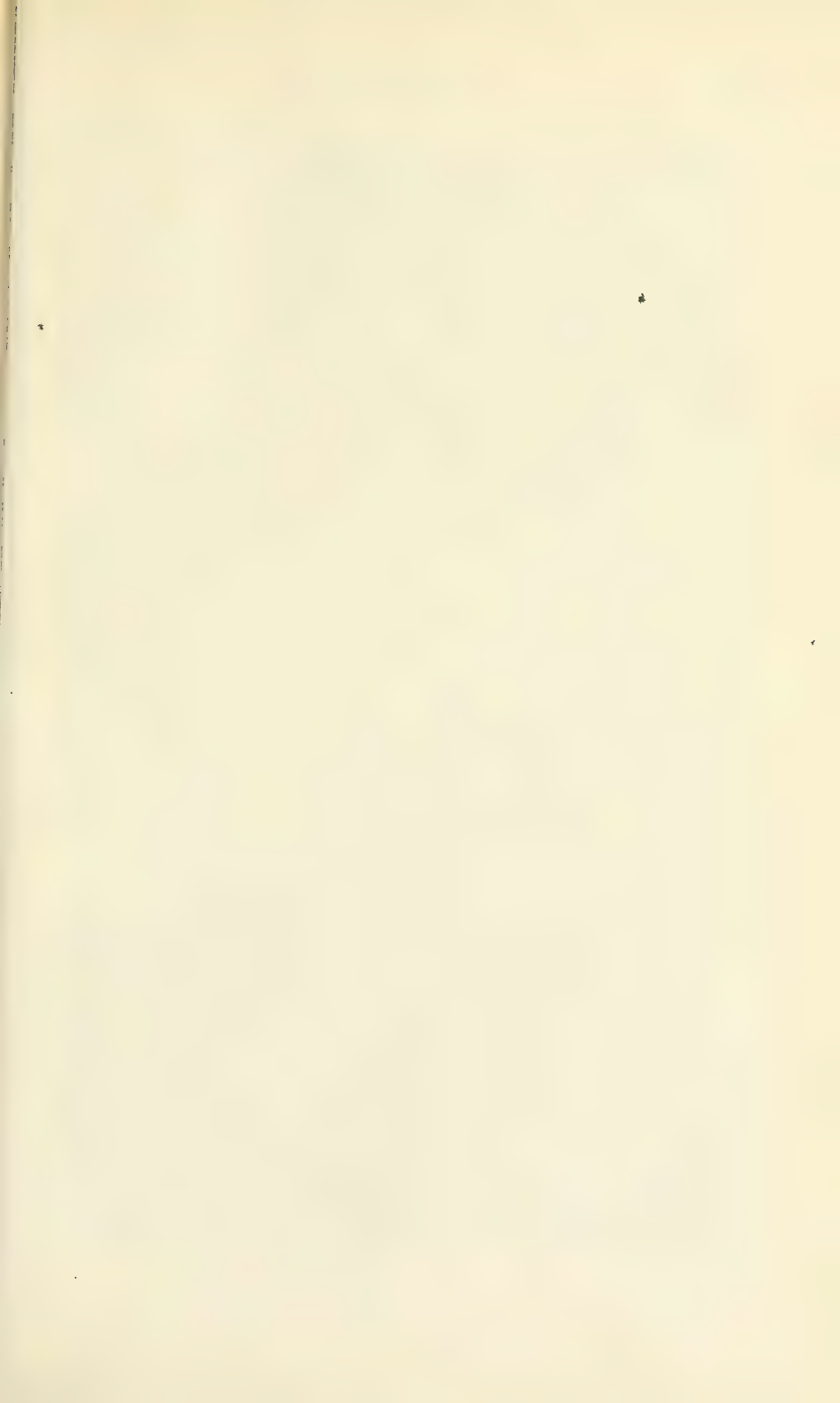
[S. A. C. Cathedral, i, 142. xviii, 78. Celtic antiquities, i, 149. St. Richard i, 164. xvii, 126. Cross, i, 193. xv, 176. St. Mary's Hospital, ii, 1. xiii, 305. Bishop Ralph de Nevill, iii, 35. Tile, engraving of, iii, 239. Mayors in civil war, v, 37. xix, 94. Siege of, v, 42, 97. xiv, 151. Lewknor family, v, 47. xvi, 41. xvii, 81. xix., 147. Cathedral, plunder of, v, 51. Queen Elizabeth at, v, 197. St. Olave's Church, v, 213. Watermill in Domesday, v, 270. xv, 167. King Edward I. at, i, 147. King Edward IV at, vi, 53. Dunstall's engravings of St. Bartho-

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CHIDDINGLY.

Domesday, *Cetclingei*, vulgo *Chidd'nlge*; a parish in the Hundred of Shiplake; Rape of Pevensey; distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Hailsham; post-town, Hurst Green. Railway stations, Berwick, Hailsham, and Lewes. Union, Hailsham. Population in 1811, 739; in 1861, 992. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £158; Patron, the Earl de la Warr; Incumbent, Rev. James Henry Vidal, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1621. Acreage, 4,393. *Chief Landowners*, The Earl of Chichester, Earl de la Warr, John Day, Esq., and Messrs. John Fell, Robt. Reeves, and David Guy.

A Wealden parish, with several interesting traces of antiquity. The surface is undulating, and from Pickhill a fine



prospect is obtained. The name is Anglo-Saxon, and probably means "the abode of the offspring of Caed, Chid, or perhaps Chad." At the time of Domesday, Ralph and Godwin held it of the Earl of Moreton, and among the property was a mill *with the miller* (a mere chattel!) yielding four shillings to the lords. In 12 Edward II. Nicholas de la Beche held it with many other manors. He was Constable of the Tower, and by writ of summons created a Baron by Edward III. From him it passed to his eldest sister and co-heiress, who married Sir Andrew Sackville the progenitor of the noble house of Dorset, whose heritors still possess it. Another manor, Birch, passed from Sir Michael Poynings, *temp.* Edw. III., through a great variety of proprietors, to the family of Jefferay, and after their extinction by respective purchases to the Pelhams and Chatfields, and the yeomanry family of Guy. The Jefferays ramified extensively, but are now extinct. The most notable individual of the family was Sir John Jefferay, L.C.B. of the Exchequer, who died in 1577, after having built the grand Elizabethan house called The Place, only a portion of which remains. ("Worthies of Sussex," p. 83.) Peakes was another mansion of the Jefferays, and Streame was the seat of the Frenches, great iron-masters. Burghill was the abode of the Millers; Stonehill of the Elphicks; Friths of the Chauntlers; Burchetts of the Willards; Shirley's of the Shirleys; and Hale Green of the Torels and Calverleys. These are now occupied as farm houses or cottages, and so much has the former importance of the parish declined, that whereas seven carriages were once kept by as many of the resident aristocracy, there is now no family of that grade existing. The DICKER (which see) lies principally in this parish. Extensive ironworks were formerly carried on in Chiddingly.

The church occupies a commanding site, and is a conspicuous object for many miles. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and a tower surmounted by angle pinnacles and a lofty stone spire, 128 feet high. During the recent restorations fragments of Norman work were found: the present building is of Early English character, bordering on the Geometrical. The tower, which is of the fifteenth century, has "Pelham Buckles." There are six bells. The monuments and inscriptions are numerous and interesting. One of these, erected in 1612, commemorating Lord C. B. Jefferay, his first wife, his daughter and heiress Elizabeth, and her husband, Sir Edward Montague, K.B., afterwards Baron of Boughton, with life-size statues and elegant ornamentation, is one of the finest in the county. There are other interesting records of the Jefferays, including a brass plate for *John Jefferay*, 1513; also of the Frenches, Bromfields, Thunders, &c. There are also slabs for Thomas

Eades, 1717, a non-juring vicar, who, according to a rhyming epitaph, was "suspended in the *Dutchman's* days," and for the Rev. Thos. Baker, another incumbent, and author of a poem on Winter (ob. 1795). The latter had a poetical parish-clerk, Wm. Dine, who published "Poems on Several Occasions," Lewes, 1771.

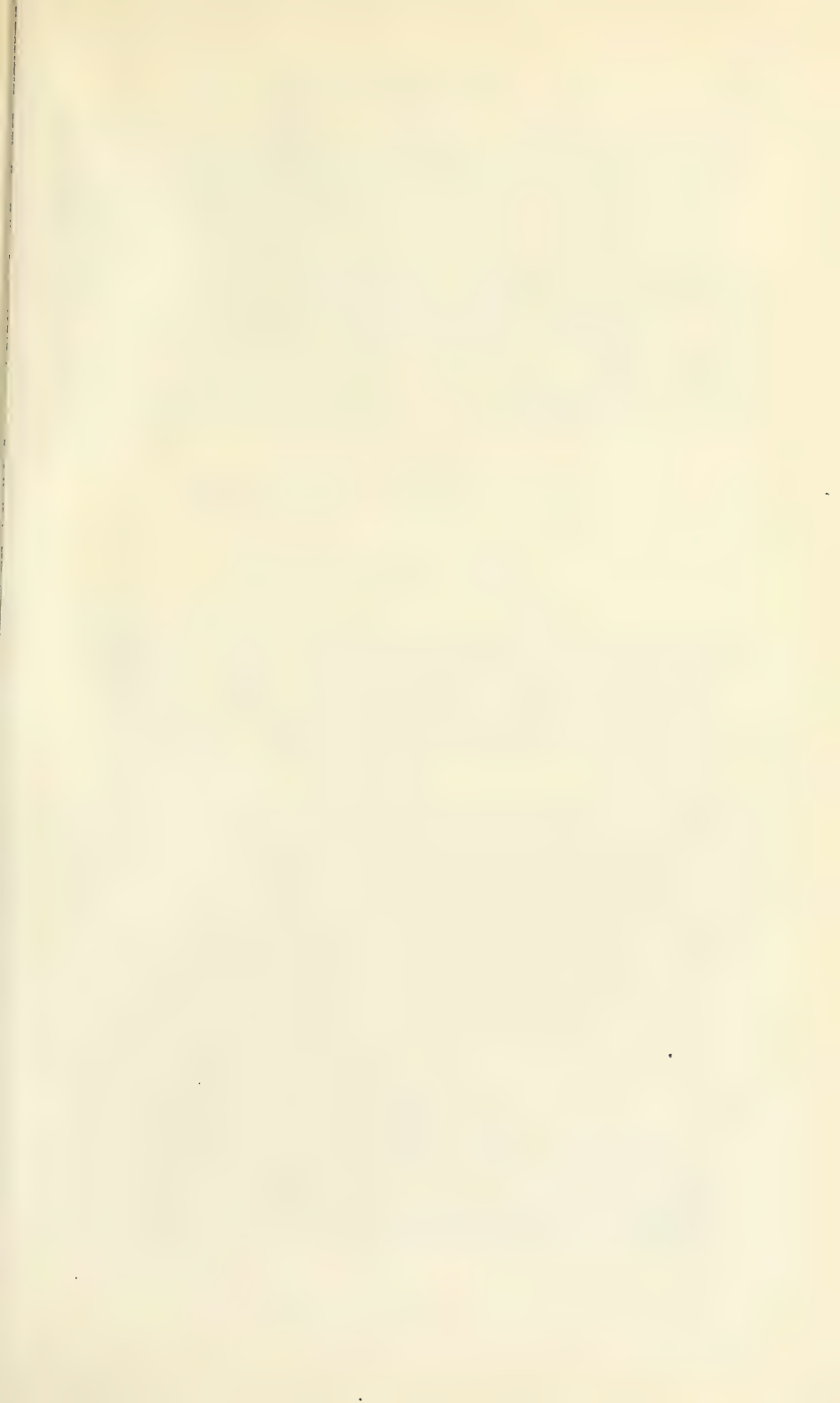
A comprehensive account of this parish is given in Vol. xiv. of the "Sussex Collections," by the author of these volumes.

[S. A. C. Ironworks, ii, 208. iii, 245. xiv, 229. Domesday water-mill, v, 270. Miller family of Burghill, ix, 36. xiv, 230, 257. French family, xiii, 98. xiv, 228. Bromfield family, xiv, 116, 229. Lulliam, the bellfounder, xiv, 130, 229. Midmore family, xiv, 134, 217, 228. Parochial History of (*Lower*) xiv, 207-252. Gold, xiv, 208. Roman remains, xiv, 208. The Dicker, xiv, 233. Families: Dicker, xiv, 213. Sackville, xiv, 216. Welsh, xiv, 217. Jefferay, xiv, 217. xvi, 48. The Goblin Hen, xiv, 226. Elphick, xiv, 230. xvi, 48. Willard, xiv, 230. Chauntler, xiv, 231. Torels and Calverleys, xiv, 232. Thunder, xiv, 232. xvi, 48. Shirley, xiv, 232. xix, 66. Churchar, xiv, 233. Badgers, foxes, potatoes, &c., xiv, 247, 251. Church, recent discoveries in, xviii, 186. Jefferay arms, xviii, 193. Melward family, xviii, 18, 38. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 25, 38. Chiddingly place, xix, 88.]

CHIDHAM, anciently CHUDHAM.

A parish in the Hundred of Bosham; Rape of Chichester; distant five miles west-south-west from Chichester; post-town, Emsworth, its Railway station. Union, Westbourne. Population, in 1811, 243; in 1861, 310. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £210; Patroness, Miss Walker; Incumbent, Rev. George Alfred Walker, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1652. Acreage, 2,185. *Seat*, Cobnor House, Colonel Rexford.

The village is situated near the centre of a little peninsula, formed by the waters of the estuary called Chichester Harbour. Like the neighbouring parish of Thorney, its acreage is a matter of high or low water. Several attempts at embanking and reclaiming soil of excellent quality have been made, but with no ultimate success. The history of the parish manorially and ecclesiastically is associated with the College of Bosham. This parish gives name to a very prolific and valuable species of corn, known as Chidham wheat. The original plant was discovered by Mr. Woods while walking over his lands. It was growing in a hedge, and had thirty good ears and 1,400 grains! By careful cultivation Mr. Woods made this extraordinary production of a single grain multiply itself enormously, and it is now the favourite seed in many counties. A branch of the



family of Tawke resided here in the 15th century, as at a more recent date did the Bickleys, for several generations. In 1404 some French marauders landed at Chidham, and carried off at least one of the parishioners. There are two small tythings in the parish called EASTON and WESTON.

The church (Our Lady) is in the Early English style of architecture, with later insertions and additions. It consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and contains inscriptions for members of the families of Bickley, Meggot, Edes, &c.

[S. A. C. Prebend. of, viii, 193-4. xviii, 81, 82. Tortington Priory lands, xi, 110. Tawke family, xii, 42. French landed at, xii, 43. Football played at, *ibid.* Church, xii, 69. xviii, 90. Bickley (not Buckley) family, xvi, 50. Bells, xvi, 205.]

CHILGROVE. (See West Dean.)

CHILTINGTON EAST.

Domesday, *Childetune*; a detached chapelry of Westmeston, in the Hundred of Street; Rape of Lewes; distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Lewes; post-town, Hurst-Pierpoint. Railway stations, Cooks-bridge and Plumpton, distant each about two miles. Population in 1811, 190; in 1861, 281. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1651. Acreage, 2,000. *Seats*, Stantons, Captain Rush Marten Cripps; Northhall, Alexander Rhodes, Esq.

This hamlet contains the two decayed mansions of Chapel House and Stantons, for many generations the residences of two branches of the ancient family of Challoner. The latter became in the last century the property of the family of Marten. Earlier proprietors were John Ledys, *temp.* Henry VI., and Richard Farnfold, *temp.* Henry VII. A branch of the Sydneys formerly possessed the Manor of Wootton, to which there seems to have been attached a chapel of St. Giles. Hurst-Barnes or Berners is also an ancient site. Chiltington chapel consists of a western tower with a tiled roof, nave, and chancel, and has features of Norman architecture. Near it is a yew-tree, probably older than the chapel itself.

This hamlet possesses great natural advantages and much picturesque beauty. It might, with a proper amount of enterprise, be improved, as it is excellently adapted for the residence of private families. The proximity of Plumpton station renders the spot very accessible from many points, and, no doubt, should the contemplated new line of railway from London to Brighton

be carried through the hamlet, a kind of rural suburb to the latter place might be formed here.*

[S. A. C. Deanery of Battel seal found here, v, 204. Domesday water-mill, v, 270. Stanton and Chapel House (not Hayes) Challoners of, xi, 12. Wootton, St. Giles, xiii, 46. Bell, xvi, 205.]

CHILTINGTON WEST.

Domesday, *Cillestone*; a parish in the Hundred of West Easwriht: Rape of Arundel; distant one mile south of Pulborough station, and eight miles east from Petworth; post-town, Hurst-Pierpoint. Union, Thakeham. Population in 1811, 514; in 1861, 668. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £550; Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny; Incumbent, Rev. R. Jermyn Cooper, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 3,917, of which nearly one-third is in the Rape of Bramber.

This parish, which includes the hamlets of Broadford, Gaystreet, and Coneyhurst, is so called to distinguish it from East Chiltington, a hamlet of Westmeston, in East Sussex.

Before the Conquest, Azor held the manor, which was rated at six hides. At the time of Domesday three of these were in the fee of Arundel, and the other three in the Rape of William de Braose; and that portion was held by Rotbert, and of him by Osulf. There were three plough lands, four villeins, two cottars, and a church. It was valued at 30s. Nutbourne manor, connected with it, extends into Pulborough. Estates in the parish descended to the Baroness de la Zouche, Lord Selsey, and the Goring family.

The church (Our Lady) is very ancient, retaining a Norman arcade and doorcase of simple architecture. The south aisle and chancel are of the date of Edward I., and the west end was built in the last century. There are memorials to the names of Johnson and Carre, rectors. There are four bells, one of which bears the inscription in Old English characters, and in Latin, "John, dear to Christ."

[S. A. C. Sepulchral Barrows at, ix, 116. Church of, xii, 89, 90. Parish charity, now lost, xvi, 37. Church bells, xvi, 141, 205. Nutbourne stream, xvi, 257.]

CHYNGTON.

Vulgo *Chinting*, a vill, manor, and district of Seaford, which see.

* A public-spirited proprietor of lands here (Alex. Rhodes, Esq., C.E.) has done much to call attention to the locality.





CHITHURST.

Domesday, *Ticherste*, a blundered orthography; vulgo *Chidhurst*; a parish in the Hundred of Dumpford; Rape of Chichester; distant four miles west-north-west from Midhurst, its Railway station; Post-town, Petersfield. Union, Midhurst. Population in 1811, 127; in 1861, 215. Benefice, a Perpetual Curacy annexed to Iping; Patron, Lord Leconfield; Incumbent, Rev. Charles Klanert, M.A. Acreage, 1,047. By the new Boundaries Act this parish is included in the Borough of Midhurst.

Chid-hurst may possibly mean the wood of Cead or Chad, a Saxon proprietor. This is a more probable derivation than that from *Cita* or *Cytle*, the wood frequented by kites, a bird which I am informed is unknown there. Before the Conquest, Almar, a free tenant, held the manor of Earl Godwin. It possessed a church, three ministri, and a mill. At the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, Peter Bettesworth, a younger son of Bettesworth of Fyning in Rogate, was lord, and his successors long resided here. The church sometimes called "*Capella de Chithurst*" in Iping, the dedication of which is unknown (though it may be presumed to be Our Lady, as a light to her honour existed in the building), is a very small edifice of nave and chancel, but without tower or spire. The nave is partly Decorated. The chancel arch is rude, and the imposts are high for the size. On the north side of it is a hagioscope. The chancel has a Norman window on the north side, and a lancet on the south. There are a piscina and a credence table. In the churchyard are a large tombstone with an embossed cross of singular pattern, and four smaller ones, apparently for children, also having crosses.* The manor-house, close to the church, has remains of considerable antiquity, and a fine Sussex chimney. Partly in this parish, and partly in Iping, is a lake covering many acres, and surrounded by trees, forming in the *ensemble* a beautiful spot. It is doubtless artificial, and is known by the undignified name of the Hammer-pond, indicating the site of iron-works, which were formerly carried on here. In 1835 the manor belonged to S. F. Piggott, Esq., and it is now the property of Capt. Henry King, R.N., who in 1862 erected Chithurst House, an elegant mansion on a rising ground above the picturesque valley of the Rother.

[S. A. C. Iron-works, ii, 209. Domesday watermill, v, 270. Lands to Calceto Priory, xi, 99. Church missal, xii, 33. Church, xii, 73. River Rother at, xvi, 259.]

* In 1363 a missal is mentioned as existing in the church, containing entries of marriages, &c.

CLAPHAM.

A parish in the Hundred of Brightford; Rape of Bramber: distant four miles north-west from Worthing, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 201; in 1861, 252. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £157: Patroness, Lady Brooke Pechell; Incumbent, Rev. Wm. Nourse, M.A., of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1685. Acreage, 1,794. *Chief Landowner*, The Duke of Norfolk.

Clapham, in Surrey, received its designation from a Saxon named Clappa, who held the manor in the reign of the Confessor, and our two Sussex Claphams—this in West Sussex, and the other in Litlington—probably had owners bearing the same name. Before the Conquest, Alwin held this manor of King Edward; afterwards Gilbert was tenant of William de Braose. From the reign of Henry III. till that of Henry IV. the family of De St. Owen were possessors, and in the early part of the fifteenth century it fell into the hands of the owners of Michelgrove, and has ever since followed the descent of that estate.

On the west side of Clapham, in the centre of an estate which includes nearly the whole of this parish and Patching, with part of Angmering, stood Michelgrove House, which was for more than five hundred years one of the principal seats in the county. In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to the family of Le Fauconer, who were descended in the female line from the De Wistonestons of Wiston. From about the year 1314, the Le Fauconers adopted the name of the estate, and wrote themselves De Michelgrove. With them it continued until Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress, married John Shelley, Esq., who died in 1526. From this pair proceeded the Shelleys of Michelgrove, afterwards Baronets; the Shelleys of Castle Goring, also Baronets; the Shelley-Sidneys of Penshurst (now Lord De l'Isle) and the Shelleys of Patcham and Lewes. The late representative of this widely-spread and well-allied Sussex family was Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., of Maresfield Park, M.P. for Westminster. His father, the late Sir John Shelley, M.P. for Lewes, after a possession dating back 350 years, in 1800, sold the estate to Richard Walker, Esq., whose son again sold it in 1828 to Bernard-Edward, Duke of Norfolk. That nobleman, to the grief of the district, pulled down the time-honoured mansion of Michelgrove, which had been built on the ancient foundations by Judge Shelley, and honoured by the presence of royalty in the person of King Henry VIII. It was a semi-castellated house of large proportions, situated in a finely wooded park. *Sic transit, &c.* The family of Shelley produced many eminent members, including Sir John Shelley, who, as a



Knight of Rhodes, was slain in the defence of that island against the Turks : the celebrated Judge William Shelley, *temp.* Henry VIII. ; Sir Richard Shelley, grand prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and *Turcopolier*; Sir Edward Shelley, who fell at Pinkie Field by the hand of the Scots ; and last, but not least, one of England's greatest poets, Percy Bysshe Shelley. (See "Worthies of Sussex," pp. 128-131.) Concerning the farm called Holt, Cartwright mentions some interesting particulars.

The church, a very short one, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, and tower. The last had, at the end of the last century, a shingled spire. The building has been much patched and altered, but it retains Transition-Norman features, verging into Early English. In the chancel is a noble brass for *John Shelley* and *Elizabeth* his wife, the heiress of Michelgrove (*temp.* Henry VIII). The figures are in the costume of the period, with respectively the armorial tabard and robe, displaying the arms of Shelley and Michelgrove, four shields of their arms, and a curious representation of the Trinity. On the north wall is a monument in stone to Judge Shelley, his wife, and their fourteen children. Another monument, a mural brass, records John Shelley, Esq., 1550, his wife, and thirteen children, with several shields of arms. There are other interesting inscriptions in brass and stone for the Michelgroves and Shelleys, and for the ancient family of Parsons. For mortuary memorials this is altogether one of the most interesting churches in Sussex. The three ancient bells in the tower are inscribed to Jacobus, Caterina, and Katerina with Margarita. (*sic.*) Clapham farm house, near the churchyard, has some marks of antiquity.

[S. A. C. Tithes to Sele Priory, x, 115. Shelley family, xiii, 140. xiv, 145. xv, 168. xvi, 258. Falconer family, xix, 145. Hilton of, xvi, 49. Bells (ancient), xvi, 205. Tributary of River Arun, xvi, 258. Manor to Battle Abbey, xvii, 54.]

CLAPHAM.

An ancient estate in the parish of Litlington, near Alfriston.
(See Litlington.)

CLAYTON.

Domesday, *Claitune* ; a parish in the Hundred of Buttinghill ; Rape of Lewes ; distant seven miles north from Brighton, on the Brighton Railway ; Post-town, Hurst-Pierpoint. Railway station, Hassocks Gate, distant about one mile. Union, Cuckfield. Population in 1811, 425 ; in 1861, 863. Benefice, a Rectory, with the living of

Keymer annexed, valued jointly at £780, in the patronage of Brasenose College, Oxford; Incumbent the Ven. James Garbett, M.A., of that College, and Archdeacon of Chichester. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1601. Acreage, 2,402. St. John's Common is partly in this parish and partly in Keymer.

Azor held this manor of the Confessor, and after the Conquest the wife of William de Wateville held it of William de Warenne. A church is mentioned in Domesday, together with arable, meadow, and woodland, and nine houses in Lewes, as appurtenant to the manor. From John, Earl of Warenne, 21 Edward III., it passed *jure uxoris*, to Edmund, Earl of Arundel, and descended to the Dukes of Norfolk. In 27th Elizabeth Thomas and George Luxford were lords, after whom the Brownes, Viscounts Montague, possessed it. Their representative, W. S. Poyntz, Esq., sold it in 1825 to the late W. J. Champion, Esq., of Danny, who also purchased the Domesday manor of Wickham, in this parish. Hammond's Place, near St. John's Common, was built by Edward Michelborne in 1566, and was afterwards the residence of his son, Sir Edward Michelborne, the adventurous knight, who under the pretext of "discovering" countries in the eastern seas, was really little better than a legalized pirate. ("Worthies of Sussex," p. 302.) After passing through several hands, this noble house was dismantled, and the family pictures sold. Robert Podmore, Esq. built upon the estate the mansion called Clayton Priory, which afterwards became the property of the late Col. C. W. Elwood, of gallant memory in our Indian wars, whose relict, the accomplished authoress of the "Overland Journey to India," the "Literary Ladies of England," &c., is now possessor.

Several relics of the Roman period have been found in this parish, and a paved Roman road traversed St. John's Common. In the early part of the present century remains of a Roman bath were disclosed in the parsonage grounds, but they were again covered up. On June 22, 1305, Edward I., in one of his journeys, spent a night at Clayton.

The church, which presents a small and unpromising exterior, consists of a nave, chancel, north porch, and shingled bell-turret at the west end, with three bells, one of which is inscribed to St. Thomas. The chancel is Early English, and the chancel arch is round and massive, and supposed to be of pre-Norman date. There are memorials for the names of Price, Luxford, Watson, Morris, Bethell, Parker, &c.; also an interesting brass for Rich. Eden, rector (1523), and a brass plate for Thos. a Elwood, 1508.

Clayton Hill, which commands a fine view of the Weald, is pierced by a long tunnel of the London and Brighton railway.



[S. A. C. Edward I. at, ii, 155. Roman remains, xiv, 178. Turners of, xiii, 252. Michelbornes of, xiii, 257, xix, 62. Bine of, xvi, 73. Bells, xvi, 205, 231. St. John's Common, Adur River, Friar's Oak, Washbrook, xvi, 251, 2. Quern from Clayton Hill, xviii, 63. Ham Farm in, xix, 162.]

CLIFTONVILLE

Is the designation of a new fashionable suburb of Brighton, though it is locally in the parish of Hove. Why it was necessary to call a place both *ton* and *vile* is a mystery, and, as there is no *cliff* near the spot, the name is simply monstrous. Would that we had some authority by which speculators and proprietors could be restrained from adopting such wretched nomenclature!

CLIMPING, or CLYMPING.

Domesday, *Cle'pinges*; a parish in the Hundred of Arisford; Rape of Arundel; distant four miles from Arundel; Post-town Littlehampton. Railway station, Ford. Union, East Preston. Population in 1811, 216; in 1861, 331. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £304; Patron, the Lord Chancellor; Incumbent, Rev. Owen Marden, L.L.B., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1678. Acreage, 2,185. *Chief Landowners*, Governors of Christ's Hospital. (See Ford.)

This sea-coast parish includes all that remains of the ancient parish of *Cudlaxe* (about 80 acres), the rest having been submerged by the gradual encroachment of the ocean. Climping was held before the Conquest by Earl Godwin; afterwards by Earl Roger, who conferred it on the nunnery of Almenesches in Normandy. It was immediately dependent upon the small nunnery of Lymminster, which had been constituted a cell of the foreign convent. The manor of ATHERINGTON was given to the abbey of Seez in Normandy, which had been founded by Roger de Montgomeri in 1050, and a monk or two, established here, formed a kind of cell to Seez. Atherington is now a small hamlet, on the sea shore. The ancient chapel of Atherington still exists; it is locally in the parish of Littlehampton, at Bailiff's Court. A late owner made a dormitory of it for his servants, in order to make them parishioners of Littlehampton! On the suppression of the alien priories by Henry V., this property was given to his nunnery of Sion in Middlesex. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Spencer, and it has since been possessed by Edmondson, Morley, Barcroft, and Boniface.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contrasts rather strongly with most of the neighbouring ones in point of size and archi-

ecture. It is cruciform, with a south aisle and porch, and a square tower at the extremity of the south transept. The tower is Norman, and is, as Mr. Hussey thinks, the remains of a former church in that style. The other portions of the building are Early English, and may perhaps be attributed to John de Clymping, who became Bishop of Chichester in 1253. It is unquestionably among the most interesting churches in the county. The north transept belongs to the bailiffry of Atherington. A plate in Horsfield's *Sussex* gives a good idea of this remarkable building. (Vol. ii. page 113.) The church is undergoing restoration and repair under the skilful hands of Gordon M. Hills, Esq.

[S. A. C. Cudlow to Tortington priory, xi, 110. Church, &c., to Lymminster nunnery, xi, 118. Atherington court, xi, 119. xii. 88. Church, xii. 87. Cudlawe church, xii, 88. Staker of, xvi, 50. Church bells, xvi, 206. Seal of Thomas de Clymping, xvii, 192. Simon of, xix, 26. Bohun possessions in, xx, 1.]

COATES.

A small parish in the Hundred of Bury; Rape of Arundel; distant four miles south-east from Petworth, its Post-town. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 41; in 1861, 78. Benefice united with Burton (which see). Acreage, 345. *Chief Landowner*, Lord Leonfield.

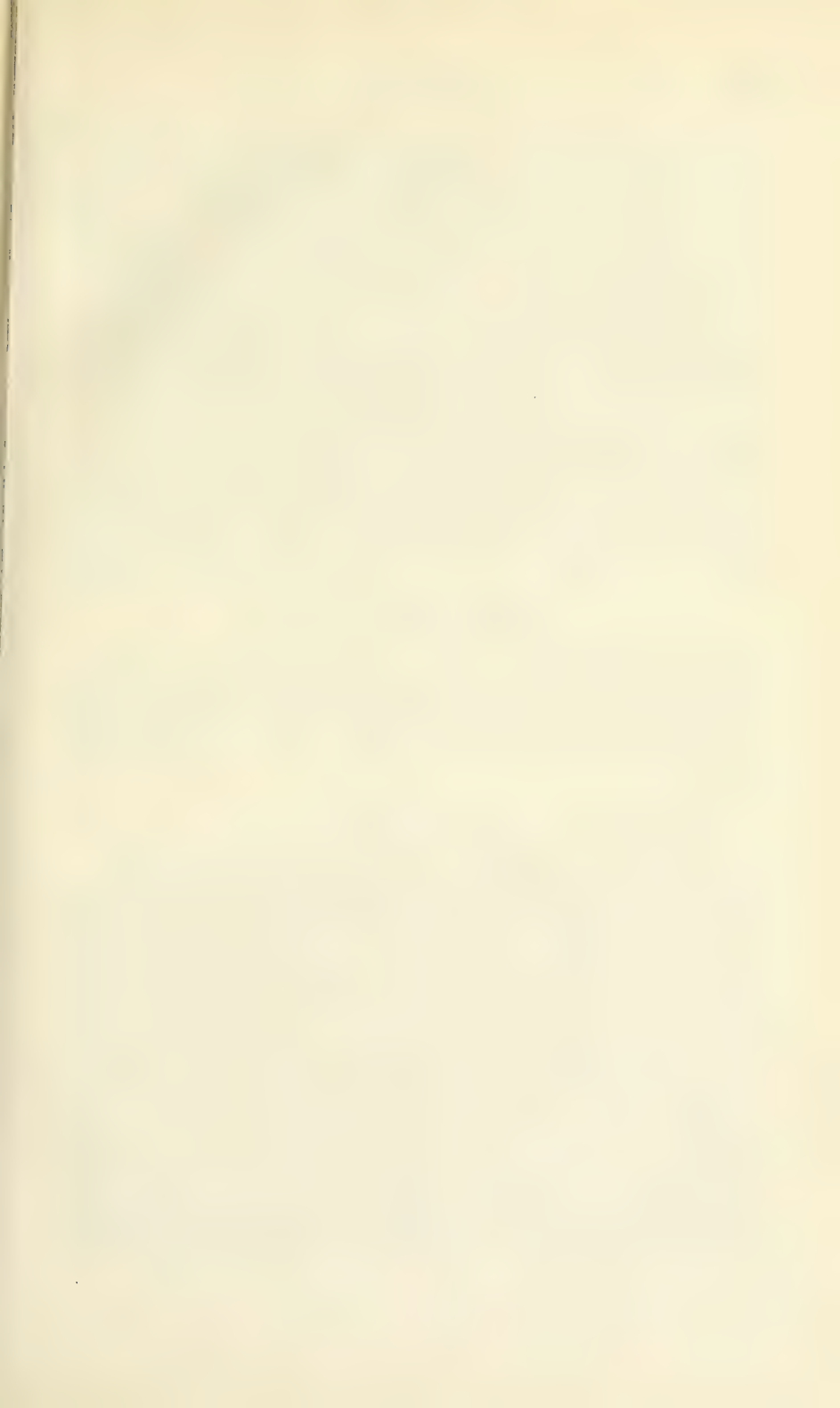
The parish is ecclesiastically connected with Burton, and its manor has passed with that of Burton to the family of Bidulph. The church is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and shingled spire. The "Castle" is a modern edifice, erected by the late John King, Esq., and commands extensive prospects.

[S. A. C. Hardham priory lands, xi, 114. Church bell, xvi, 231. Gravel pits, xix, 162.]

COCKING.

Domesday, *Cochinges*; vulgo, *Cokkm*; a parish in the Hundred of Easebourne; Rape of Chichester; distant three miles south from Midhurst, its Post-town, Union, and Railway station. Population in 1811, 332; in 1861, 430. Benefice, a vicarage, valued at £250; Patron, the Bishop of Oxford; Incumbent, Rev. R. R. Drummond Ash, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 2,602. *Chief Landowner*, the Earl of Egmont.

The village stands picturesquely between two masses of Down on the road from Chichester to Midhurst. Before the



Conquest the manor was held by Azor of King Edward, afterwards by Earl Roger. Sir William Percy was lord in 1290. In 1375 it belonged to the Earl of Arundel, who had a park here, but it was aliened, *temp.* Elizabeth, to Anthony, Viscount Montague. It has since formed part of the Cowdray estate. The church, which consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, is Early English, with later insertions. There are three bells, one of which is inscribed to St. Catrina, and another to St. John. In 1305, King Edward I., on one of his journeys, passed two days at Cocking. The abbey of Seez in Normandy had a small cell here until the suppression of the alien priories, when it was transferred to the College of Arundel.

A curious phenomenon is observable in this neighbourhood. From the leafy recesses of the hangers of beech on the escarpment of the Downs, there rises in unsettled weather a mist which rolls among the trees like the smoke out of a chimney. This exhalation is called "Foxes-brewings," whatever that may mean, and if it tends westward towards Cocking rain follows speedily. Hence the local proverb:—

"When Foxes-brewings go to Cocking,
Foxes-brewings come back dropping."

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 270. King Edward at, ii, 155. Malm-rock quarry worked by the Romans, x, 175. Famous fox-hunt, xv, 81. Challen and Parker of, xvi, 50. Church bells, xvi, 206. Millstream, xvi, 260. Charles II. flight, xviii, 115. London road to Chichester, xix, 167.]

COKEHAM.

A hamlet and ancient chapelry of Sompting. It was held, *temp.* Domesday, by Ralph Fitzedric of William de Braose. Previously Brismar had held it of Azor. It was assessed at 1½ hide, and there were a villein and three serfs, a saltpan, a meadow, and a wood. In 1262, Thomas de Brom settled on Walter de la Hyde, and Joan his wife, the manors of Cokeham and Stanham for 40 marks of silver, and a rent of a pair of white gloves, with a penny at Easter. The property afterwards passed to the families of Le Weel and Paynell, and then to the baronial house of Camoys. In 1387 the manor of Cokeham, with the right of ferry over the river at Old Shoreham, was given by Sir William Paynell to the monks of Hardham, to maintain four secular priests. After the dissolution, this estate passed to the families of Goring and Winton. A chapel and hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony, formerly existed in this hamlet, but the buildings have long been destroyed. It appears

to have been founded towards the end of the reign of Henry III. In 25th Edward III., according to Tanner, a license was granted to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem to hold to its own proper uses the manor of Cokeham, and in that establishment it vested until the dissolution, when the estate passed to the great family of Caryll, and from them by alienation successively to Sturgeon and Barker.

During the possession of Cokeham by the Templars, that body was much persecuted by the family of Bernhus, who claimed a right to the lands. Full particulars of these transactions will be found in S. A. C., Vol. ix, p. 259.

COLDWALTHAM.

A parish in the Hundred of Bury; Rape of Arundel; distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Petworth, which is its Post-town. Railway station, Pulborough, distant about two miles. Union, Thakeham. Population in 1811, 265; in 1861, 447. Benefice, a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £56; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. J. Munro Sandham, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1560. Acreage, 1,193.

So called from its bleak situation, to distinguish it from Up Waltham in the Rape of Chichester. Both are mentioned in Domesday. Coldwaltham, with its ancient park, was an appendage to the see of Chichester, and it has usually been demised as Amberley.

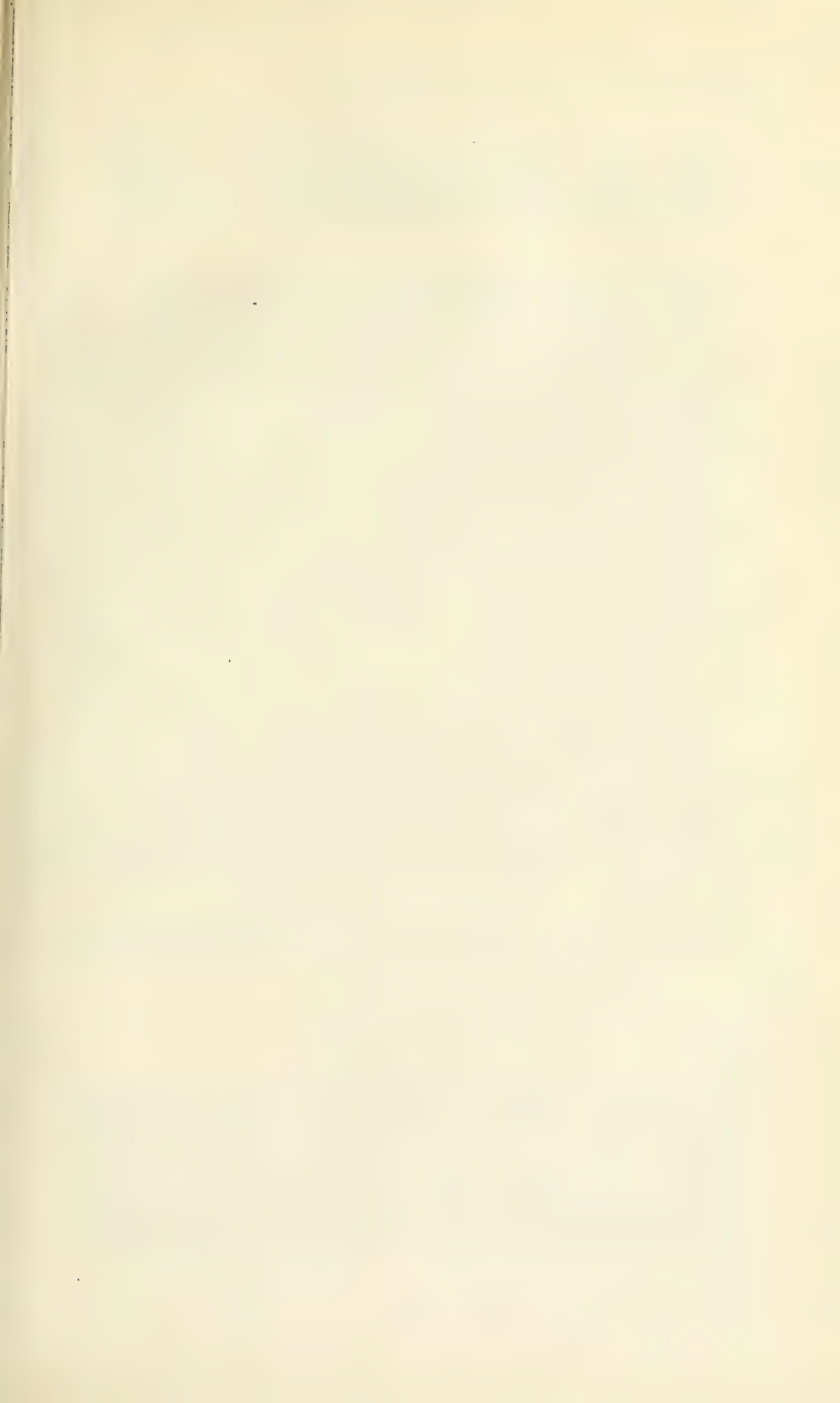
WATERSFIELD is a small hamlet of this parish. In 1316 Bishop Langton obtained for it a market and fair, which shows it to have been then a place of some importance. The line of the Roman road from Bignor to Pulborough passed through this hamlet; and in 1815 a vessel of coarse pottery, containing 1700 third-brass coins of Gallienus and his immediate successors was found here.

The church has a nave, chancel, and a massive tower at the west end. The dedication is unknown.

[S. A. C. Land enclosed by the Bishop, iii. 45. Roman road and coins, xi. 137. Bells, xvi. 206. De Alta Ripa family, xvii. 191. Windmill at, *ibid.* Watersfield market, xvii. 194. Gravel pits at, xix. 162.]

COOMBE (or COMBES).

Domesday, *Cumbe*; a parish in the Hundred and Union of Steyning; Rape of Bramber; distant two miles north-west from Shoreham; Post-town, Hurst-Pierpoint. Population in 1811, 61; in 1861, 77.



Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £201; patron, Lord Leconfield; Incumbent, Rev. Walter Onions Purton, M.A. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 1,292. The whole parish is the property of Lord Leconfield, and is occupied by Messrs. John and William Hampton.

The village is situated in a deep recess or *Combe* of the Downs. Part of the parish is lowland, bounded by the Adur, where salt-pans formerly existed; the rest is principally down. Applesham, the residence of the tenants, is one mile south of the church. Before the Conquest, Guest held this manor of the Confessor, and afterwards William Fitz-Norman held Cumbe and Apelsham of Earl William de Braose. The population of these two manors must have been greater in the 11th century than at present, for Domesday enumerates 48 male inhabitants, whereas the entire population is now but 70 or 80. The Fitz-Norman family adopted the local surname of De Combe, and continued in possession until the reign of Henry IV., when Matilda de Combe, the heiress, wife of Sir John Halsham, carried it to his family. The Lewknors obtained it by marriage, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was the property of the Shelleys, whose representative sold it in 1785 to the late Earl of Egremont.

The church, which was reduced in size in 1724, is a very plain structure, with nave and chancel of equal height, and pigeon-house belfry at the west end. The walls are probably Norman, but there are insertions in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. The church and churchyard have memorials for the families of Ingram, Manning, Greenfield, Wyatt, Bridger, Lidbetter, Penfold, Gell, Carter, &c. Sir William Burrell mentions loose brasses of a man and woman in the attitude of prayer, as lying in a window when he visited the church.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 269. Bell, xvi, 206. Knights-Hospitallers of Midhurst had lands here, xx, 27.]

COMPTON.

Domesday, *Contone*; a parish in the Hundred of Westbourne; Rape of Chichester; distant five miles south from Petersfield, its Post-town. Union, Westbourne. Population in 1811, 216; in 1861, 266. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with Upmarden, joint value £507; Patron and Incumbent, Rev. Geo. Augustus Langdale, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage 1,631. *Chief Landowner*, Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., of Little Green.

Ibern held Contone of Earl Godwin ; Goisfrid of Earl Roger de Montgomeri. Domesday mentions a church and a priest endowed with half a hide of land. In 1399, John, Duke of Exeter, was lord. Subsequent proprietors have been the families of Brown, Peckham, and Phipps. The manor-house in which the Peckhams resided for several generations was rebuilt by Thomas Peckham Phipps, Esq. It is situated in a well-wooded vale.

The church (St. Mary) is partly Early English and partly Decorated in style, and contains some memorials of the families of Peckham and Phipps. It consists of chancel, nave, and south aisle, and has lately been repaired and ornamented.

[S. A. C. Church, xii, 69. Lands to Shulbred Priory, xiii, 46. Bonville family, xv, 59. Rents to Boxgrove Priory, xv, 119. Bells of, xvi, 206. Flight of Chas. II., xviii, 114]

COPPERAS GAP. A thriving Hamlet of Portslade, which see.

COPTHORNE,

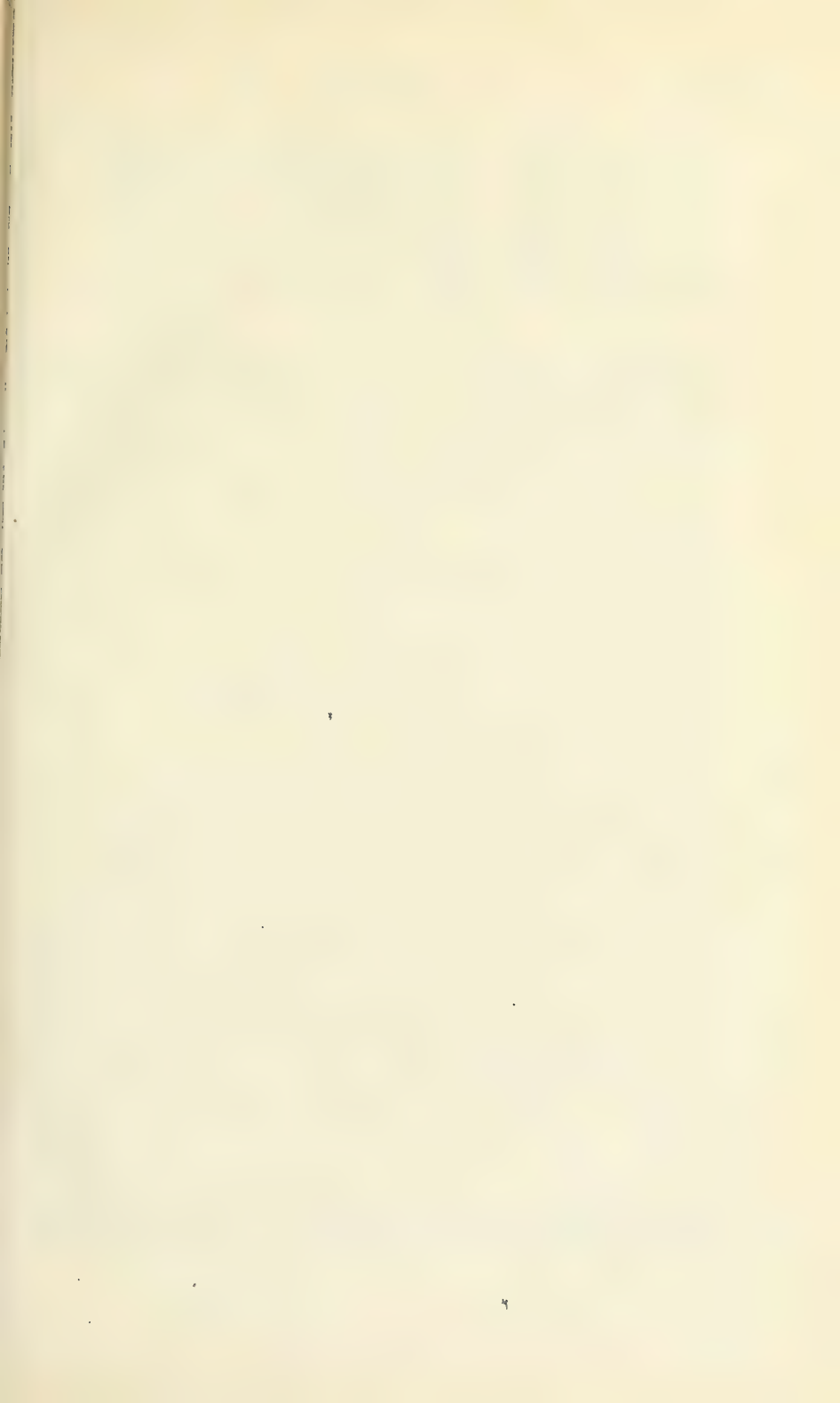
A large waste or common, but now mostly brought under cultivation, lies partly in the parish of Worth, but chiefly over the borders of Sussex, near Burstow, in the county of Surrey. It was formerly the resort of smugglers and other criminals. The inhabitants were of lawless character, and were sometimes the cause of alarm in the district. A horn was therefore kept called the "Copthorne Horn," for the purpose of summoning the aid of the honest neighbours to quell any outbreak. Thanks however to advancing civilization, this horn has long been disused.

When Napoleon I. threatened to invade England, Copthorne was fixed upon as a place of refuge for the gentry and others resident in the rapes of Lewes and Pevensey, as soon as the descent of the French should have taken place on our southern shores.

COWDRAY is in the parish of EASEBOURNE, which see.

COWFOLD.

Vulgo *Cuffold*; a parish in the Hundred of Windham ; Rape of Bramber ; distant six miles south-west from Cuckfield ; Post-town, Horsham.





Railway station, Partridge Green. Union, Cuckfield. Population in 1811, 614; in 1861, 946. Benefice, a Vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued at £500; Patron, the Bishop of London; Incumbent, Ven. W. Bruere Otter, M.A., Archdeacon of Lewes. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 4,458. *Chief Landowners*, Rev. John Goring, Mrs. Broadwood, Rev. W. Margesson, and W. Percival Boxall, Esq. *Seats*, Brook Hill, Wm. Borrer, Esq.; Parknowle, W. P. Boxall, Esq.; Oakenden House, Capt. Drake, R.N.; Hill Farm, Richard Hoper, Esq., &c.

This wealden parish lies to the south of St. Leonard's Forest, and consists chiefly of small farms, held of the manors of Stretham and Ewhurst. Greatwick, or Gratwicke, gave name to an ancient and widely spread family, who also owned and resided at Gervaise. The heiress of the elder line of Gratwicke conveyed it by marriage to Richard Madgwick, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Thomas Steele, Esq., whose son, the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, sold it to N. Tredercroft, Esq., and the latter transferred it to James White, Esq., who built the present mansion. Wallhurst belonged, in the early part of the 18th century, to the Lintotts. In 1723 Thomas Lintott, of Wallhurst, obtained a grant of arms. He afterwards removed to Oakenden, another house in this parish, and his son acquired Bolney Place by marriage with the heiress of Dennett. The vicar has a suitable manse and glebe. At Parknowle, W. Percival Boxall, Esq., who is maternally descended from the Peirces and Gratwickses, has erected a mansion of Jacobean architecture, on a spot commanding a very large and varied prospect. Mr. Boxall has a fine collection of pictures.

The church (St. Peter) consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and west tower, chiefly of the 15th century, though the chancel is Early English. The aisle, which is divided from the nave by four pointed arches, was built *temp.* Henry VIII., as appears from the will of Roger Agate, 1530, who bequeathed £6 13s. 4d. towards it; but tradition assigns the chief share of the work to the Gratwickses. There are memorials to the families of Peirce, Healde, Gratwicke, Madgwick, and Tyrwhitt, and in the church yard for Vincent, &c. The great archaeological attraction of this church is the magnificent brass of **Thomas Delond**, Prior of Lewes, who died in 1433. It is one of the finest and largest memorials of the kind in existence, and measures nine feet ten inches in length. Of the "fayre marble" which covered John Beard, Ranger of St. Leonard's Forest, *temp.* Queen Mary, no remains exist.

[S. A. C. Churchwardens' accounts from 1450 to 1485, ii, 316 (*Otter*). They contain many interesting particulars, and the old local family names of Peknolle, I install, Gratwycke, Botyng, Okynden, Lachemer, &c., ii,

316. John Beard, xi, 32, xiii, 126. Church, xii, 105, 156. Gratwicke, xvi, 49. London of, *ibid.* Bells, xvi, 206. Church-marks, xix, 48.]

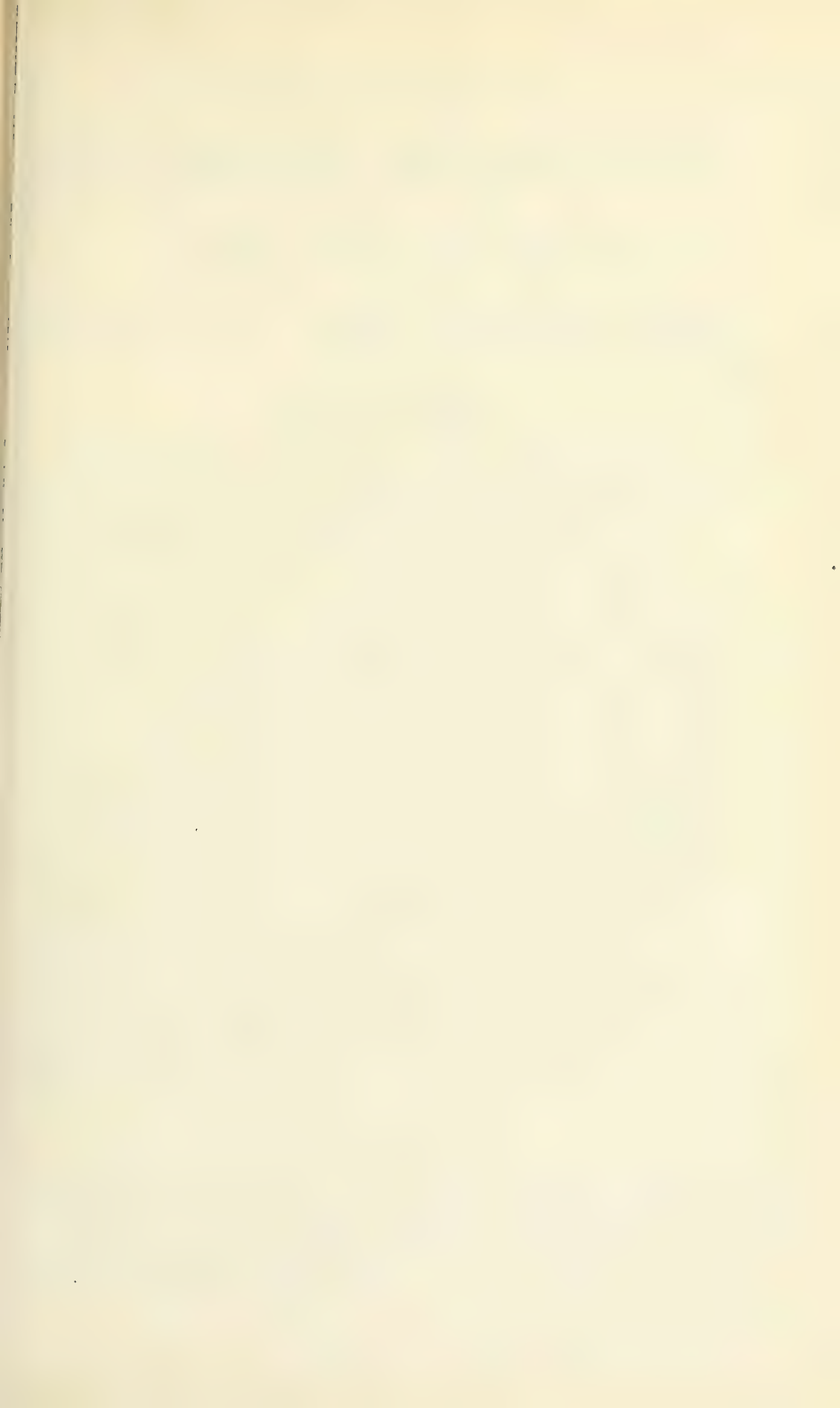
CRAWLEY.

A parish in the Hundred of Buttinghill; Rape of Lewes; distant seven miles north east from Horsham. It is a Post-town, and has a Railway station on the Mid-Sussex line. Union, East Grinstead. Population of Crawley proper, 1811, 234; in 1861, 473; but including the part of Ifield which is contiguous to it, about 1,050. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £98; Patrons, the Clitherow family; Incumbent, Rev. John Soper, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1653. Acreage, 770.

A pleasant town-village in the forest district. Before the Brighton railway was made, it was well known in the annals of coaching. As a parish it is one of the smallest in the district; as a village it has about 1,050 inhabitants, but the houses on the west side of the main street are in the parish of Ifield. It has a very ancient elm tree, completely hollow, and capacious enough to hold a considerable number of persons. Another remarkable tree formerly stood about a mile to the north, at the junction of Sussex and Surrey, and was thence called "County Oak." The manor belonged to the Lords Poynings from 4th King John till the 15th century, when it passed to the Percys. It subsequently belonged to the families of Shirley, Covert, and Morton, and then by purchase to Leonard Gale, Esq., whose coheiresses married Humphrey, Blunt, and Clitherow. In 1861 it belonged to Colonel Clitherow. Crawley exhibits, for so small a place, no inconsiderable amount of public spirit, as witness its attractive Exhibitions of 1865 and 1868. This characteristic is mainly due to the presence here of the late Mr. Mark Lemon, who made it his country retreat, and died here in 1870. John Leech, the late well-known artist in *Punch*, passed his earlier manhood at Crawley.

The church, which is in the Decorated style, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and consists of a nave, chancel, and a well proportioned tower. It was formerly a chapel to Slaugham. There is a brass plate to *Willm. Blast*, 1438. Among other features of interest is a beam carved with an Old English inscription: "Man yn well bewar, for wardly good makyth man blynde. Bewar befor what cumyth behynde."

There is a tradition of an ancient religious house in this parish. — Blunt, Esq., erected, in 1861, a semi-conventual establishment, with a chapel, schools, &c., called St. Francis.



[S. A. C. Priest Wordsworth's will, iii, 115. Culpeper, x, 155. Man and fair, xv, 6. Ellfick of, xvi, 49. Church bells, xvi, 206. River Mole, xvi, 269. Lecheford of, xviii, 25.]

CRAWLEY DOWN. (See Worth.)

CROSS-IN-HAND. A village in the parish of Waldron, which see.

CROWBOROUGH.

Vulgo *Crowbór*, a considerable district on the Forest Ridge, in the parish of Rotherfield, with a barren soil, but with grand and picturesque scenery, this being amongst the most elevated places in the Weald of Sussex, and of the Hastings sand formation. Probably no spot within the county was, a century or two ago, in so uncivilized a condition as this was; but in the earlier part of the 18th century, 1732, Sir Henry Fermor, who had been created a baronet in 1725, and who died in 1734, founded here a chapel,* dependent upon Rotherfield, together with a school, bequeathing £3,000 to be applied to the teaching of thirty poor children of Rotherfield, and ten of the neighbouring parish of Buxted. This charity is still sustained, and with the religious ministrations of the chapel and the efficient teaching of the school, it has rescued this wild district from heathendom to a more Christian condition of things. The present incumbent of the chapel is the Rev. J. Jervis William Turner, M.A. Sir Henry Fermor was descended from an ancient family in Picardy, *temp.* Edward III., and his ancestors long resided at Walshes in Rotherfield. By his patent of baronetcy his title devolved on his kinsman, Sir Charles Eversfield, of Denne Park in Horsham, but became extinct on the death of that gentleman, in 1784. The views from Crowborough can scarcely be equalled in East Sussex. Crowborough Warren was formerly a favourite resort for smugglers from the coast, and for wild and legendary interest it cannot be excelled in this part of England.

CROWHURST.

Domesday, *Croherst*; a parish in the Hundred of Baldslow: Rape of Hastings; distant three miles south from Battle, its Union, Post-

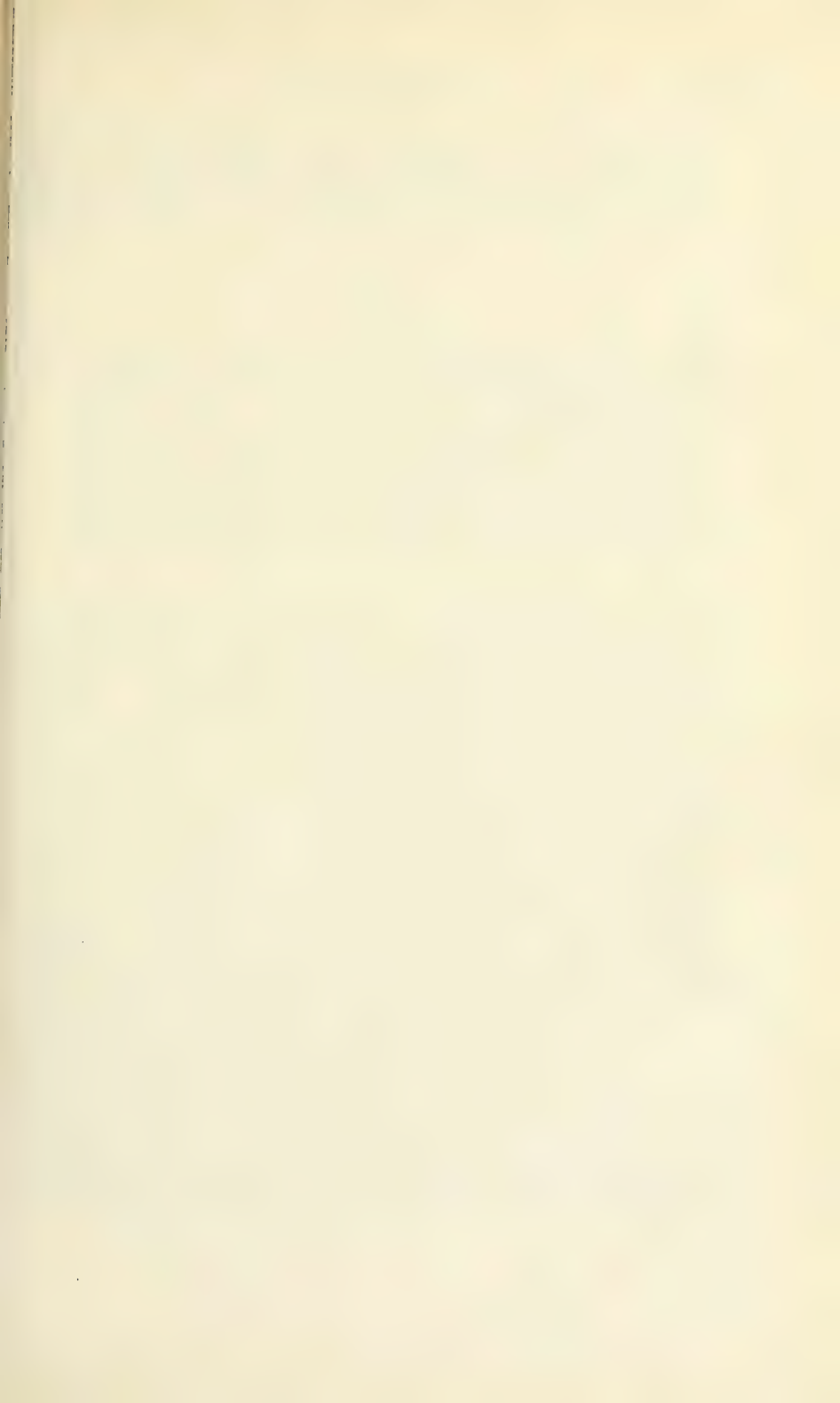
* The one bell of this little edifice is inscribed with the pretty hexameter, "*Grata sit arguta resonans campanula voce*" (1744).

town, and Railway station. Population in 1811, 265; in 1861, 450. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £270; Patron, Thomas Papillon, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. T. H. Papillon, M.A. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1686, an older one of 1558 having been lost since Sir W. Burrell's time. Acreage, 2,160. *Chief Land-owners*, Thomas Papillon, Thomas Brassey, George Gregory, M.P., Richard Hoper, and George Clements, Esqrs. *Seat*, Crowhurst Park, T. Papillon, Esq.

Crowhurst signifies "the wood of crows." At the date of Domesday it was held by Walter FitzLambert of the Earl of Eu, and is described as having been devastated, doubtless by the Norman invasion. There is some confusion as to the early history of the manor. Forming part of the Honour of Hastings, it probably descended with that Rape from the Earl of Ea, the Norman grantee, though it has been asserted that the Conqueror granted it to Alan Fergant, Earl of Brittany and Richmond. The details, which are somewhat long and tedious, are given by Mr. W. S. Walford in the seventh volume of the "Sussex Collections." In 29th Henry III., when William, Earl of Eu, attached himself to the interests of France, the King took possession, and granted Crowhurst to Peter de Sabaudia, his relative. After several changes, Henry IV. gave the manor to his faithful adherent, Sir John Pelham. With that ancient family it remained, with some interruptions, down to the death of the representative of a junior branch, the late John Cresset Pelham, Esq., whose kinsmen, the Papillons, are now in possession. On the south side of the church is one of the most interesting examples of domestic architecture in Sussex. It is of the date of about 1250, and though in ruins presents some beautiful details of the architecture of the period. Of the original builder nothing is known, but in 1358 and 1360 this small manor house was undergoing repairs at the cost of John, Earl of Richmond.

Crowhurst Park, the ancestral abode for some generations of the Pelhams, is charmingly situated. The house, which is built of stone, stands among undulating and well-wooded scenery, with a commanding view of the sea.

The church (St. George) consists of a chancel, nave (rebuilt in 1794), and a west tower embattled, and supported by immense buttresses. Into the head of the tracery of the western window, and at the termination of the hood mouldings of the door-case, are introduced "Pelham buckles," showing that this tower, like many others in East Sussex, owes its origin to the piety of that distinguished family. The church and churchyard contain memorials for the families of Dyson, Marten, Breton, Waters, Brett, &c. On the south side of the church is a remarkable yew, 33 feet in circumference, and said to be 3,000 years old.



[S. A. C. Manor-house, vii, 44 (*Walford*), xvii, 116. Walter de Scotney, vii, 55. Earl of Richmond's house fortified, xiii, 113. xvii, 116. Fitz Lambert, xiii, 136. Rectory to Hastings Priory, xiii, 156. Asten River, xv, 156. Martin of, xvi, 47. Bells, xvi, 206. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 25. Iron works at, xviii, 15, 16. Relfe family, xviii, 16.]

CUCKFIELD.

A town and parish in the Hundred of Buttinghill, Rape of Lewes. It is a Post-town. Railway station, Hayward's Heath, distant about two miles. It has a Union. Population in 1811, 2,088; in 1861, 3,539. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £613; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. T. Astley Maberly, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1598. Acreage, 11,167. *Chief Landowners*, W. Sergison, W. W. Burrell, F. Waller, and W. Borrer, Esqrs. *Seats*, Cuckfield Park, Warden Sergison, Esq.; Bolnore, Miss Dealtry; Ockenden House, W. Wyndham Burrell, Esq.; Woodcroft, George Knott, Esq., &c, &c.

This large and interesting parish lies in the Weald. Of its etymology nothing is satisfactorily known. The land is much diversified with arable, pasture, and wood, and the scenery is excellent. The town stands on high ground and is very healthy. On the side adjoining Hurst-Pierpoint is Leigh Pond, which measures nearly 50 acres, and is well stocked with fish, and a favourite resort, in hard weather, for wildfowl. The manor extends into the neighbouring parishes of Worth, Bolney, and Clayton. It has passed through the same line as the barony of Lewes, and the manor was lately the possession of the families of Neville and Sergison. Leigh is another ancient manor in the parish. Payne's Place was a considerable mansion, deriving its name from the family. The Husseys were proprietors in the reign of Elizabeth. Board, or Boord Hill belonged to the family of that name. Cuckfield Place is an ancient house, which formerly belonged to the Bowyers and Hendleys, and was purchased, nearly two centuries since, by Charles Sergison, Esq., in whose descendants it still vests. There are considerable remains of old oak panelling and pargetting. Other considerable houses, some of which are diminished in size and importance, are Butler's Green, Bolnore (which gave name to its ancient proprietors), Holmstead, Pilstye, Tye, and Slough House. There is a small manor attached to the vicarage.

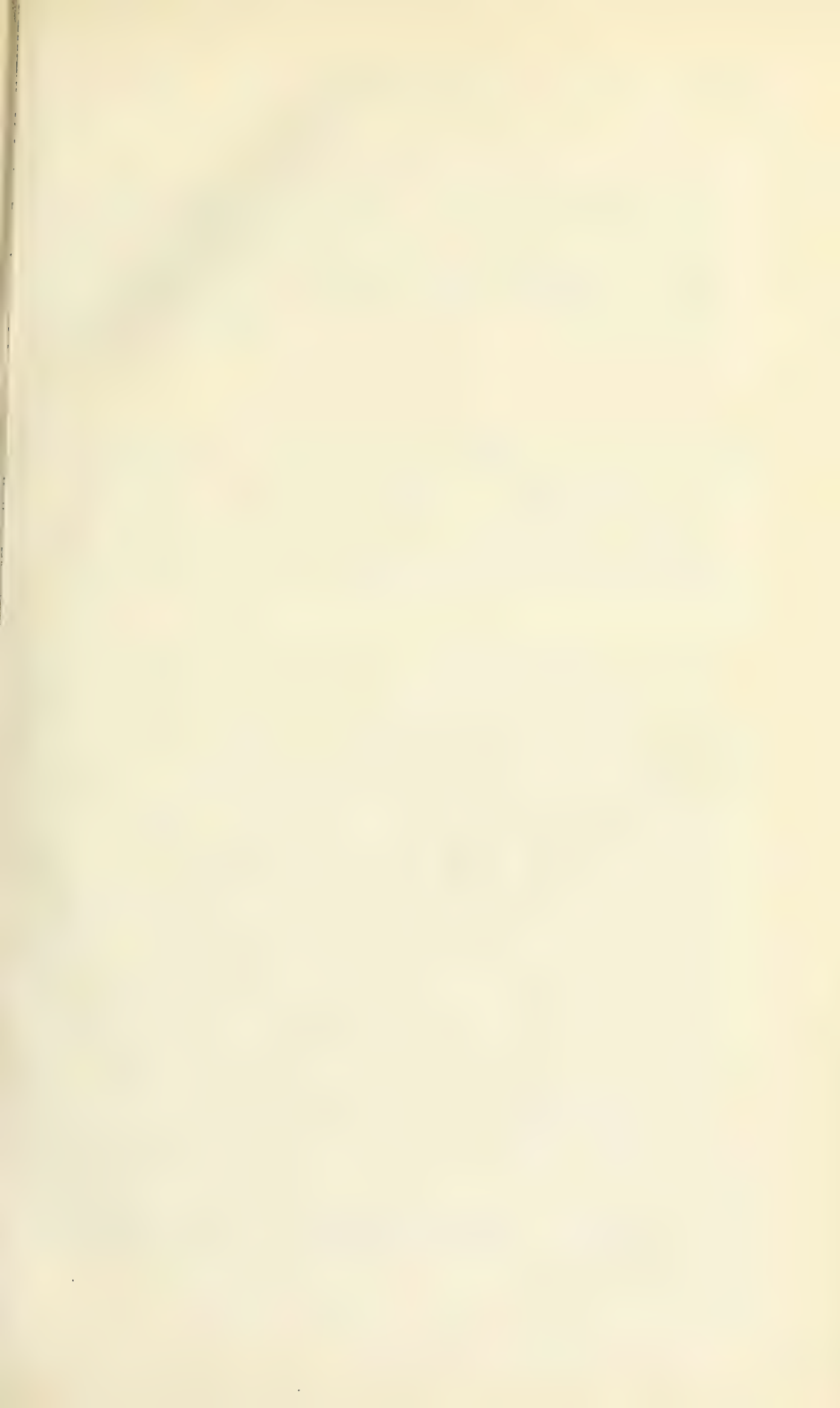
The church (Holy Trinity) is spacious, and consists of chancel, nave, with north and south aisles ranging eastward with the chancel, and a small additional chapel adjoining the north

chancel. The square western tower supports a tall shingled spire, and contains eight bells. The architecture ranges from Early English to Perpendicular. There is much modern painted glass, and there are several interesting memorials, especially a brass plate to Gerard Burrell, Archdeacon of Chichester and Vicar of Cuckfield, 1508. He was son of Sir John Burrell, of Devonshire, who was in the campaign of Edward V. against the French, and furnished forth a ship with 20 men at arms and 40 archers. He was a collateral ancestor of the much-respected family of Burrell, now widely known in Sussex. There are two brasses of no ancient date, and among other mortuary memorials are included the names of Burrell, Goring, Culpeper, Sergison, Bowyer, Vaux, Wyte, Michell, &c. There was formerly a chantry chapel in the church-yard. A grammar-school was founded here in 13th Henry VIII., by Edmund Flower of London, merchant-taylor. The families of Porter and Hever were among the former landed proprietors in this parish.

The following singular statement is copied from the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1807:—

"A female servant of Mr. Wood, of Cuckfield, Sussex, in consequence of a slight indisposition, retired to bed on Saturday, the 15th instant, and had continued in uninterrupted sleep till Saturday, the 22nd (having slept eight days); she then remarked, on hearing the bells chime for church, that her yesterday's indisposition had caused her to lie beyond her ordinary hour. She got up without much assistance, but complained of excessive thirst and being extremely weak. Mrs. Wood took all possible care of her, and she is now perfectly recovered. During the whole of this suspension of her faculties, the flush of health appeared on her cheeks; but their fulness diminished considerably after the third day, when her pulsation grew weaker and her breathing could hardly be perceived. No sustenance could be administered to her, nor was she subject to any evacuation whatever."

[S. A. C. Iron works, ii, 209. iii, 242. xviii, 16. Timothy Burrell's Journal (*Blencowe*), iii, 117. xx, 63. Dr. Marsh, Chancellor, v, 52. Borde family, vi, 197. Grammar-school, ix, 185. Queen Elizabeth, grant of lands, &c., xiii, 46. Sergison family, xiv, 266. Warden of, xvi, 49. xix, 68. Hussey, of, xvi, 71. Agates, or Gates, a Quaker preacher, xvi, 107, 112. Bells, xvi, 206. Burrells, of Ockenden House, xvii, 89, 90. Deer-stalking Vicar, xvii, 119. Cuckfield Park, hunters drowned in, xvii, 121. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 29. Tynsley iron-works, xviii, 16. Bowyer family, xviii, 130. Cuckfield Place, *ibid.* Stapleys of, xviii, 151, 162, 184. Sydney in, and Savages of, xviii, 152. Heasman, Ingram, Burt, xviii, 160-162. Church, xviii, 184. Fitz-Alan, xviii, 185. Butler's Green, xix, 68. Henleys of, xx, 45.]



CUDLOWE, or Cudlawe.

"The village church, and nearly all the lands, have been long absorbed by the sea. In old maps it is laid down at an angle stretching from the present windmill at Climping, from the north-west, and from the present mouth of Littlehampton harbour, to a point about half a mile out to sea from the present strand."—See Charles Gibbon, Esq., in "Sussex Collections," xii, 88.

DALLINGTON.

Domesday, *Dalintune*; vulgo, *Dollinton*; a parish in the Hundred of Netherfield; Rape of Hastings; distant six miles south-west from Robertsbridge; Post-town, Hurstgreen. Railway stations, Battle seven miles, Robertsbridge, six miles. Union, Battle. Population in 1811, 449; in 1861, 600. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £200; Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham; Incumbent, Rev. Ralph R. Tatham, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1643. Acreage, 2,873.

An interesting and picturesque parish, formerly remarkable for its Chase or Forest, part of which still remains in a wooded condition. The manor, which is very extensive, was held before the Conquest by a proprietor called Norman. Henry I., after having taken Bayeux in Normandy, marched against Caen, which surrendered on his approach. As a reward for submission, the King gave to four of the chief burgesses of that town the manor of Dallington, worth £80 per annum. On account of this compromise, Caen was called the "town of traitors" (*Villa Traditorum*). Orderic. Vital. At later periods Dallington belonged successively to the families of St. Leger, Hoo, and Pelham. From the last it was purchased by the family of Ashburnham, who also possess the manor of Hazelden, formerly appurtenant to Hastings Priory. An ancient house here, called the Castle, belongs to . . . Watts, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret (not St. Giles, as has been asserted), occupies a pleasing site. It consists of a nave, chancel, north transept, and a western tower, with a stone spire. The tower, which contains five well-toned bells, was probably built by the Pelhams, as their "Buckle" and arms are carved upon its battlements. The font is worthy of notice. There are memorials of the Randoll, Mackenzie, and other families.

WOOD'S CORNER is a hamlet in this parish.

Dallington is one of the Deaneries in the Archdeaconry of

Lewes, and contains 30 benefices; but how so insignificant a place should have become the head of an ecclesiastical district is unknown, although the fact of its having formerly had a "Castle" and a Chase, tends to shew that it was once more important than now. The nominal Dean attends the Episcopal visitations, but under protest. For some speculations on this subject see "Sussex Collections," vol. xxi.

[S. A. C. Iron works, ii, 209. iii, 241. Church, iii, 227. xiii, 137, 156. Hazelden manor, xiii, 156. Church bells, xvi, 206. John D., a monk of Battle, xvii, 47. Dallington men in Cade's insurrection, xviii, 26.]

DANEHILL.

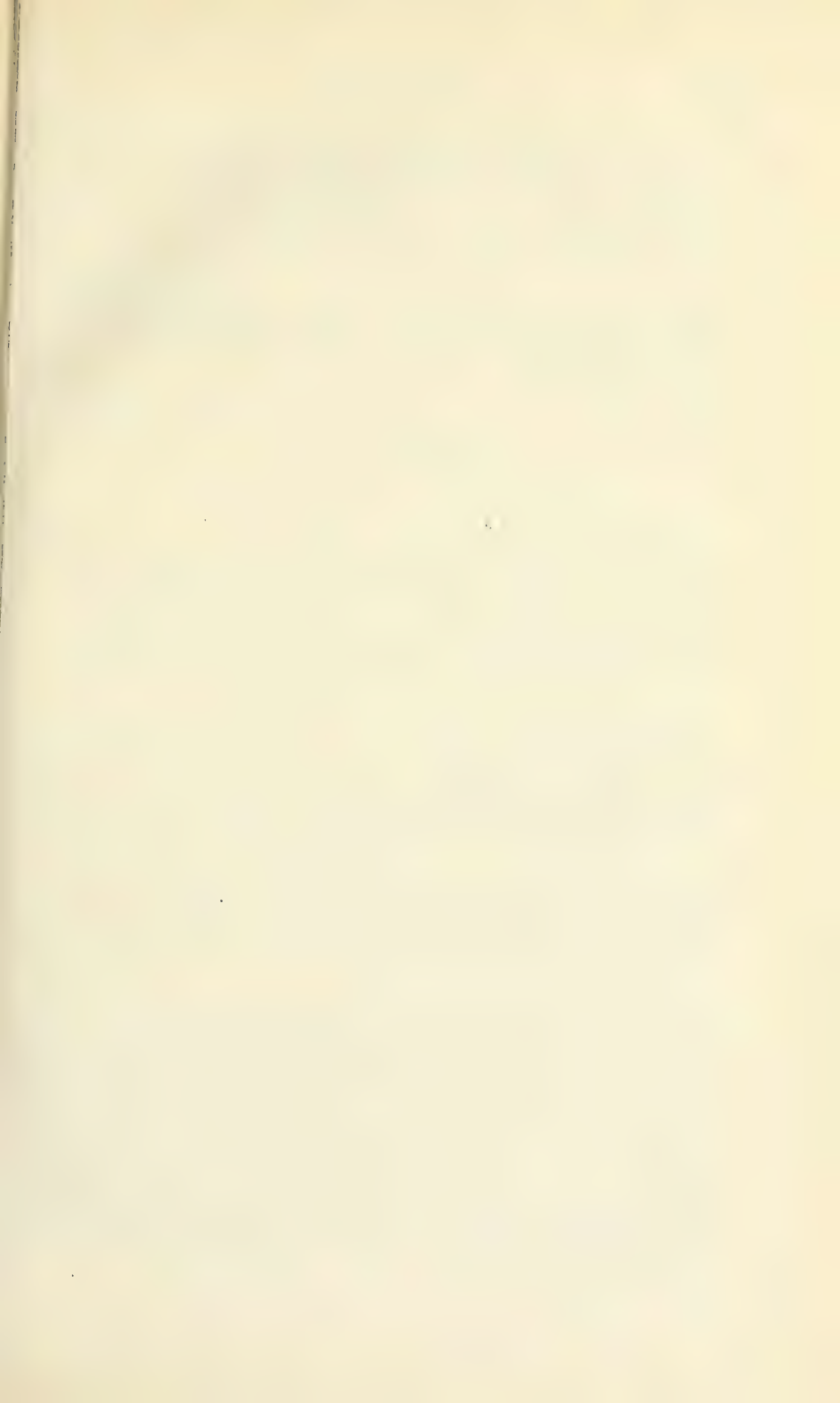
A considerable hamlet of Horsted-Keynes. The village occupies an elevated position, and commands extensive views. A district church was erected here some years since. This village and the parish in which it stands give name to the Hundred of Danehill-Horsted.

EAST DEAN, near Chichester.

Vulgo *Esdén*; a parish in the Hundred of Westbourne and Singleton; Rape of Chichester; distant seven miles north from Chichester, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 353; in 1861, 340. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £86; Patron and Incumbent, Rev. Henry Cogan, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1653. Acreage, 4,500. The Duke of Richmond is sole proprietor of the parish.

Sussex possesses two East Deans, and two West Deans, one of each in each division of the county. In the Bishop's Registers this parish is distinguished from that in Pevensy Rape as "*East-Dean occidentalis!*" The parish derives its name from the situation of its village in a *dene* or valley of the South Downs. The scenery is picturesque, and that portion of the parish which is Down (2,000 acres) is noticeable for its luxuriant beech groves.

The manor does not occur in Domesday, but at an early date it belonged to William De Albini, Earl of Arundel, as portion of the Honour of Arundel. In 1589 John, Lord Lumley, aliened it to Sir Peter Garton. Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh pur-



chased the manorial property in 1752, and sold it to the 3rd Duke of Richmond, in whose noble descendant it now vests.

The church (dedication unknown) is a small Early English structure of cruciform arrangement. There are three bells, one inscribed, + HAL MARI, FVL OF GRAS. There was formerly in this parish a hunting-tower within an enclosure or park, but no traces of it remain.

Dallaway thinks this may have been the Dean where King Alfred received his friend and instructor Asserius Menevensis; but that event more probably occurred at Westdean in East Sussex.

[S. A. C. Visit of Edward I., ii, 140. Famous fox-hunt, xv, 80. Church bells, xvi, 207. Arundel of, xvii, 192.]

EAST DEAN, near Eastbourne.

Domesday, *Dene*; vulgo, *East Dain*; a parish in the Hundred of Willingdon; Rape of Pevensey; distant three miles west from Eastbourne, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Eastbourne. Population in 1811, 249; in 1861, 334. Benefice, a Vicarage, with Friston annexed, valued at £276; Patrons, the Bishop of Chichester and the Dean and Chapter of the same; Incumbent, Rev. George Pincock. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1559. Acreage, 2,431.

Sussex possesses two Eastdeans, and two Westdeans, one in each division of the county. In the Episcopal Registers the former are oddly discriminated as "Eastdean orientalis," and "Eastdean occidentalis." The present note relates to the *oriental* East Dean. As its name implies, it is situated in one of the denes or vales of the South Downs.

It is mentioned in Domesday as having been held in Saxon times by Edwin, of King Edward, and after the Conquest by Osbern, of the Earl. In 23rd Edward I. it belonged to William de Echingham, and it has subsequently followed the same descent as Friston.

The village stands at the head of a beautiful vale, which, prettily wooded in parts, leads down to the well-known opening in the cliff called Birling Gap, formerly dangerous as a vulnerable point for invaders, and therefore defended with a gateway and portcullis. In later times it was a convenient landing-place for smugglers. It receives its name from the adjacent manor place, now the farm-house of Birling, which possesses ancient vestiges, particularly a barn with remains of a medieval hall of great size. The manor belonged in the 13th and 14th centuries to the great family of Bardolf. (Lib. de Antiq. Leg. cci.) To the eastward of the Gap the cliffs rise with bold undulations to

Beachy-head. Between the two points, at a place called Belle-tout, the site of an ancient entrenchment, stands what is called Beachy Head Lighthouse—the efficiency of which in preventing shipwrecks has been proved by the experience of more than 40 years. Birling Gap is the junction of the submarine and inland telegraph from Paris to London, *viâ* Dieppe.

The church is small, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower on the north side of the nave. There are inscriptions for the Dippery and Willard families. Of the three bells, two are ancient; one is inscribed to St. James, and the tenor has the boastful legend:—"Me melior vere, non est campana sub ære."

"Surely no bell beneath the sky,
Can send forth better sounds than I!"

In the face of the cliff near Belle-tout is an excavation called "Parson Darby's Hole," which was made about the 18th century by the Rev. Jonathan Darby, vicar of Eastdean, as an asylum for shipwrecked mariners. In one instance it afforded refuge from death to a crew of 12 persons. For a notice of the benevolent, though eccentric excavator, who died in 1726, see "Worthies of Sussex," p. 334. Also for the Revd. Richard Michell, a literary curate of East Dean and Friston (1790), see p. 344 of the same work.

[S. A. C. Human remains and urns, xiv, 126. Parson Darby and Belle-tout Lighthouse, xiv, 136. Birling, xiv, 263. Bells, xvi, 207. A Dutch shipwreck, xvii, 148.]

WEST DEAN (near Eastbourne).

Domesday, *Dene*; a parish in the Hundred of Willingdon; Rape of Pevensey; three miles from Seaford station; Post-town, Lewes. Union, Eastbourne. Population in 1811, 114; in 1861, 153. Benefice, a Rectory; Patron, the Duke of Devonshire; Incumbent, Rev. G. M. Cooper, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1554. Acreage, 2,464. *Chief Landowners*, the Duke of Devonshire, and Viscount Gage.

The western *dene* or valley, relatively to East Dean. In the Bishops' register it was formerly called West Dean *orientalis* to distinguish it from another parish near Chichester. It was at Dene in Sussex, a *villa regia* of King Alfred, that that monarch received his instructor Asser, and it would appear from sufficient evidence that this is the "Dene" of the patriot king's will. He certainly had several other manors in the vicinity. Before the Conquest, it belonged, probably by descent, to Edward the Confessor. Afterwards Ralph, ancestor of the



family of De Dene, held it of the Earl of Moreton. Ela, daughter of Ralph de Dene, *temp.* Henry II., married Jordan de Sackville, ancestor of the Dukes of Dorset. The granddaughter of Robert, her brother, married Nicholas Heringaud, Lord of Icklesham and Dene, in whose descendants it remained for several generations. In the 15th century the family of Bray appear to have been possessors. John Bray senior, "gentilman, and William Bray, gentilman," were in Cade's rebellion in 1450. The manor-house, which was destroyed about the year 1825, was, in the 17th century, the residence and property of Sir William Thomas, the builder of Folkington Place, from whom it descended through the Dobells to Launcelot Harison, Esq. The manor now belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.

CHARLSTON was formerly a manor of importance, and still has traces of a chapel (?) with Transition-Norman features. Among its more recent owners have been Wood, Alfrey, Bean, and Scutt.

EXCEIT was anciently a parish. Bishop Sherburne in 1528 incorporated it with West Dean, and at the same time made it a prebend of Chichester. Traces of the church may be seen on a rising ground near the river Cuckmere. The manor belonged *temp.* Edward I. to the De Echingham, and at a later date to the Wests. It has long been owned by the Gages.

Westdean Church consists of a single pace, without any distinction of chancel, and a western tower with a rather singular roof, by way of spire. In the north wall are two monumental canopied arches of different dates, and in the south a large piscina. There are Norman, Early English, and later features, and remains of the rood-loft stairs. A large monument commemorates William Thomas, Esq., and his family, 1639. There are other memorials to the names of Tirrey, Harison, and in the churchyard for Alfrey, and Stanford. The parsonage house adjacent to the church, now occupied as a cottage, is a very interesting little medieval structure. Mr. Hussey considers it to belong to the Decorated period, but Parker assigns it to the 13th century. It has a newel staircase of stone.

The outlet of the river Cuckmere is between this parish and Seaford.

[S. A. C. Edward I. visit to, ii, 156-7. Rectory house, iii, 13. Church, iii, 16 (*G. M. Cooper*). Heringaud family, iii, 22, 50. King Alfred and Asser, iii, 20. Exceite church, iv, 46. Charlston chapel, iv, 47. Ralph de Dene, v, 156. Bell, xvi, 207. Read of Charlston, xvii, 151. Jack Cade's insurrection, xviii, 28. Alfrey family, xx, 145.]

WEST DEAN (near Chichester).

Vulgo, Wæden; a parish in the Hundred and union of Westbourne and Singleton; Rape of Chichester; distant five miles north-east from Chichester, its Post-town and Railway station. Population in 1811, 554; in 1861, 681. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £116; Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Charles H. Hutchinson, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1554. Acreage, 2,290. *Chief Landowner*, The Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, possessor of West Dean Park.

This parish is agreeably diversified with arable, pasture, woodland, and down. The small river Lavant passes through it. The manor of Westdean, sometimes known as Earl's Court, does not appear in Domesday, but is supposed to have been included in Singleton, there called Silletone. It passed to Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of Arundel and Chichester, and continued in that succession till the reign of Elizabeth. John Lord Lumley sold it in 1589 to John Lewknor, Esq., whose descendant, John Lewknor, Esq., in 1706 bequeathed it to his distant relative Elizabeth Woodward-Knight, whose second husband was Bulstrode Peachey, Esq., ancestor of the Barons Selsey, whose descendant, the Honourable Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, is now possessor. Another manor called Westdean-Canons, was given by John Fitzalan to the canons of Chichester, for the foundation of two chantries there. Preston, a third manor, mentioned in Domesday, has descended as Westdean. Westdean Warren and Chilgrove also formed part of the possessions of the Peacheys.

The ancient manor-house of Westdean was built, *temp.* James I., by the Lewknors. The present house, built by Lord Selsey early in the present century, is a spacious structure of squared flints, in the "Strawberry-hill" style of Gothic. It stands in an extensive and well-wooded park.

The church (St. Andrew) consists of nave, chancel, transepts, and west tower, and is of Early English date. There are several fine monuments for the Lewknor and Peachey families, including one for three of the Lewknors (*avum, filium, nepotem*), 1616, 1602, &c. The memorials of the Peacheys are well deserving of attention. There are three bells, one of which is curiously dated 1901. Several antiquities have been exhumed in the parish.

[S. A. C. Chilgrove, Morley of Brooms, v, 46. xix, 169. xx, 24. Lewknor of, v, 47, 65. xvi, 41. xix, 94. Glass vases found at, viii, 292. Tortington priory lands, xi, 110. Church, xii, 81. Chilgrove chapel, *ibid.* Cobden of, xvi, 50. Bells, xvi, 207. Pilgrims of, xviii, 82. Charles

II. flight, xviii, 115. William of, xx, 21. London road to Chichester, xix, 167. Midhurst Brotherhood lands; Town-lands in, xx, 24.]

DENTON.

A parish in the Hundred of Flexborough; Rape of Pevensey; distant one mile east from Newhaven, its Railway station; Post-town, Lewes. Union, Newhaven. Population in 1811, 83; in 1861, 206. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £245; Patron, Miss Caroline Catt; Incumbent, Rev. Charles Bedford, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1600. Acreage, 1,008. Nearly the whole of the land in the parish belongs to Miss Caroline Catt.

The parish is partly on the Downs and partly on the marshy borders of the Ouse. The village lies in a sequestered valley, whence its name, *dene-tun*, "the enclosure in a vale." Part of the population is adjacent to the town of Newhaven. The manor belonged in 1052 to Earl Godwin. In 9th Henry VI., John Hidenye was lord, and subsequently it has vested in Shelley, Michell, Joliffe, Fisher, Bates, and Catt. The church (St. Leonard) consists of a single pace or nave, with no interior distinction of chancel. The west end has a small bell-turret of wood and tile, and comes out with picturesque effect from its background of trees. In the recent repairs, made at the expense of the family of Catt, the building has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. The prevailing style is Early English, but with many additions of the 14th century. In the south wall near the east end of the chancel is a broad sedile under an ogee arch, and near it an excellent piscina. More westward, near where the chancel arch should be, is a buttress-like projection, which was found to contain the rood-loft staircase. The font, which is possibly ante-Norman, is of the barrel shape and basket pattern, like that of St. Anne's, Lewes. There is a slab with an inscription in Lombardic characters, to William de —irby, 1368.

[S. A. C. Church, description of, ix, 96. Bells, xvi, 207. Cade's insurrection, Richard atte Lay, xviii, 24. Hydoneye, John of, xix, 28.]

DEVIL'S DYKE. (See Poynings.)

DICKER, *The*,

A large tract of land, originally a woody waste, comprises part of the parishes of Chiddingly, Hellingly, and Arlington.

The portion in the first named parish is called the Lower, and that in Arlington the Upper, Dicker. It was chiefly included in the manors of Laughton, Michelham, and Hellingly. The priors of Michelham and Otham had pasturage, pannage, &c., here. It is said to have originally contained 1,000 acres.* As it was within the rape of Pevensey, it was accounted parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. The bailiffs of the rape claimed jurisdiction, and many suits were commenced in the Duchy court, particulars of which are given in the "Sussex Collections," Vol. xiv. At length the royal claims were withdrawn, and the respective lords and customary tenants held possession. In 1813 the portion within the manor of Laughton was enclosed under an act of Parliament, and the whole is now employed in profitable agriculture. At the Upper Dicker a district church was erected about 1840, and Dr. Vidal, afterwards Bishop of Sierra Leone, was first appointed to the charge. A tablet to the memory of this truly Christian hero is placed in the church. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. T. Drake.

DIDLING.

Vulgo, *Diddun*; a parish in the Hundred of Dumpford; Rape of Chichester; distant four miles from Midhurst; Post-town, Petersfield. Union, Midhurst. Population in 1811, 79; in 1861, 85. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with Treyford and Elsted; Patrons, the Harcourt family, as lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Acreage, 814.

It lies on the northern side of the South Down ridge, which is here steep and abrupt, with patches of wood. It belonged in feudal times to the Earls of Arundel—afterwards to the families of Camoys, Lewknor, and Mill. Lord Spencer acquired it by purchase in 1807, and it now belongs to Lord Leonfield. The church (St. Andrew) is no longer in use. A recent account describes it as "a small and curious specimen of the Early Pointed style, with a very remarkable rude oak porch and screen." The parishioners attend service at the new church at Treyford.

[S. A. C. Church, xii, 69. Bell, xvi, 207. St. George of, xx, 3. Fee belonged to the Bohuns, xx, 3.]

DITCHLING.

A parish in the Hundred of Street; Rape of Lewes; distant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Hassock's Gate station, on the Brighton Railway; Post-town,

* Dicker seems to be ten, or a multiple of ten (*deka*). In Domesday *dicra ferri* means 10 bars of iron, and down to the present day a *dicker* of leather is ten bullocks' hides. A hide of land was about 160 acres, and, as this district comprised about 1,900 acres, a kind of pun may have originated its name.

Hurst-Pierpoint. Union, Chailey. Population in 1811, 740; in 1861, 1,061. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £294; Patron, Richard Hunter, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1551. Acreage, 4,183. *Chief Landowners*, Representatives of the late William Tanner, Esq., the Earl of Abergavenny, and the Representatives of the late Captain Richardson.

This ancient Wealden parish is about five miles in length, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth, and exhibits considerable variety of surface, some parts being pretty level, while the eminence called Ditchling Beacon, on the escarpment of the South Downs, reaches the height of 858 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest elevation in Sussex. From this height the Isle of Wight and the Surrey hills are to be seen in clear weather. Considerable remains of a Roman camp exist near the Beacon. The town is cruciform in arrangement, and contains some ancient houses of picturesque character.

King Alfred the Great is said to have held an extensive range of land in this parish, and this is probable, since that monarch left by his will to Osferth, his kinsman, Ditchling, then called Deccalingum. Mr. Hutchinson thinks that there was a royal park here, and that the name of the parish is derived from this circumstance. The Anglo-Saxon Dykening signifies any enclosure, whether secured by earthworks, walls, paling, or ditches, and Dycheninge is one of the old forms of spelling what is now Ditchling. Edward II., when Prince of Wales, kept a stud of horses here, doubtless in the ancient royal park. Some years since there were discovered at the western extremity of the parish, the foundations of a mansion—perhaps the residence to which the royal park was attached. Some paving tiles, apparently of the time of Henry VIII., and of a unique pattern, were found, but no other indicia of the date of the building. The tiles are in the possession of the Rev. Edward Turner, rector of Maresfield. Ditchling belonged before the Conquest to Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror gave it with innumerable other manors to William de Warenne, the husband of his daughter Gundrada. De Warenne granted free pasturage for cattle to the Priory of Lewes. The manor descended like the barony of Lewes, and the Nevilles, Earls of Abergavenny, still hold it, after the lapse of eight centuries, in virtue of their descent through several noble lines from the Conqueror. There are four minor manors; Dymocks (or Ditchling Rectory), Ditchling Garden, Camois-court, and Pellingworth, but some of these extend beyond the boundaries of the parish. The advowson of the church was conferred by William, second Earl of Warenne on Lewes Priory, and so remained

until the dissolution of that establishment, when Henry VIII. granted it to Anne of Cleves, his divorced wife. Wivelsfield, now a separate parish, was anciently a chapelry of Ditchling. From an undated deed, but probably of the time of Edward I. or II., it appears that the parish gave name to a family, Alexander de Ditchling being one of the witnesses.

The geological formation of this district is of considerable interest, and includes chalk, red sand, and gault, besides occasional deposits of Sussex marble. There was formerly a chalybeate spring on Ditchling common, which was resorted to for its medicinal virtues. Near it was discovered, some years since, a brass celt, together with several masses of molten copper of considerable weight, suggesting the probability of there having been a manufactory of those implements near the spot.

In 1734 a remarkable tragedy occurred in this parish. Jacob Harris, a Jew pedlar, committed a very barbarous murder at its northern extremity. The Jew having put up his horse at the public house hard by, attacked his host, named Miles, and cut his throat. In the same way he destroyed a maid servant, and then went up stairs and cut the throat of Mrs. Miles, then lying sick. The murderer, however, was identified, and executed at Horsham. After this he was hung in chains close to the scene of the murders, and a part of the gibbet still remains, and is called "Jacob's Post." In the days of our fathers a fragment of this post was considered a sovereign remedy for tooth-ache!

The church (supposed to be St. Margaret) stands upon an elevation, and is a conspicuous object from all points of view. It is cruciform in plan, and its date is the 13th century. It is generally considered a fine specimen of the Early English style, being just in its proportions, and beautiful in its details. The chancel is well worth inspection. It has a sedile and piscina, together with several niches of ornamental character. The original pillars and shafts are of chalk, a material now too much neglected in our church architecture. There are many interesting monumental inscriptions, including several to the family of Turner, of Oldland in Keymer, who acquired that estate in 34 Henry VIII. In 1637 Thomas Turner purchased the impropriate tythes of Ditchling, and his descendants acquired right of sepulture in the chancel, and were there buried for some generations, extending from 1671 to 1786. There are other memorials to the families and names of Hougham, Culpeper, Hause, Poole, &c. Henry Poole, Esq., who died in 1580, was buried in the north chancel, which is said to have been built by the Ranger of the park. It is attached to an old house in the town; while the south or Abergavenny chancel has long been attached to the principal manor. The tower is crowned by a low spire, and contains five bells of the 18th century. Many

interesting details respecting this fine old church are given by the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, vicar, in his article on Ditchling in "Sussex Archæological Collections," and also in Hussey's Churches (p. 222). Besides the church there seems to have been a chapel in Ditchling about the year 1200, which Mr. Hussey thinks may have been what is now the church of Street, a neighbouring parish—but see Wivelsfield.

Among ancient families connected with this place, may be mentioned those of Michelborne, De la Chambre, and Chatfield, all armigerous. The last-named family, I think, took their surname from an estate somewhere in the neighbouring parish of Westmeston.

[S. A. C. Extracts from Parish Registers, iv, 284. Domesday water-mill, v, 270. Borers of, xi, 81. Local History, xiii, 240. (*Hutchinson*) xvi, 135. xix, 62. Andrew Borde enfranchised, xiii, 242. Church, xiii, 250. xix, 62. xx, 187. Turner family improPRIATORS, xiii, 251. Families of Michelborne, Poole, Attree, Chatfield, &c., xiii. (Mr. Hutchinson's paper), xvi, 49, and xviii, 13. Fitz-Alan, xvi, 234. Podstream rivulet, xvi, 251. Jacob's Gibbet, a cure for toothache, xvi, 160. The Common, xix, 61. Wivelsfield, a chapel of ease to, xix, 62. Kentishes of, *ibid.* Gorings of Danny had lands in, xix, 100. Lewes Priory exchanged the living, xx, 145. Evershed William, Baptist minister, xx, 232.]

DONNINGTON.

A parish in the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge; Rape of Chichester; distant two miles south from Chichester, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 222; in 1861, 188. Benefice, a Vicarage, endowed with half the rectorial tithes, valued at £367; Patron, the Bishop of Oxford; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Malthus, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1559. Acreage, 1,029. *Seat*, Donnington House, Mrs. Humphry.

The settlement or *tun* of Doning, a Saxon proprietor. The parish is small and level, and the village has few features of interest. The great family of St. John of Basing, held it of the honour of Petworth. In 1557 it was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer, and continued with his descendants until 1722. From them it passed by sale to the Colebrooks, and from that family to John Page, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, whose grand-daughter Frances White Thomas, wife of General Crosbie, in 1813 ultimately inherited it. The family of Page settled at Donnington in or before the year 1591. Up to the time of the Reformation a "merchants' guild" existed here.

The church, mostly in the Early English style, consists of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and a chantry chapel. The tower is

embattled. "In the latter is a surrounding string-course, which marks a date as early as the reign of Henry III." (Horsfield.) There are memorials for the family of Page, Davison, &c. There are three bells, one of which is inscribed to St. Gregory—another, which is modern, is inscribed to the Holy Trinity, apparently on the presumption that the church was so dedicated; but this is uncertain.

[S. A. C. Church, xii, 69. Guild at, xv, 176. Bells, xvi, 270.]

DUMPFORD,

which gives name to a Hundred, is a Hamlet of Trotton.

DUNCTON.

Domesday, *Doneghton*; a parish in the Hundred of Rotherbridge; Rape of Arundel; distant $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south from Petworth, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 233; in 1861, 258. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £510; Patron, Lord Leonfield; Incumbent, Rev. John New, B.A., of St. John's College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1680. Acreage, 1,324.

Lewin held the manor of the Confessor in allodium, and Robert afterwards of Earl Roger. Adeliza, Queen-dowager of Henry I., gave it to her brother Josceline de Louvaine, from whom it has descended as Petworth. In 1815 a Roman hypocaust was found here, and it is figured by Dallaway. It appears to have belonged to a Roman military bath. All traces are now obliterated.

The living, formerly one of the chapels of Petworth, was made rectorial in 1692. The simple little church is dedicated to St. Mary. One of its two bells, of foreign work, has the date MCCCXIX, probably, according to Mr. Tyssen, the oldest dated bell in England. A new church has lately been erected to supersede this decaying edifice.

[S. A. C. Church, xii, 70. Church bells, xvi, 140, 207.]

DUREFORD ABBEY

lies in the parish of Rogate, on the borders of Hampshire, was founded in the reign of King John, for Premonstratensian or White Canons, by Henry de Hoese or Hussey. The situation chosen was, as Mr. Blaauw, its historian, in Vol. viii. of

the "Sussex Collections," observes, an agreeable one on a sunny elevation, gradually sloping southward to the left bank of a small stream, an affluent of the Arun (that is of the western Rother). Traces of the gardens and fishponds, with a few carved stones, alone remain to mark the exact spot.* The great family of De Hosatus or Hussey were Lords of Harting, where they continued for many generations, and several of them became benefactors to the Abbey. This establishment was dependent on the Abbey of Welbeck, in co. Nottingham, and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The benefactions of lands made by noble and other personages were very considerable, but the only church acquired by the brethren was that of St. Bartholomew of Rogate. The history of the house is contained in its chartulary, a well-preserved M.S., of which Mr. Blaauw makes large use in his article. It consists for the most part of acquisitions of lands by the canons, for the maintenance of additional brethren and chaplains to say masses, &c., as well as in free alms. A list of the abbots from the Foundation to the Dissolution, nearly complete, is found in this document. King Edward II. visited the abbey in 1324 for a day, when his household expenses amounted to £10 6s. Between 1327 and 1337, John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, wrote from Aldingburne to Adam, Bishop of Winchester, stating that the monastery had been reduced to extreme poverty owing to robbers invading it as enemies, both by plundering and firing their house and goods, and praying that the advowson of Compton church might be given to them. This does not seem to have been granted, though the canons afterwards became possessors of half the manor of Compton. In 1417, the "vestibule" (tower?) of the church was struck by lightning, which destroyed it, and the eight bells which it contained. This calamity was, however, remedied in the next year, and bells, doubtless from a Sussex foundry, were re-hung. The tenor weighed $14\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. In an inventory of the abbey furniture, taken in 1420, is mentioned a "great text (the gospels) ornamented with a great beryl, and a register of the dead inserted." In 1534 the royal commissioners visited the abbey, and found its income worth £108 13s. 9d. As one of the smaller monasteries, it was soon afterwards dissolved, and the site was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam. In 1545 it was given to Sir Edward Mervyn. Soon the conventual church, the chapter-house, and in fact all the principal buildings were ruthlessly destroyed, and, as Mr. Blaauw observes, "cattle and swine may now roam over the spots where so many generations of pious worshippers knelt before the altars of the Holy Cross, St. Mary, or St. Catherine." A few foundations near

* Some of these stones are figured in vol. viii, S. A. C. pp. 54, 55.

a barn, with some carved stones, armorial encaustic tiles, and an inscription on a coffin slab of the thirteenth century, with the name effaced, are all that now remains of this ancient building. Some part of the edifice seems to have been converted into a dwelling-house, which existed till 1784, when it was replaced by the modern farm-house.

[S. A. C. vii, 217. viii, 47. (*Blaauw.*)]

DURRINGTON.

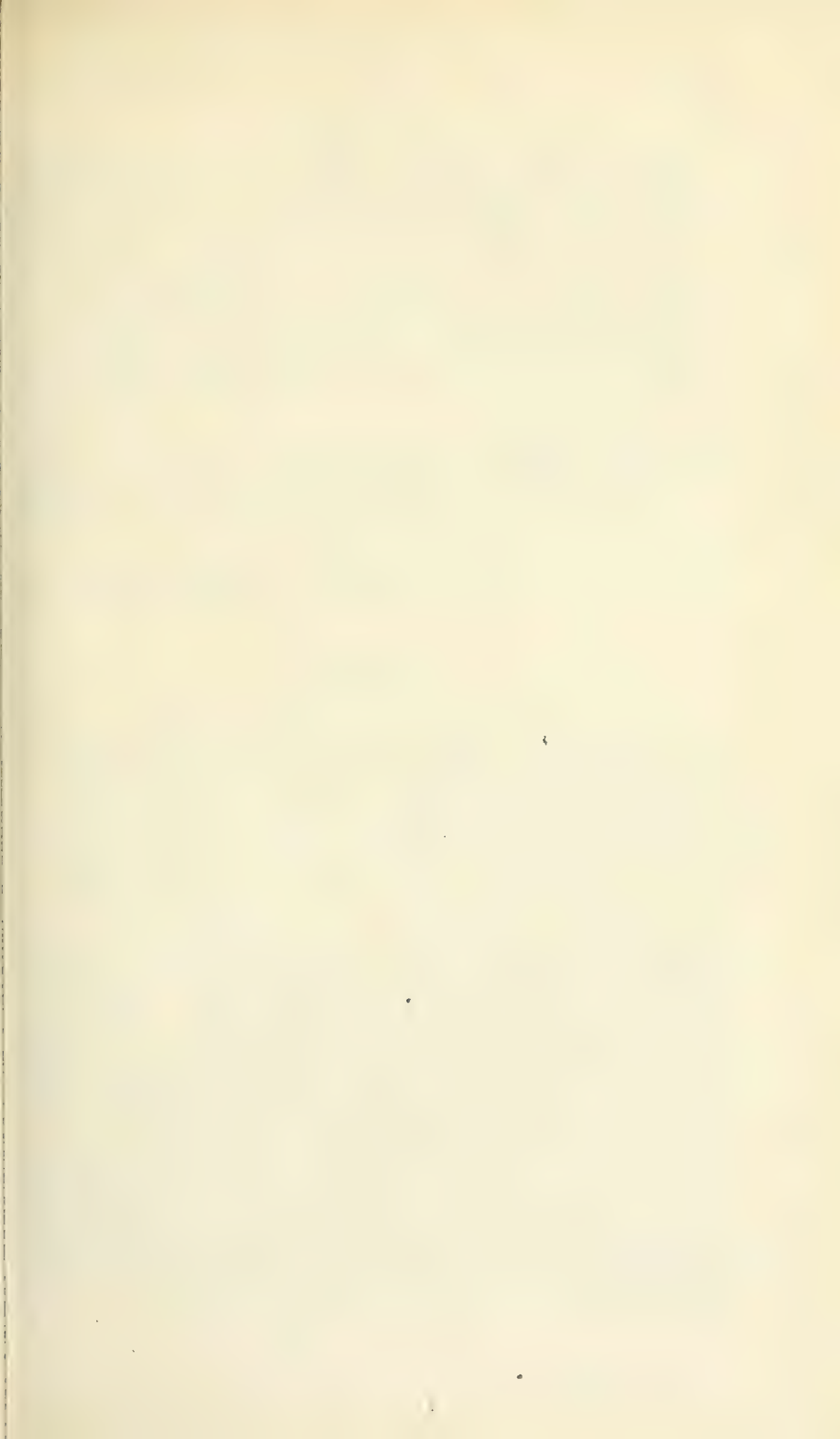
A parish in the Hundred of Brightford; Rape of Bramber; distant, three miles north-west of Worthing, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Worthing. Population in 1811, 186; in 1861, 171. Acreage, 891.

This small parish is ecclesiastically united with West Tarring. Its church, which from its foundations appears to have measured 75 feet by 21, and consisted of a chancel, nave, and south porch, has long disappeared. From traces of it which existed some years since, Mr. Hussey was led to conclude that it was in the Norman and Early English styles of architecture. The manor belonged, soon after the Conquest, to the great family of le Sauvage, and it descended as Broadwater. Another reputed manor belonged to the family of Shelley of Lewes. A moiety of the great tithes of Durrington was given by Robert le Sauvage to Beeding Priory before 1150. It now belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford, and is let under a beneficial lease to the Rector of Bramber. The other moiety belongs to the Rector of Tarring. Cartwright seems to consider Durrington as a hamlet of Tarring, but I think there is little doubt of its parochiality.

EARNLEY.

A parish in the Hundred of Manhood; Rape of Chichester; distant 6½ miles south-west from that City, which is its Post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 106; in 1861, 116. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £444; Patrons, the Bishop of Chichester, and the Duke of Norfolk; Incumbent, Rev. George Cornwall. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1562. Acreage, 1,157.

The name of this fertile little parish has been derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *earn* and *lege*, “the abode of eagles,” but its flat surface renders this improbable. ALMODINGTON, originally a separate parish was in 1526 consolidated with Earnley. Earnley



gave name in the time of Edward I. to the family of Ernlé, who were for several centuries influential in West Sussex. Their manor-house, a large castellated mansion, surrounded by a moat, stood near the church. The most distinguished member of the family was Sir John Ernley, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, *temp.* Henry VIII. A portion of the estate passed to the family of May, afterwards Knight, by whom it was sold to that of Drew. The gentle family of Rishton were long resident at Almodington. The church is a small building, in the Early English style, having a nave, chancel, and tower, with a single bell.

BRACKLESHAM, which formerly had a chapel dependent upon Earnley, gives name to Bracklesham Bay, a locality well-known for its fossil remains, described in Dixon's *Geology of Sussex*. The sea view from this spot is delightful.

[S. A. C. Families of Michelgrove and Ernle, xii, 44. Church, xii, 70. Almodington church, and Bracklesham Chapel, *ibid.* Bell, xvi, 207. xviii, 93. Taylor of, xix, 95.]

EARTHAM.

A parish in the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge; Rape of Chichester; distant six miles north-east from Chichester, its post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 122; in 1861, 121. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £186; Patron, the Prebendary of Eartham in Chichester Cathedral; Incumbent, Rev. E. H. Goddard, B.D., of Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1813. Acreage, 1,504. *Seat*, Eartham House.

The manor, formerly part of Slindon, was obtained by the Crown, 33rd Henry VIII., in exchange for the lands of Michelham Priory. *Temp.* Elizabeth it was the property of John, Lord Lumley. It was afterwards aliened to Anthony Kempe, and has since passed as Slindon. Thomas Hayley, Esq., of Chichester, having purchased an estate here of the heirs of Sir Robert Fagg, Bart., built a summer retreat, which his son, the well-known William Hayley, enlarged and improved, making it a kind of Tusculum for the reception of literary men, artists, &c. Here Romney had a studio, and painted many portraits. In 1800 the amiable but eccentric poet sold it to the Rt. Hon. William Huskisson, who afterwards sat in several parliaments for Chichester, as another William "de Eartham" had done five centuries before. Mr. Huskisson added to the house and estate, improved the grounds, and made Eartham his favourite retreat

from the bustle of politics and public life. In March, 1866, in compliance with the will of the widow of the great statesman, Sir J. Ralph Milbanke, Bart, of Eartham House, her great nephew, took the name of Huskisson. For memoirs of Hayley, see "Worthies of Sussex," p. 258.

The church (St. Margaret) is very small, and consists of chancel, nave, and north aisle; the chancel arch is Norman. Before the Reformation it had altars of Our Lady, St. John, St. Katherine, St. James, and St. Anne—a remarkable circumstance considering the smallness of the building. There are memorials for Mr. Huskisson and for members of the Hayley family, including one for the talented Thomas Hayley, the poet's natural son, by his master, Flaxman the sculptor.

[S. A. C. Tortington Priory lands, xi, 110. Church, xii, 70. Bells, xvi, 208. Hayley, xvi, 258. Conjecture as to earth-worship (*Ever-shed*), xviii, 187. Eartham, xviii, 93. Northwood, xviii, 188. Kempe's lands, xix, 199.]

EASEBOURNE.

Vulgo, *Esburn*, a parish in the Hundred of its own name; Rape of Chichester, adjacent to Midhurst, its Union, Post-town, and Railway station. Population in 1811, 720; in 1861, 859. Benefice, a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £106; Patron, the Earl of Egmont; Incumbent, Rev. Edward Tufnell, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 4,043. *Chief Landowner*, the Earl of Egmont.

This parish, known in ancient records as Esseburne, consists of arable, pasture, and heath, especially the latter, growing on the black sand of the district, which also encourages the growth of fir, hazel, and other trees. The village is agreeably placed near the Rother, and contains several very good residences. From some neighbouring points pleasing and picturesque views are attainable. The two principal objects of interest in the parish are the remains of COWDRAY HOUSE and EASEBOURNE PRIORY. The hundred of Esburn is mentioned in Domesday, but no *manor*, specified by that name, occurs, though the manors of Tolintone and Gretcham are described. Easebourne must have belonged, with the rest of the rape, to Earl Roger de Montgomery. *Temp.* Richard I. Franco de Bohun held it under the earldom, by knight's service, as parcel of the barony of Midhurst. It has ever since so passed, and now belongs to the Earl of Egmont.

A small Benedictine priory of nuns was founded here at an uncertain date, though the founder is ascertained to be John,

son of Franco de Bohun, lord of Midhurst, who flourished about the middle of the thirteenth century. The establishment was for five or six "poor nuns"—a refuge, as has been conjectured, "for noble or gentle poverty." (Blaauw) The precise nature of its endowment is unknown, but it seems to have been amply sufficient for the purpose. Among the early benefactors were the families of De Bohun, De Wolbedyng, and others. Nevertheless, in 1409, King Henry IV. issued a license, the preamble of which sets forth that the convent was so overburthened with debt that it could not sustain the nuns, ten in number, and the two chaplains whom they were bound to provide. By an arrangement with the Prior and convent of Lewes, the advowsons of Compton and Up-Marden were transferred, liable to conditions, to this house. Nevertheless, some years later, in 1441, the sisterhood was in debt, as they alleged to the Bishop of Chichester, through the extravagance of the Prioress, who frequently rode abroad with an unnecessary retinue, staid away from home duties too long, and was too much given to delicate food and dress, *e. g.* the trimmings of her mantle were worth 100 shillings. Moreover, she inflicted too much work on the sisters, she alone taking the profit; whereupon the Bishop took away the temporal administration of the Prioress, directed her cherished mantle to be sold, and justice to be done to her subordinates, who were to have half their earnings. However the internal mismanagement of the convent went on, and in 1478 great abuses were brought before episcopal notice, the Lady Agnes Tauke (of the Westhampnett family) then being prioress. Some of the nuns appear to have been "gadders abroad," for drinking and other purposes; and two of them, Joan Portesmouth and Philippa King, had absconded, it is hardly improbable, with Sir John Smyth, chaplain, and N. Style, a servant of the Earl of Arundel, who were wont to have great familiarity within the said priory. William Gosden and John Capron (names still known near Midhurst) are supposed to have harboured the erring *devotées* in their houses. Worse than all, it was a current scandal that, many years since, the Prioress had given birth to one or two children, and that the said Joan and Philippa had added babes to the population. Alas—

"Naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret!"

Altogether the history of this establishment sheds little lustre on the monastic system. There were continual squabbles between the prioress and her nuns, which were ultimately put an end to by the dissolution of the house in 1535, when the site was granted to Sir William FitzWilliam, Lord of Cowdray. Thenceforth the disused nunnery became a convenient lay

dwelling house. In 1780 Grimm made drawings of the monastic remains for Sir William Burrell, among whose collections in the British Museum they still exist, and exhibit the then remaining portions of the church, cloisters, dormitory, and refectory. Among the original relics of the nunnery are two bells, still in the bellry of Easebourne, one dedicated to St. Anne, and the other inscribed "To Deum laudamus."

The hamlet of SOUTH AMBERSHAM, formerly a detached portion of the parish of Steep in Hampshire, was annexed by the Boundaries Act (7 & 8 Vict.) to the county of Sussex. Ecclesiastically it was apportioned between this parish and Farnhurst. In 1861 its population was 143, and its area was returned at 1,506 acres. Buddington and Hollist are other hamlets of Easebourne.

The church (St. Mary, wrongly ascribed by Ecton to St. Margaret) is the mother church to those of Midhurst, Lodsworth, and Farnhurst. It is not striking for its architecture, which is Perpendicular. The south wall originally formed one side of the cloisters of the Priory. In a recess on the north side of the chancel are the alabaster effigies of Sir David Owen, Knight-banneret (mentioned under Midhurst), a natural son of Owen ap Meredith, ap Tudor, who married Catherine, widow of King Henry V. His will was proved in 1542, but the monument seems to have been erected during his life-time, some years earlier. The will,* and a minute description of the monument, are given in Vol. vii. of the "Sussex Collections." The mortuary chapel belonging to Cowdray House contains several monuments, including two large tombs. That on the right is for Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., first Viscount Montague, and his two wives. The ladies are recumbent, but my lord, in armour, kneels before an altar: all is richly coloured and gilt. The adjoining tomb, of black marble, commemorates Anthony, Viscount Montague, 1767, and his wife Barbara, 1779. Against the north wall are two mural monuments: the first is for William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., 1840, who had Cowdray in right of his wife, Elizabeth Mary, sister and heiress of George Samuel, Viscount Montague. This gentleman and lady had a painful trial in the loss of their only two sons, William and Courtney, while on a boating excursion off Begnor, who were drowned in sight of their parents. The companion monument, by Chantrey, to the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, 1830, is a fine piece of art. There are several other memorials in the church for the families of Rigges of Hollist, in this parish, and others. In the church-

* This document is in the possession of Alex. Brown, Esq., late of Easebourne Priory.

yard is a very venerable hollow and battered yew, more than 25 feet in circumference.

COWDRAY HOUSE was, a century ago, and is even now, in its venerable ruins, one of the boasts of West Sussex. The name of Cowdray is common in Normandy, and signifies a grove or "hurst" of hazel trees. This noble but unfortunate mansion has so often been described that I shall confine myself to a very brief sketch. The estate remained with Midhurst to the Bohuns, and a co-heiress conveyed it to Sir David Owen. It afterwards passed (*temp.* Henry VIII.) to Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., of Battle Abbey, whose son, Sir Anthony, was created Viscount Montague in 1554, and a succession of his descendants, numbering eight Viscounts, held it until, on failure of a male heir, it passed to Mr. Poyntz as above mentioned. When, in 1528, Sir David Owen sold the estate to Sir William Fitz-William, afterwards Earl of Southampton, the latter obtained a patent from Henry VIII. permitting him to enlarge the park and to rebuild or add an embattled castle of stone to the ancient house of Cowdray. A full history and description of the house and its misfortunes is given in Vol. v. of the *Sussex Collections*, by Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart., F.S.A.; and, in Vol. vii., the same writer prints a "Booke of Orders and Rules" of Anthony, Viscount Montague, in 1595, the MS. of which is preserved at Easebourne Priory. This document shows the almost regal state in which the old Viscounts kept house.*

Cowdray House, where all this magnificence was displayed, was destroyed by fire in 1793, and within a few weeks afterwards its noble proprietor, George-Samuel, eighth Viscount Montague, was drowned, together with Mr. Sedley Burdett, brother of the late Sir Francis, in attempting to shoot the Falls of Laufenburg on the Rhine, not those of Schaffhausen, as has been frequently stated. The letters directed to his lordship concerning this dire calamity were crossed by others communicating the news of his rash and fatal act. Cowdray received royal visits, first in 1547 from King Edward VI., who was "marvelously, yea rather excessively banketed," and secondly, in 1591, from Queen Elizabeth, who remained six days. Her reception was most loyal and magnificent. She was met by pageants, and slept that night in a bed of velvet, in a chamber hung with tapestry taken from Raphael's cartoons. There must have been a "jolly" larder, for the Sunday's breakfast included three oxen and 140 geese! Everywhere she went the Queen was met by those who personated pilgrims, nymphs, wild men, &c. She was conducted to a great oak, whereon were hung her

* "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, when he visited Cowdray from Brighton, "I should like to stay here twenty-four hours. We see here how our ancestors lived."

Highness's arms and those of *all the noble and gentle persons of the Shore*. "in escocheons most beautiful." Music, hunting, and revelry prevailed everywhere, and one day a number of deer from the park were driven into a paddock, whereof the Queen slew several with a crossbow. At her departure she knighted six of the gentlemen-in-waiting. "How changed the scene is now!" The ivy-mantled ruins of the great quadrangle, with its majestic turreted gateway, surmounted by the arms of Henry VIII., remain, but of the great "buck-hall," 60 feet long, with its eleven bucks carved in oak, in different attitudes, its fine chapel, its banqueting-room, its noble staircase, and the other accompaniments of a right noble abode, few relics exist. Of the wall paintings, supposed to have been executed by Bernardi, the decorator of the south transept of Chichester Cathedral, some faint traces are seen. The fine pictures, some of which were by Holbein, a visitor here, were swept away in the general conflagration. At the present day this magnificent abode is represented by Cowdray Lodge, a mile distant, the insignificant residence of Lord Egmont, and once only the abode of the park-keeper. The park, which consists of 800 acres, is full of heights and hollows thickly carpeted with fern. The timber and avenues are admirable.

[S. A. C. Cowdray House, v, 57, 176. xv, 67. xix, 93. xx, 6, 203. Poyntz, v, 179. xv, 136. Visit of Edward VI., v, 185. x, 195. Of Queen Elizabeth, v, 185, 197. Viscount Montague's "Booke of Rules," vii, 173. xix, 193. Poyntz at Agincourt, xv, 136. Sir Anthony Browne, v, 183. Buck-hall at Cowdray (*Cooper*), xx, 203. Drowning of Lord Montague, xx, 204.]

EASTBOURNE.

Domesday, *Borne*; a parish giving name to a Hundred and Union; Rape of Pevensey; distant fifteen miles south-east from Lewes. It is a Post-town and has a Railway station. Population in 1811, 2,623; in 1861, 5,795. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £700; Patron, the Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Pitman, M.A., of Waltham College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 5,512. *Chief Landowners*, the Duke of Devonshire and the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert. *Seats*, Compton Place (the property of the Duke of Devonshire), Frederic J. Howard, Esq.; The Gore, Misses Brodie; Manor-house, Old-town, Hon. Mrs. Gilbert; Southbourne-house, Reginald John Graham, Esq.; The Greys, Charles Manby, Esq. There are many other considerable residences in the parish.

Few places on the southern coast have increased more in population within the present century than Eastbourne. In

1821 it numbered only 2,607 inhabitants, in 1861 it had 5,795, and now it probably has nearly 10,000. The causes of this rapid increase are several; first, the known salubrity of the place; secondly, its picturesque scenery both land and seaward; and thirdly, railway accommodation, which brings it within a two hours' journey of London. Thus, what was a century ago little more than a rude fishing village, has become a very fashionable and important watering-place. The parish, a few years since, contained several detached villages, known as Eastbourne (the Old Town), Southbourne, Sea-houses, and Meads; but these, by the introduction of new houses and streets, have been well-nigh brought together, so as to form collectively one large town; and as the process is still going on, the probability is that even during the present century this division into districts will cease to be recognized, except perhaps as wards. To enumerate the new terraces, streets, parades, hotels, &c., which have sprung up, almost as if by magic, would be foreign to the purpose of this work. Suffice it to say that the sea frontage is scarcely equalled on the south coast of England, while the luxurious growth of trees, particularly elms, gives the town a charm not to be surpassed in such close proximity to the sea on the south-east shores of Britain, which are generally devoid of this auxiliary to the landscape. The swelling downs, culminating westward at Beachy Head, the verdant, lawn-like fields, and plantations, with the other natural beauties of the place, belong rather to the pen of the tourist than to the grave historian of our county annals and antiquities. I therefore confine myself to a brief notice of these matters.

Mr. George F. Chambers, F.R.G.S., has, in vol. xiv. of the "Sussex Collections," lightened my labours by an excellent historical account of the parish, from which I borrow somewhat, with due acknowledgment. The etymology of the name is uncertain. It is probably from the stream called the *Bourne*, which rises near the parish church, and flows thence partly underground to the sea; but as there is no other place called Bourne in the district, the prefix East is difficult to account for. The very early history of Eastbourne is involved in obscurity. Many Roman remains have been found here, particularly a villa and bath of considerable importance, in 1712, which Dr. Tabor, an eminent physician of Lewes, described in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. xviii. The learned doctor, upon the strength of this discovery, attempts to claim for Eastbourne the honour of having been the Roman station of Anderida; but this question has been settled of late years by evidence which proves that Pevensey Castle represents that station. The earliest record of Eastbourne is in Domesday book. *Borne* is there

stated to have been held by the Confessor, and to have been valued at 46 hides. The King, during his journeys, had one night's entertainment. The Conqueror granted it to the Earl of Moreton, and it was valued at £40. A watermill of 5s. per annum is also mentioned. There were eight salt pans, valued at 2s and 40d. In 1324 Edward II., on his way from Pevensy to Bishopston, paid a flying visit to Bourne. The Prior of Wymondesley, co. Herts, made presents provided from the 490 acres of land possessed by his Priory near Bourne. In the year 1114 King Henry I. was at Barne, where the monarch and some of his nobles and prelates forced Ernulph, Abbot of Peterborough, to accept the Bishopric of Rochester. Ernulph objected, and acted upon the *nolo episcopari* principle in good earnest; but the King handed him over to the Archbishop of Canterbury with orders to consecrate him "whether he would or not!" Henry at this time was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea. At a later period the Barons de Badlesmere, of the great family of that name in Kent, held the greater part of the parish with the chief lordship of the Hundred; and it continued in his family until its extinction on the death of Giles, the last Baron, in 1338,* and when his sister Margery carried it by marriage to William Baron de Roos of Hamlake, whose family were lords, with one interruption, till 1508, when it passed to Eleanor, sister of Edmund the last Baron, who married Sir Robert Manners, and he, *jure uxoris*, became Baron de Roos. His descendants became successively Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Henry, second Earl of Rutland, and Margaret his wife, in 1554, conveyed the three manors to Jacob Burton, John Selwyn, and Thomas Gildridge, and the chief-lordship between them. Mr. Burton resided at Eastbourne Place, now called Compton Place. William Wilson, Esq., of Fletching, married the granddaughter of Edward Burton, D.D., rector of Broadwater, whence the name of the manor of Eastbourne-Burton. William Wilson, Esq., an adherent of Charles II., was created a baronet in the 13th year of that reign. At the beginning of the 18th century it was sold by a Wilson to Spencer Compton, second son of James, third Earl of Northampton, many years Speaker to the House of Commons. Mr. Compton was afterwards created Earl of Wilmington. The heiress, Lady Elizabeth Compton, married, in 1787, Lord George Henry Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, and from him the property descended to the present Duke of Devonshire, who has most liberally promoted the well-being of Eastbourne, and who shares with the Hon. Mrs. Gilmer the principal land interest in

* I think the old manor house of the Barons Badlesmere must have stood on the Bourne stream, where traces of a moat are still distinctly visible.

the parish. Mr. Selwyn, who had the second manor, was head of the Friston Place family, and died in 1594. From the Selwyns it passed by marriage and devises to the families of Parker of Ratton, Trayton, Durrant, and Thomas of Yapton, Bart., an ancestor of F. F. Thomas, Esq., of Ratton. Thomas Gildridge, the purchaser of the third manor, lived, it is stated, in a large house at the eastern extremity of Church-street, which was afterwards partitioned into cottages. On the death of Nicholas Gildridge, in 1668, it was carried by a co-heiress to the Eversfields of Steyning, whose eldest daughter, Mary, married Nicholas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, with whose sole heiress, Mary Anne, it passed to Davies Giddy, Esq., who assumed the name of Gilbert, and was well known for his varied attainments in science and literature, and as holding the office of President of the Royal Society.* There is a small fourth manor, called Eastbourne-Netherin, attached to the rectory. In 1683 it was held by Thomas Alchorne, Esq. A co-heiress married Thomas Worge, Esq. The manor is now held by the Duke of Devonshire and the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert.

From the Survey of 1587, when the attack of the Spanish Armada was expected, it appears that the defences of Eastbourne were not formidable. There were a decayed earthen bulwark, one demiculverin, two sacres, &c.; but the chambers were unfurnished with "powdre and shotte."

At Holywell, in this parish, is a spring with waters, which it was once believed were similar in character to those of Clifton. Not far distant there was a chapel dedicated to St. Gregory. Tradition states that the French, in one of their marauding expeditions, landed here, burnt the chapel, and carried off its bell to some church in Normandy. The chroniclers are silent as to this event. We have seen that the place was but poorly defended in Elizabethan times; at present there are three defences—the Wish tower, one of the Martello series;† a tower on St. Anthony's Hill, eastward in the direction of Pevensey; and the Redoubt, a circular bomb-proof fortification, mounting 11 guns, and capable of containing 250 men. This fortress is almost *suo generis*, and well deserves inspection.

There is a notion, quite unsupported so far as I can ascertain by the authority of records, that there was a convent of Black Friars in this town, and the old parsonage-house, near the church, is cited in evidence. This, though a very ancient edifice,

* For a memoir of this distinguished gentleman, the patron of Sir Humphrey Davey, see "Worthies of Sussex," p. 212.

† These towers, which extend on these parts of the coast undefended by high cliffs from Seaford on the west to the coast of Kent on the east, are named after a similar tower at Myrtle, or Martella Bay, in Corsica. They were erected in anticipation of a French invasion in 1804-7, but are now considered useless as defences.

has no traces of monastic arrangement. At the Lamb Inn, near at hand, there is a curious vaulted crypt of the 13th century. The spider-arched roof deserves inspection; but there is no evidence of its having been connected with any religious foundation, though the original medieval sign, the "Holy Lamb," may suggest that it was a resting-place for pilgrims.

The increasing population of this parish has necessitated the erection of several places of worship, both Episcopalian and Non-conformist. Of the former the first built was the church of the Holy Trinity, which, originally not a very imposing structure, has been rendered still less attractive by two subsequent enlargements. It is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the vicar, and held by the Rev. Richard William Pierpoint, M.A. Christ Church is a more recent edifice, near the end of the Sea-side houses. A third relief church (St. Saviour's), has lately been erected at Southbourne, at the cost of George Whelpton, Esq. The Duke of Devonshire and the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert have been liberal benefactors to these edifices. A fourth church has recently been built at Meads. A convalescent hospital, on a large scale, and a pier for promenading purposes, are now in course of erection.

The Roman remains which have been discovered here at different times, such as coins of Posthumus and Constantine, sepulchral urns, gold ornaments, &c., as well as the villa before mentioned, sufficiently attest the presence here of the conquerors of the world.

BEACHY HEAD is noticed in a separate article. John Hamilton Mortimer, who has been styled the "Salvator Rosa" of England, was born here in 1740. He manifested an enthusiastic love of art, and the productions of his pencil and his burin are much sought after by collectors. (See memoir in "Worthies of Sussex," p. 159.)

The parish church of Eastbourne (St. Mary the Virgin) deserves careful attention. It is chiefly rich Transition-Norman, and consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel with two manorial chapels, and a massive embattled tower at the west end. The chancel arch is slightly pointed and depressed. The chancel has perpendicular sedilia, and a Perpendicular Easter sepulchre, and is divided on each side from the manorial chapels by three arches of the Transition period. The north chapel, known as the Gildridge chancel, contains several ancient memorials of the Gildridge family, and also of the Gilberts. The learned Davies Gilbert has a memorial here. The south or Burten chapel belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. To particularize all the mortuary monuments in this interesting church would far exceed the limits of this work. There are some, how-

ever, which deserve special mention, as that of Henry Lushington, son of Henry Lushington, vicar of Eastbourne 44 years. He left England for Bengal in 1754, at the age of 16. Two years afterwards he was confined in the Black-hole at Calcutta, but was one of those who fortunately escaped. Some years later, at the age of 26, he was inhumanly put to death by Cosim Ally Rawn, after having defended himself and killed three of his assailants with his own hand. On his monument is a marble bust. A brass plate for *Johannes Ryng*, impropiator of this church, 1445, was discovered in 1806. There are also memorials for the names of Worge, Piggot, Alchorne, De la Chambre, and many other local families. There are a few fragments of ancient glass in the windows, and some modern glass has lately been introduced, especially that in the handsome east window of the chancel. No remains of the rood-screen exist, though two staircases leading from each chancel to the rood-loft still remain almost entire. There is a musical peal of eight bells.

[S. A. C. Roman coins, i, 29. xiv, 125. Dittø remains, ii, 257. xiv, 135. xvi, 308. xviii, 67, 71. Parish register extracts, iv, 264. Domesday watermills, v, 270. Visit of Edward II., vi, 46. xiv, 120. Smuggling, x, 93. Tradesmen's tokens, x, 207. Sea encroachments, xi, 27. Wilson family, xi, 28. xii, 240. xiii, 53. xiv, 121. xix, 210. Rev. Jas. Graves, vicar, *temp.* Charles II., xi, 31. Compton family, xi, 45. xiv, 122. xix, 104. Battery, xi, 151. xiv, 123. Burton family, xiii, 50. xiv, 121, 129. Pashelce, xiii, 109. Sops and Ale, an old custom, xiii, 228. xiv, 135. Gilbert family, xiv, 116, 123, 129. xviii, 174. Parochial History (*Chambers*), xiv, 119. Henry I., visit of, xiv, 120. Gildridge family, xiv, 122, 129. Alhornes of, xiv, 123. Wheatears (the English Ortolan), xiv, 124. Beachy Head, xiv, 123, 135. xviii, 43. Cavendish of, xiv, 129. xix, 104. Protestant slaves at Algiers, xiv, 132. Willard family, xiv, 231. J. Hamilton Mortimer, artist, xiv, 247. De Badlesmere, xv, 158. Broadbourne stream, xv, 158. Merchant guild at, xv, 176. British gold bracelets, &c., found, xv, 140. Church bells, xvi, 141, 208, 231. Cade's adherents, xviii, 29. Races at, xx, 228.]

EASTERGATE.

Domesday, *Gate*; vulgo, *Gates*; a parish in the Hundred of Avisford; Rape of Arundel; distant five miles east from Chichester; Post-town, Chichester. It has a Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 151; in 1861, 162. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £370; Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. John P. Roberts, M.A., of Christchurch, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1563. Acreage, 912.

This fertile and well-cultivated parish lies on the western

verge of the Rape of Arundel. The village is a sequestered spot, remote from any considerable seat of population.

Domesday Book informs us that the manor of Gate was held in free alms of Earl Roger de Montgomeri, by the Nunnery of St. Martin of Seez in Normandy. Mention is made of three hides of land, the arable being four plough-lands. On the demesne were a church, and pannage for five hogs. On the breaking out of the French war in 1415, the nuns of Seez lost their lands here, which Henry V. settled on the recently founded nunnery of Sien. They were valued at £29 2s. 11d. At the Dissolution, Henry VIII. seized the demesne, and since the year 1560 it has belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Gates from a very early date has formed the corpus of a prebend in the Cathedral.

The church (St. George) is a small building in the Early English style. It has one bell. By the will of Richard Browne, of Eastergate, 1534, he directs his son-in-law, John Eyles, to enlarge the parish church, "longer at the west end," and to place there a window of three lights, at his own charge.

[S. A. C. Browne and Eyles, xii. 89. Edmonds and Younge of, xvi, 50. Bell, xvi. 208.]

LAST GRINSTEAD.

Domesday, *Grinstede*; a parish, market town, and extinct borough, giving name to a Hundred and poor-law Union, in the Rape of Pevensey, on the borders of Surrey, on the old London road from Leves to London, distant from the former, 20 miles; from the latter, 30. It has a Railway station on the Three-Bridges and Tunbridge Wells branch of the London and Brighton line. Population in 1811, 2,804; in 1861, 4,266. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £320; Patron, The Earl de la Warr; Incumbent, Rev. John Peat, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 15,071.

A very comprehensive account of this large parish is given in vol. xx. of "Sussex Archaeological Collections," by Mr. J. C. Stenning, and many references, as will be seen below, are given in the series. The town is situated on the Forest Ridge, and commands extensive and picturesque views of the Kent and Surrey hills on the north and east, and over the great forest of Ashdown on the south-east. It consists principally of one street, with antique houses of stone and timber. As the nearest town in the county to London, it was formerly customary to hold the Lent assizes here. These assizes, to which prisoners from Horsham and Lewes were brought, continued to be held until 1799.

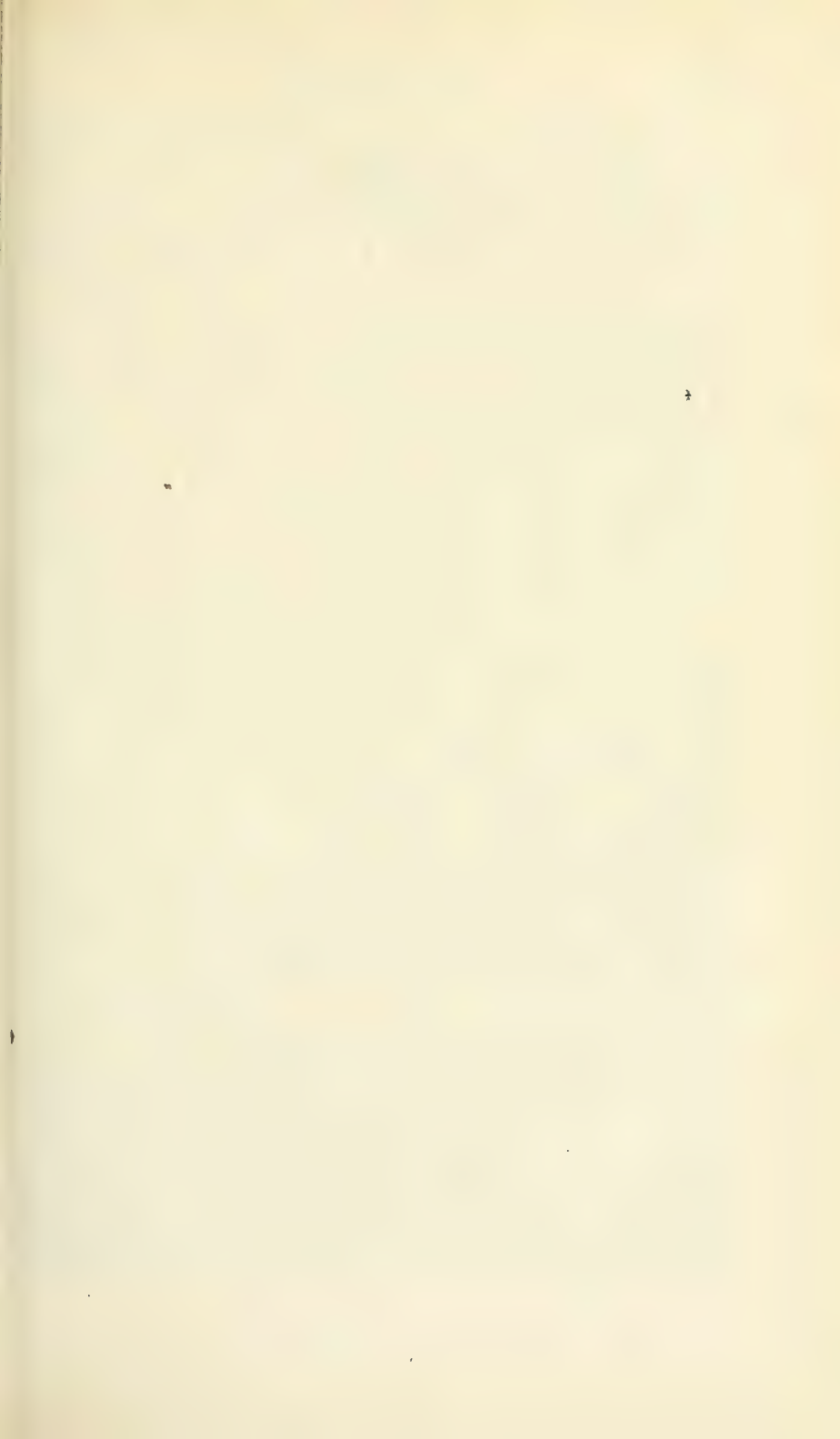
On March 17, 1684, a singular accident occurred. It was the second day of the assize, and during a trial the floor of the Nisi Prius court, being overcrowded, gave way, sending the jury, gentlemen, counsel, solicitors, &c., into the cellar beneath. The only person who remained was the judge, whose bench was suspended to the wall, and he continued in his proper position, "like a salt-box, high and dry." No injury to life or limb was experienced by this *descensus*. The sessions-house was re-built the following year, but it has long disappeared.

Grenestede, the ancient orthography of this place, shows its original character. It was "the green place," a clearing in the great forest of the Weald. The prefix "East," distinguishes it from another parish in West Sussex. Until within recent times a great deal of waste and uncultivated land remained, and the Common, once the resort of highwaymen, was only enclosed at the early part of the present century.

The account of the hundred of East Grinstead given in Domesday, though very circumstantial, is confused and unsatisfactory. No special manor of Grenestede is mentioned, and a great portion of the hundred was in detached manors beyond the confines of Pevensey rape. The manors at present comprised within the parish are Imberhorne, Shovelstrode, Brambletye, Standen, Sheffield-Grinstead, Walhill, Brookhurst, and Kidbrooke, though it has been doubted whether the last possesses manorial rights. Of these only two can be distinctly traced in the survey, namely "Brambertei" and "Standene." In 44 Henry III. that king granted East Grinstead to his father-in-law, Peter of Savoy. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to a profligate knight, Sir Thomas de Arderne, but he having killed Nicholas de Poyninge, and violated Margerie, widow of Nicholas de la Beche, the king granted it with other lands to Reginald de Cobham. In 1468-9 it was given by Edward IV. to Elizabeth, his queen-consort, for life. In 4 James I., the borough was granted in fee-farm to Sir George Rivers, and Thomas Bridges, Esq.

Brambletye, well-known to the lovers of the picturesque, and to those of fiction (by Horace Smith's excellent novel, "Brambletye House"), possesses a history of greater interest than the other manors. Domesday says: "Ralph holds Brambertei of the Earl; Cola held it of King Edward." It had one hide, the arable being one plough land and a half, a priest with a villein, and thirteen bondmen, a wood of twelve hogs, a mill, &c. Before the Conquest it was valued at 30s., afterwards at 20s. The manor was part of the barony granted by the Conqueror to his kinsman, the Earl of Moreton and Cornwall. From the early part of Edward I. the manor was held by the family of De

Audeham, with whom it continued till 9 Edward III., when it belonged to John de Sancto Claro, or Seyntelere, a distinguished county family, who were subsequently connected with the families of Walleys of Glynle, Gage of Fille, and Pelham of Laughton. The last of the male line, Sir Thomas St. Clere, died in 1435, leaving three daughters as coheiresses, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married as her second husband, Richard Lewknor. He is supposed to have built the old house of Brambletye, some trifling remains of which, and the moat, still exist. The family of Lewknor, once the most influential and widely-spread in Sussex, were associated with East Grinstead by property, and as representatives of the borough in Parliament, for about two centuries. The history of the lordship is somewhat obscure until about the end of the reign of Elizabeth, when the Comptons were proprietors. Sir Henry Compton, K.B. (of the same family as the Earls of Northampton) married Cecilia, daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and was in all probability the builder of the more recent mansion, Brambletye House; as his initials, and those of his wife (Mary, daughter and coheiress of John, only son of Richard, Viscount Lumley) H.M.C., with the date 1631, and the arms of Compton, remain over the entrance of the ruined mansion. The remains of this house are situated in a delightful valley not far from Forest Row. It was originally a very handsome mansion, and had towers with ogee cupolas, such as were built in the time of the early Stuarts. It is now an ivy-mantled shell, though several towers, and a detached gateway, survive to indicate its ancient glory. The immediate successors of the Comptons are not known, but in 1684 Sir James Richards, then created a baronet, is described as of Brambletye House. He was of French extraction, and was knighted for an act of bravery at sea. Subsequently he settled in Spain, and some of his descendants have occupied high positions in the Spanish army. On his quitting Brambletye the house fell to decay. From about 1714 till 1866, it belonged to the Biddulphs, and it then passed by sale to Donald Larnach, Esq. *Lacortye* was a sub-infeudation of Brambletye. About the end of the thirteenth century it was held by the family of Montacute, and had a private chapel in 1285. After many changes of proprietorship, it came in part in 1793 to J. Trayton Fuller, Esq. *Duddleswell* manor is on Ashdown Forest, and extends into this parish. *Imberhorne* belonged to Lewes Priory. *Shorelstrode* was the property, *temp.* Henry VIII., of John Aske, who was attainted of high treason, and the king granted it to Sir John Gage. In 12 James I. it was demised to John Avenn, alias Venner, for 21 years, at £55 per annum, one fat bullock, and six capons. Subsequently it passed to the families of Con-





yers, Major, and Henniker. *Standen* was subordinate to Brambletye: it is mentioned in Domesday as having belonged in Saxon times to Azor; afterwards to the Earl. *Brookhurst*, the "Biochest" of Domesday, passed to the Howard family, and in 16 Elizabeth, belonged to Philip, Earl of Surrey. In 3 James I. Sir Thomas Leedes, K.B., inherited it from his father, John Leedes, Esq.

Kidbrooke. Of the early history of this estate little appears to be known. In 1743 an act passed for settling it on William, Lord Abergavenny, who, after residing some time at East Grinstead, and finding himself possessed of a large domain in consequence of the death of his cousin Edward, some years previously, but without a suitable English mansion (for Birling and Eridge, the old family houses, were both in decay) purchased Kidbrooke, and built the present house. His descendant, the Earl of Abergavenny, having transferred his residence to Eridge, sold the estate to the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, whose grandson, Lord Colchester, is the present proprietor. Kidbrooke park, though not large, possesses many natural advantages, and to them the late Mr. Repton added many artificial improvements.

East Grinstead, as a town, may lay claim to being one of the most old-fashioned places in Sussex. Many of the houses on the south side of the main street exhibit features similar to those which existed two or three centuries ago. Among these may be mentioned the old stone house which was formerly the Judges' lodging, and the post-and-panel house belonging to the school founded by Robert Payne of Newick, in 1703, and endowed with lands from a farm called Serryes. Farther on is a house which has beneath it a vaulted apartment with ribs concentrating in a boss, with a shield containing a cross engrailed, the arms of the family of Dalyngruge of Bolebrook, in the adjoining parish of Hartfield, who took their name from an estate in this parish, and afterwards acquired great distinction. Beyond this are other houses of great age, with overhanging storeys and dormer windows.

FOREST ROW and ASHURST WOOD are hamlets in this parish. (See those names.) Gulledge is a good house of the Elizabethan style. It was in the possession of the family of Alfray, or Alfrey, for many descents, from at least the year 1361, when John Alfray was M.P. for the borough.

The church of East Grinstead was given, in 1078, by Alured the Cupbearer (Pincerna) to Lewes Priory. A chantry was founded in it in 1326, by William Hellindale, who endowed it with lands in East Grinstead, and rents out of the manors of Imberhorne and Duddleswell. The patronage continued with

the Prior of Lewes until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Queen Anne of Cleves. The church is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Edmund, but it is now called St. Swithin's. The tower of the building was struck by lightning Sept. 6th, 1683; the bells were melted, but the body of the church escaped. A new tower was built the next year, but it was so badly constructed that a little more than a century later, 1785, it fell down and so damaged the nave that it was necessary to pull down the whole fabric. A graphic account of the calamity is given in Mr. Stenning's article, referred to above. An Act was soon after passed for the rebuilding. The style is debased Gothic—a kind of Perpendicular—such as might have been expected at the time. Nevertheless it has an imposing appearance when seen from a distance, on account of its size and commanding situation. Architectural description in this case cannot be expected. The only monuments of interest are those of William, Lord Abergavenny, 1744, and a small brass of a woman and two men, representing Dame Katherine, daughter of Lord Scales, wife first of Sir Thomas Grey, and secondly of Richard Lewknor, of Brambletye. She was one of the ladies to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII. She died in 1505, and, with her husband, “founded, indued, and inorned this present church to the laude and honour of God, with dyvers ornamentes, and an almshouse of three parsons.” Of this foundation no further record is known to remain. There is a fine peal of eight bells, cast in 1813. There was formerly a brotherhood of St. Catharine connected with this church. Between the town and Forest Row there is a place called Cutton's Hill, which Mr. Stenning thinks may be a corruption of Catherine's Hill.

In a small field at the north end of the town there are traces of the site of a building which by tradition was a religious house; but no history remains. Ironworks were formerly carried on in this parish at Hammerwood, near Causiron, and at Millplace, on the borders of West Hothly, where cannon s were cast. Also at Gravetye and Ticaridge.

In 1556 Thos. Dimgate, John Forman, and Mother Tree, “for righteousnes' sake gave themselves to death and tormentes of fire” in the town, as Martyrs of the Protestant religion. (Foxe.) “Mother Tree” is identified as Anne Tree, whose granddaughter of the same names resided in the parish, and was married, *temp.* Elizabeth, to Edmund Ellis, lineal ancestor to the late Mr. George Ellis of East Grinstead.

East Grinstead was an ancient borough, and returned members to Parliament from 1 Edward II., 1307, till the Reform Act of 1832. The right of voting was of late confined to the burgage-holders, 36 in number, and for many years 29 of these

were vested in the Sackville family. Very few of these were resident, and many of them (says Mr. Durrant Cooper, *Parl. Hist. Sussex*, in *Horsfield*, vol. ii.) "never saw the town except at an election, when they were conveyed thither at the expense of the patron, in the same carriages with the steward and his clerks; and after eating a dinner at the expense of the candidates, were handed home after the same fashion." The representatives were mostly of old local families.

The most noticeable establishment in the parish is *Sackville College*, founded in 1608, by Robert, second Earl of Dorset. It occupies a commanding position at the east end of the town. The building is a quadrangle, measuring externally 130 feet by 128. This is a charitable foundation, and its present constituents are a warden, six brethren, and six sisters, besides 24 other inmates. The pensioners have each, in addition to their rooms, the sum of £14 per annum. It has recently undergone many alterations, ornamentations, and repairs, including a new chapel of mediæval type. In the chapel there was the following inscription, now removed into the hall: "I pray God bless my Lord of Dorset and my Ladie, and all their posteritie, Anno Domini, 1619." The details of the history of this institution would occupy too much space for this concise work, and I must refer for them to Mr. Stenning's elaborate account. Its early history is one of constant litigation for many years between the brethren and the patrons and trustees. On November 26, 1703, during the "great storm," the College belfry was beaten down, the bell cracked, and much other damage done. The late Countess de la Warr, Baroness Buckhurst, represented her ancestor, the founder; and the Assistant Wardens, who have a general oversight in the management, are usually gentlemen of good social position. The late Rev. J. Mason Neale, well known for his varied accomplishments and high-church proclivities, was warden of the establishment from 1846 to 1867.

Dr. Richard Kilder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was a native of this place. He was killed, together with his wife, in his episcopal palace, by the falling of a chimney-stack during the memorable storm just referred to. (See *Memoir* in "*Worthies of Sussex*," p. 19.) The family of Payne in this parish are probably the most numerous race that ever existed in the county. The parish registers and public documents number them by many hundreds, both in gentle and simple degree. Altogether there are few parishes in Sussex with more interesting associations or more picturesque surroundings than East Grinstead.

[S. A. C. Ironworks, ii, 209. iii, 242, 245. xx, 151. Domesday watermill at Brambletye, v, 270. xvi, 271. xix, 91, 104. Royalist compositions, xix, 91 and 104. Manor of Brambletye, xx, 135. Visit of Edward I. ii, 143. xx, 150. Chantry of Brambletye, ix, 139, 371. (W. D. Cooper.) Kidder family, ix, 129. xx, 151, 159. Smugglers tried here, ix, 194. Tradesmen's tokens, x, 208. Wilsons of, xi, 39. Pickering family, xi, 49. xii, 29. xx, 145. Dallingridge, xii, 224. East Grinstead Theatre! xii, 266. Ashdown Forest, xiii, 10, xiv, 35. xix, 163. xx, 150. John of Gaunt, xiii, 10. Sackville College, xiii, 11. xx, 155. Payne family, xiii, 308. xx, 144, 146, 152. Old Payne of Legges-Heath, xiv, 45. xx, 150. St. Clare at Agincourt, xv, 130. Merchant Guild, xv, 176. xx, 150. Comptons of Brambletye, Church bells, xvi, 210. xx, 150. River Medway, xvi, 271. Ten Puritan ministers deprived, xviii, 99. Staples or Stapley family, xviii, 158. Saint Hill, xix, 27. The same and Monkshill, xx, 151. Colham family, xix, 27. xx, 134. Shovelstrode manor, xii, 29. xix, 116. xx, 141. Gallows at, xix, 163. Duffield of, xix, 175. Notes on, xx, 132. Assize Town, *ibid.* Bench, xx, 133. Rev. R. Cecil's adventure, xx, 133. Earl Moreton held, xx, 134. Bondmen in Audchams of St. Cleres, xx, 135. Lewknors of, Shirleys of, Pickesse of, xx, 136. Church, xx, 136, 139, 148. Biddulphis, xx, 138. Larnach, xx, 139. Montacutes, iv, 47. xx, 139. Lavortye Chapel, iv, 47. Duddleswell manor, xx, 139. Forest Row, xx, 140. Dallingridge in, xx, 114. Alfrey family, xx, 145. Turners, *ibid.* Lewes Priory, exchanged the living, Mercers of, Saxpeys. Anne of Cleves, xx, 146. Abergavennys, xx, 149. Brotherhood of St. Catharine, xx, 151. Reynolds, Ironmasters, *ibid.* Martyrs, xx, 152.]

EAST HOTHLY.

Corruptly, *Hoththly*; vulgo, *Aist Hothdlye*; a parish in the Hundred of Shiplake; Rape of Pevensey; distant five miles south-east from Uckfield, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Uckfield. Population in 1811, 468; in 1861, 615. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £261; Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny; Incumbent, Rev. Edward Langdale, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1735. Acreage, 2,000. *Chief Land-owners*, the Earl of Chichester, and the heirs of the late William Gilliat, Esq. *Seats*, Barham: Spring Lodge, Mrs. Kemp; Belmont, Captain Clements; Prospect, Rev. F. Borrodaile.

This parish is remarkable in the district for its pleasant village street, and the number of excellent residences which it contains. The manor does not occur in Domesday, but it was possessed two centuries later (1296) by a family surnamed De Hodlegh. It has immemorially formed part of the manor of Laughton. Halland, the principal estate, derives its name from the old family of Hallé, who, by a match with the heiress of Ore of Ore, near Hastings, became one of the most prominent families of East Sussex. They continued to hold it *temp.* Henry

VIII., and then, after some changes it was purchased by Sir Nicholas Pelham of Laughton, ancestor of the Earl of Chichester. During the reign of Elizabeth, the Pelhams erected an almost palatial mansion, which thenceforth became their principal seat, and was the scene of bountiful hospitality, especially during the time of Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle, the celebrated statesman, who died in 1768. After his death, Thomas Lord Pelham dismantled the building, and it has ever since been occupied as a farm house. The extensive park was disparked, and converted to arable and pasture. The boundary line of the parishes of East Hothly and Laughton passed through the front entrance of the house. Whiligh was, *temp.* Henry VII., the seat of the Lunsford family, who, for sixteen generations earlier, and down to this date, were of Lunsford in Etchingham, and of Battle. During the civil wars of the seventeenth century the Lunsfords espoused the Royalist cause, and Sir Thomas Lunsford, the head of the family, was one of the most notable men of that troublous period.

The church, as it stood in 1856, consisted of a chancel, nave, south porch, and embattled tower, with stair turret. In that year, by the exertions of the present rector, the whole edifice, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt. During the removal of the decayed building, traces of a Norman church were brought to light, and a pillar piscina, of perhaps unique design, was found. The tower, which is of fifteenth century architecture, has over its doorway the arms of Lunsford and the Pelham badge, the well-known *buckle*. I have seen a leaden bullet which long remained fixed in the ancient oaken door. It was a great object of village curiosity, as having been fired with *malice prepense* by Colonel Lunsford, at Sir Nicholas Pelham, as he was going to, or out of, church on a Sunday, in the seventeenth century. The tradition has been confirmed by antiquarian research, and it is ascertained that Lunsford was outlawed, and fined £8,000. There are memorials for the names of Mittel, of the Mote in this parish, Porter, Hayward, Atkins, &c. The diary of Thomas Turner, the village shopkeeper, and factotum of East Hothly, a most curious picture of middle life a hundred years ago, is partly printed in the "Sussex Collections."

[S. A. C. Pelham, Sir T., letters to, ii, 99. Shot at by Lunsford, v, 81. iii, 223. xvi, 292. Colonel T. Lunsford, *a cannibal*, v, 80. xiii, 221. xiv, 101. xvi, 46. Halland, tapestry, pictures, &c., vii, 232. xi, 179. xvi, 292. Pillar Piscina, viii, 272. Diary of Thomas Turner (*Blencowe and Lower*) xi, 179. De Hodlegh, xiv, 213. Hallé family, xiv, 81. Whiligh family, xiv, 213. Cuckmere river, xv, 158. Bells, xvi, 112. Wyldagoos of, in Cade's insurrection, xviii, 29.]

EAST PRESTON.

Domesday, *Prestune* ; a parish in the Hundred of Poling ; Rape of Arundel ; distant two miles south-west from Goring ; Post-town, Littlehampton. Railway station, Angmering, distant about half-a-mile. Union, Preston. Population in 1811, 218 ; in 1861, 320. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with that of Ferring and Rectory of Kingston ; Patron, Bishop of Chichester ; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Dixon, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1573. Acreage, 500. The Union or Incorporation of East Preston contains 19 parishes, and the workhouse is situated here.

East Preston is so called to contra-distinguish it from West Preston, in the parish of Rustington, which does not appear ever to have been parochial. In the time of the Confessor Prestune was held by Ulvela, a free-woman, when it was assessed at seven hides. There were fourteen villeins, and three salt-pans. It was valued at £4. *Temp.* Richard I. and later, the De Bohuns were lords. In the reign of Elizabeth, the lordship was held by Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, in whose family it continued many years. Henry Palmer, Esq., sold it to James Colebrooke, Esq., and it afterwards underwent several alienations. The encroachments of the sea, as in several adjacent parishes, have been very considerable. Several parcels of land known as Hollybreads, which belonged to the glebe or to private persons, were submerged many generations since. Thus we read in a terrier of 1635, for example : "The fourth holly-bread is in the sea ; item, Thomas Hixhood has one holly-bread which is in the sea ;" and the work of destruction has since been going on.

The church (Allhallows or Our Lady ?) consists of chancel, nave, and west tower, supporting a stone spire, and north and west porches. The north door appears to be Norman, probably retained from an earlier church, and the lofty tower arch is Perpendicular. In other respects the body of the building may be regarded as Early English, though the tower is later. There are Perpendicular windows inserted, some of which are modern copies. The tower is ornamented with crosses formed with paving tiles. There is one bell inscribed to St. James.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 272. Calceto Priory had lands in, xi, 101. Tortington ditto, *ibid.* Church, xii, 96. Charities, Martin and Young, xvi, 37. Bell, xvi, 221. De Bohun, xx, 1.]

ETCHINGHAM, (sometimes improperly written Etchingham.)

A parish in the Hundred of Henhurst : Rape of Hastings ; distant two miles north-east from Burwash ; Post-town, Hurst Green. It has

a Railway station. Union, Ticehurst. Population in 1811, 485; in 1861, 864. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £613; Patrons, the heirs of W. W. Cleulow, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. R. Gillbe Barton, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1561. Acreage, 3,750.

The etymology may be from the Anglo-Saxon *Ecén*, great, and *ham*—the large hamlet. The surface is undulating, and in parts possesses fine timber. The River Rother passes through the parish. There is no proper village in the central portion of the parish, the majority of the inhabitants residing at Hurst-Green, a hamlet partly in Echingham and partly in Salehurst. (See Hurst-Green.) The old Lewes and Hurst-Green road passed over *Burghill*, which Professor Airey, in his theory of Cæsar's landing at Pevensey, considers to have been the spot where the Britons entrenched themselves in a strong position, which they further fortified by cutting down trees to form a rampart. (Cæsar de Bell. Gallico, v, 9.) With all respect for the great astronomical knowledge of the learned Professor, I think he shows little knowledge of the geography of these parts. Cæsar's second landing took place somewhere on the shore of the narrow seas (probably near Hythe in Kent) a long distance from Pevensey, as may be inferred from his own words. He sailed from Portus Itius (Boulogne) "*quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam transmissum esse cognoverat, circiter millium passuum xxx. a continenti*"—thirty miles from the continent. Therefore neither Pevensey nor Burghill could have lain near the great commander's route. (See Lib. v, cap. 2.)

Echingham is noted for its race of barons, who were hereditary Stewards of the Rape of Hastings. Simon de Echingham, brother and heir of William de Echingham, was sheriff of Sussex in 18th, 19th, and 20th of Henry III. His son Simon obtained free warren in Echingham and 28 other manors in Sussex. His successors William and Robert were summoned to parliament in the reigns of Edwards I. and II., as Barons of Echyngham, and in their distinguished successors the manor appears to have vested till the reign of Elizabeth. In 39th of that reign it passed to Robert Tyrwhitt, Esq., of Ketilby in Lincolnshire, a descendant of one of the heirs female of the De Echinghams. The estate subsequently passed through the families of Lytton and Warburton, until it was purchased under a chancery decree for Sir John Lade, Bart., a minor, and descended to his successor, Sir John Lade, Bart., about the end of the last century. For an excellent account of this great baronial race, see "*Echyngham of Echyngham*," by Spencer Hall, F. S. A. The site of the ancient castle of the De Echings-

hams has not been ascertained. Lundresford, now Luntsford, gave name to one of the most ancient families of Sussex. They were seated here in the time of Edward the Confessor. In the fifteenth century they were of Battle, and subsequently of Whiligh in East Hothly. In the north part of the parish is Shoyswell, which gave name to a hundred and a family. John de Shoyswell was possessor before the reign of Edward I., and his descendants remained here till their extinction, *temp.* James II. or William III. Haremare, another estate in the parish, also gave name to the family of Haremare in early times. The house, which stands on an acclivity to the east of the church, was built on the site of an older mansion about the middle of the sixteenth century, and was for some generations the residence and property of the family of Busbridge, with whom it continued till the middle of the eighteenth century, when a coheirress conveyed it to the family of Snapp, who were long in possession. Some years ago it became the property of John L. Maclean, Esq., who enlarged the ancient house, and made it a very delightful residence. At Seacock's Heath, on the borders of Hawkhurst, is a large mansion, the seat of William Beckwith, Esq. It was built in the first half of the eighteenth century by Arthur Gray, a well-known smuggler, connected with the notorious "Hawkhurst gang," and was called "Gray's Folly."

The church (God, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas) was built on the site of an earlier edifice, traces of which of about the reign of King John are preserved, by Sir William de Echingham, who died in 1388. It is valuable and interesting for the boldness of its outline and proportions, for its height, and the elegance of its details. It has been considered the work of a foreign architect. It consists of a chancel, nave, with aisles, and a tower over the eastern bay of the nave. The latter has a stair turret, and terminates with a pyramidal cap, supporting the original banner-shaped vane, which bears the fretté coat of the De Echyngghams—a rare instance of a vane of such early date. The tracery of the windows is extremely elegant, especially that of the east window of the chancel. The nave has clerestory windows. In the chancel the original stalls and chancel screen, of beautiful oak carving, remain, as well as some rich encaustic tiles. There are three sedilia and a piscina, and also several interesting brasses, particularly one for **WILLM. DE ECHINGHAM**, the builder of the church, with a Latin inscription recording the fact. Another inscription in French rhyme, records the date of his death, 1345, and the epitaph commences thus: "I was made and formed of earth, and now I have returned to earth. William de Echingham was my name. God have pity on my soul; and all you who pass by pray to Him for me." The effigy

is represented in the armour of the period, and lies immediately before the altar-rails. Near it is a large brass representing two knights in armour, and a lady between them, beneath a triple canopy. This is for Sir **Will'mus Echyngham**, Lord of Echyngham, ob. 1412; Lady Johanna, his wife, 1404; and Sir Thomas Echyngham, their son, also Lord of Echyngham, 1444. The next brass is a plate for Sir **Thomas Echyngham**, Lord of Echyngham, 1482. This Thomas was son of the Thomas last mentioned, one of whose daughters married Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, which will account for the next brass, a small one at the east end of the south aisle, representing two ladies kneeling face to face. There are two inscriptions for **Eliz. Echyngham**, eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Echyngham, 1452, and **Agnes Oxenbridge**, daughter of Robert Oxenbridge, 1482. The windows were formerly filled with painted glass, some of which remained down to 1784, when Grimm made drawings of them. Eight years earlier Hayley had recorded the blazon of the arms of the De Echynghams and their connections, including numerous noble families then existing, as may be seen in his collections in the British Museum. Originally the lower lights had been filled with figures of saints, &c., but alas! of all this painted glory only a few unimportant fragments remain, and but little to attest, in this respect, the munificence and taste of the builder. When complete and undefaced by the barbarous neglect of later times, this grand edifice must have been among the noblest of baronial churches. The building was originally surrounded by a moat, fed from the adjacent river Rother. Concerning this moat there is a marvellous legend to the effect that at the bottom of it there lies a great bell, which shall never be brought to light until six yoke of white oxen can be found to drag it forth to human view! This romantic bell is now represented by a small one dated 1632, the only bell in the tower. In the nave is a monument, with a Latin inscription and medallion bust to Henry Corbould, F.S.A, father of the well-known artist. The church underwent "restoration" in 1860. Before that date some relics of antiquity remained which have now disappeared, especially the helmet, crest, and pennon of Sir George Strode, who was buried in the 17th century.

[S. A. C. Ironworks, iii, 241, 243, 246. xviii, 16. Lunsford family, vi, 77. viii, 151. xviii, 40. Church (*Slater*), x, 210. xv, 151. Smugglers at, x, 80. Church bell, xvi, 208. Legend of church bell, xiii. River Rother at, xv, 151. Haremare, xvi, 292. xviii, 111. xviii, 177. xix, 94. Temples of, xvi, 292. Busbridges of, xvi, 292. xviii, 177. xix, 94. Laules of, xvi, 292. Stretings, xvii, 55. Strodes and Tyrwhitts, xix, 110. Oxenbridges, viii, 230. xix, 110.]

EDBURTON.

Vulgo, Allberton; a parish in the Hundred of Atherington and Poynings; Rape of Bramber; distant four miles east from Steyning; Post-town, Hurst-Pierpoint. Railway station and Union, Steyning. Population in 1811, 262; in 1861, 300. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £379; Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Incumbent, Rev. J. Melville Martine, M.A., of Edinburgh University. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1561. Acreage, 2,651.

This parish is supposed to derive its name from the Saxon feminine name Eadburga. King Alfred had a grand-daughter of this name, who was sister of King Edmund, and King Offa of Mercia had a daughter so called, who was notorious for her profligacy. The parish is long and narrow, like most in this county, which seem to follow somewhat the contour of the Rapes. The church and village lie on the north side of the South Downs, where the escarpment is very steep. About one-third of the parish on the eastern side is the hamlet of Fulking, which lies in the rape of Lewes.

Edburton is not mentioned in Domesday under that name, though Perching and Truleigh, which lie within its limits, are therein described. William de Wateville held Percinges of William de Warene, Azor having previously held it of the Confessor. There were anciently two "halls," but these now form one manor. The assessment was for five hides and a half. There were four villeins, three bondmen, two servi, and a wood of three hogs. Its value was 60s. Traigh (Truleigh) was held of Earl Godwin by Bedling, and was rated at four hides. After the Conquest, William, a knight, held it of William de Braose. There were three villeins, six bondmen, and two mills. The value under the Norman rule was 70s. As now existing, the principal estate in the parish consists of the farms of Perching and Edburton. These were part of the possessions of the Lords Poynings. In 1261, Robert Aguylon, or De Aquila died possessed of the manor of Edburton. This family, formerly of great importance in the district, must have had a considerable mansion at Perching, for in 1260 the King gave license to Robert Aguylon and his heirs to enclose and fortify their manor-house of "Percingeres" with a fosse, and a wall of stone and lime, and to embattle the same without impediment. A second license to another Robert Aguylon, probably son of the preceding, was granted in 1268, to the same effect. We also find the manor of Edburton belonging to the family of De Arderne, in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Henry VIII. the estate was settled on Sir Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague, and so descended as Poynings. On this estate was a fulling-mill, said

to have been erected by some Dutch refugees, *temp.* Elizabeth. It would exceed our bounds to follow the descent of manorial property in this parish, but the names of Bellingham, Pellat, Hipposley, Kilner, Higambottom, Olive, Leeves, Lamport, Gogney, Johnson, Wyndham, Hall, Covert, Northo, and others "long to rehearse," have been connected with it at different periods.

Among other ancient families connected with this parish was that of Beard, originally, I believe, a branch of the Beards of Rottingdean, where they have existed for many generations. In the Herald's visitation of 1634, there is a pedigree commencing with the reign of Henry VII. It is stated that John Beard of Cowfold had lands there, and was ranger of St. Leonard's Forest, *temp.* Queen Mary, "and lieth buried in the church there under a fayre marble, and having no issue, Beard of ABBERTON did inherit his estate." Here they seem to have resided for four generations, but ultimately removed into Hampshire.

The church (St. Andrew?) consists of a nave, chancel, and a low tower at the west end, mostly in the Early English style. In a chapel of later date on the north side, William de Northo founded a chantry in 1319. The font is of lead, circular, with an arcade and other ornaments, denoting the Early Norman era. (Cartwright.) There are memorials to the names of Shephard, Willan, Hipposley, Pellat, &c. The tower contains three bells, two of which are dedicated to St. Catherine and St. Anne.

[S. A. C. Watermills, v, 271, 272. Northo's Chantry, x, 110. Roman remains, x, 210. Church, xii, 105. Manse of Perching fortified, xiii, 106. Aguilon, xiii, 106. xv, 14 Robert Arden, xiii, 111. Beards of, xiii, 126. xvi, 49. Poynings, xiv, 184. Covert of, xvi, 49. Church bells, xvi, 208.]

EGDEAN.

A parish in the Hundred of Rotherbridge; Rape of Arundel; distant two miles south-east from Petworth, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 78; in 1861, 85. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £110; Patron, Lord Leconfield; Incumbent, Rev. T. C. Brand, M.A. (See Pulborough.) Date of earliest Parish Register, 1646. Acreage, 710. *Chief Landowner*, Lord Leconfield.

In the episcopal registers it is called Beatham. (Horsfield.) It has long been included in the manor of Byworth within the Honour of Petworth, now the property of Lord Leconfield. In 1279 William Dawtreys was tenant in demesne, and obtained a charter for a market, fair, and free-warren. The ancient manor

called Bigenett or Bigenor, came from the St. Johns to a branch of the northern family of Dyke or Dikes, and from them to the Gorings. It now belongs to Lord Leconfield. Leland says "about a mile lower than Rother-bridge, by Petworth, upon the hither ripe, appere *vestigia*, and a mote of an auncient manor-place caullid Baienet, where, as I lernid, one Dikes, a gentilman of fair landes, sumtime lay. On the farther side of the ripe is a warren of conys."

The church (St. Bartholomew) is small and inconsiderable, and the Rector has neither manse nor glebe.

[S. A. C. Church, xii, 89. Tithes and advowson to Hardham priory, xiii, 46. Bell of, xvi, 208.]

ELSTED.

Domesday, *Halestede*; a parish in the Hundred of Dufford; Rape of Chichester; distant five miles south-west from Midhurst; Post-town, Petersfield. Union, Midhurst. Population in 1811, 128; in 1861, 174. Benefice, a Rectory, united with Treyford and Didding; Patroness, Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt; Incumbent, see Treyford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1571. Acreage, 1,789. *Chief Landowner*, Hon. Mrs. Harcourt. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor.

This small parish lies partly on the South Downs. The village is pleasantly situated at the base of their northern escarpment. Osbern, Bishop, held the manor of King Edward the Confessor, and at the date of Domesday remained in undisturbed possession. Among other possessors, Ralph, priest of the parish, held one hide of land, annexed to the church. In 1290 Henry Husee was lord; and subsequently it was held as Trotton by the family of Camoys. Lord Robert Spencer purchased it in 1807 of Sir Charles Mille, Bart.

The church has Saxon or Early Norman features, and may be the identical building mentioned in Domesday. The chancel is Early English. The building is now disused, and the parishioners attend Divine services at Treyford. The Rev. W. Downes Willis, M.A., incumbent of the three united parishes, resides at the Rectory here.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 270. Lands to Boxgrove priory, xv, 93. Bells, xvi, 208.]

EWIHURST.

Domesday, *Werste*; a parish in the Hundred of Staple; Rape of Hastings; distant four miles east from Robertsbridge. Post-town, Hurst Green. Railway station, Robertsbridge. Union, Battle. Population





in 1811, 1,032; in 1861, 1,043. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £725; in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge; Incumbent, Rev. G. J. Boudier, M.A., of that College. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1570. Acreage, 5,719. There are several excellent residences in the parish.

This place probably derives its name from two Anglo-Saxon words, signifying the "Yew-tree wood." The village is pleasantly situated on an elevation commanding extensive views. The soil is light sand, fertile, and well calculated for the growth of hops, as many as 400 acres having sometimes been cultivated with that uncertain plant. The river Rother forms the boundary between this parish and Kent. In the time of the Confessor it was rated at six hides, the arable being 20 ploughlands, and there was a wood of 10 hogs. After the Conquest it was held by the Earl of Eu in domain. *Temp.* Edward II. Stephen Burgherse (or Burwash) possessed it. Since the year 1427, the manor, or portions of it, has been associated with the names and families of Malvyle, Coding, Alard, Pelham, Fynes (Lord Dacre), Ashburnham, Sharnden, Tufton, Bromfield, Webster, and Pix. *Temp.* Edward IV. it was held by the service of 1½ Knights' fees. T. Smith Pix, Esq., is now lord of the manor.

Ewhurst Place, or Court Lodge, which was formerly a house of considerable importance, stands near the church. In the early part of the 17th century it belonged to the family of Muddle, whose ultimate heiress conveyed it by marriage to Nathaniel Powell, Esq. This gentleman took an active interest in the cause of the Stuarts, and in reward of his services Charles II. created him a Baronet, in 1662. His great-grandson, Christopher Powell, alienated it to the Webster family. It afterwards passed to the names of Hilder and Hoffman. The ancient East Sussex family of Weekes occupied the mansion for some time, as tenants of the Powells. Soggs was formerly the property and residence of the family of Chester, the last of whom was Samuel Chester, Esq. From them it came to the family of Dawes, to whom, I believe, it still belongs.

The hundred of Staple derives its name from a place in this parish, and a hamlet still bears the name of Staple Cross. Vineyards are said to have flourished in Ewhurst in ancient times.

The church (dedication unknown) consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, square west tower, shingled spire, and west porch. The building exhibits a great mixture of styles, Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. The east window of three lights contains some ancient painted glass. The north wall appears to be the oldest part of the body of the building (Hussey). There is a small brass to **Wills Crisford**, 1520. This name still remains in East Sussex.

[S. A. C. Church, xiii, 137. Tithes to Hastings College, *ibid.* Manor of Morley, xiv, 112. Bromfield family, xiv, 115. Weekes of, xiv, 116. Bells (5), xvi, 208. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 25. Iron-works, xviii, 15. Celts found in Lordship wood, xviii, 66.]

EXCEIT.

An extinct parish, now annexed to West Dean, near Seaford. The annexation took place in 1528, when Bishop Robert Sherburne bought the Rectory of the Abbot and Convent of Bayham, to whom it had most likely been given by Ela de Dene (afterwards Sackville), an ancestress of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset. Upon the acquisition of this rectory, Sherburne founded the Prebend of "Exceetes" in the Cathedral of Chichester. The reason assigned for throwing the parish into that of West Dean was the paucity of the inhabitants, and their inability to maintain the fabric of the church. In the year 1587, when a survey of the Sussex coast was made, in anticipation of the descent of the Spanish Armada, the church was still standing, and it is marked on the map. Its site is yet traceable in dry summers on the Downs, to the right hand of the highway leading from Seaford to Friston. It was a very small edifice, and I have in my possession a fragment, in green sandstone, of a very ancient font, which was found some time since within the foundations of the ancient church. Exceit bridge, now a very inconsiderable structure, was formerly a long one, for passage over the estuary of the river Cuckmere, the outlet of which is about a mile southward.

FAIRLIGHT.

Domesday, *Luct?* vulgo, *Fare-lye*; a parish in the Hundred of Guestling, Rape of Hastings: distant three miles east from Hastings, its Post-town, Railway station, and Union. Population in 1811, 385: in 1861, 600. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £635; Patron and Incumbent, Rev. Henry Stent, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1651. Acreage, 3,309. *Chief Landowners*, W. D. Lucas Shadwell, Esq., and Sarah, Countess Waldegrave.

Fairlight occupies a lofty and commanding situation on the coast of East Sussex, and the Down reaches an elevation of 599 feet above the sea level. This down is well known for its extensive and varied scenery, not only of the home landscape, but, in a clear sky, of the Continent, particularly the hills in the neighbourhood of Boulogne. This spot is much frequented

in summer by pleasure parties from Hastings, and no wonder, considering the vast expanse over which the eye may wander. It is said that from this charming height there are visible no less than 10 towns, 2 harbours, 3 bays, 66 churches, 5 castles, 70 Martello towers, 1 lighthouse, 2 monumental towers (Heathfield and Boulogne), and 40 windmills! The South Foreland, on the east, and Beachy Head on the west—80 miles apart—may be easily descried in favourable weather. In this parish is the “Dripping Well.” From beneath a magnificent beech tree at the head of that lovely spot, Fairlight Glen, springs a small stream, which drops from the level down a nearly perpendicular sand rock, in most romantic fashion.

“The best of all is the waterfall,
And the dripping of the stream.
Drip! Drip! Drip!
The water still falls on the mossy lip
Of the old grey stones in the stream.”

Indeed there are few spots in the South of England so picturesque, for an admixture of rock, foliage, and water. The “Lovers’ Seat” is another favourite place of resort. This beautiful spot is connected with a romantic legend of the last century, from which it appears that Lieutenant Lamb of the Rye family, and Miss Boys of Elford in this parish, were the lovers in question. The sea view from this spot is beautiful.

The Domesday account of Fairlight is very obscure. Horsfield’s statement is, I think, erroneous. It must surely be the *Luct* mentioned under the Hundred of Ghestlinges. The manor extends into the parishes of Guestling, Fairlight, and Icklesham. *Temp.* Henry III. William de St. Leger obtained a charter of free warren in Farlegh. He also held $3\frac{1}{2}$ knights’ fees here of Alice, Countess of Eu. The manor gave name to a family of De Feyrlegh, who held a knight’s fee here. In 31st Henry VI. John Passelewe was lord. *Temp.* Elizabeth it passed to the Sackvilles, and afterwards to the Ashburnhams. French Court, a small manor in the north of the parish, belongs to W. D. L. Shadwell, Esq.

There have been several families of county position connected with Fairlight. Guysons was the seat of the Carletons, one of whom, Dr. Guy Carleton, was Bishop of Chichester in 1678; and Stonelinch manor belonged to the family of Crumpe. Fairlight Place belongs to Sarah, Countess Waldegrave, and is beautifully situated. Fairlight Hall, the property and residence of W. D. Lucas Shadwell, Esq., is an elegant and capacious modern mansion in the Early Tudor style.

The church occupies a lofty site. The building, as it stood a few years since, consisted of a chancel, nave, and tower, with

Early English features. It had a lofty shingled spire, which was a valuable land-mark. Leland, speaking of a descent of the Spaniards (an error for the *French*), says that they landed (A.D. 1380) "by night at Farely, where the high steepel is, about a iii. miles from Winchelsey," and burnt the latter place. The old church was pulled down in 1845, and the present structure erected. It is in the later style of Early English architecture, and consists of a nave, a north aisle, with an embattled tower at its west end, a south porch, and a vestry. There are memorials for the names of Frewen and Adye, vicars, and others. The bell is ancient, and is inscribed "*Sit nomen Domini benedictum.*"

[S. A. C. Vicarage, xiii, 141. Franckes of, xiv, 101. Bourn (or Burn) stream, xv, 155. Carleton of, xvi, 47. Bell, xvi, 208. Church annexed to the chantry chapel at Leigh, in Kent, xvii, 58.]

FALMER.

Domesday, *Falemere*; vulgo, *Farmer*; a South Down Parish, in the Hundred of Younsmere; Rape of Lewes; distant four miles south-west from Lewes, its Post-town. It has a Railway station on the South Coast line, near a considerable tunnel. Union, Newhaven. Population in 1811, 322; in 1861, 512. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with Stammer, valued at £400, in the joint or alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Chichester; Incumbent, the Rev. C. G. T. Barlow, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1652. Acreage, 4,358. *Chief Landowner*, the Earl of Chichester.

The lofty situation of this village, midway between Lewes and Brighton, necessitates wells 300 feet in depth, and the water supply is principally from Falmer Pond, a well-known resort for skaters. The manor extends into many adjacent parishes. Falemere and Bevedene (Bevingdean) both occur in Domesday, but the descent of the manors is very obscure. At the dissolution of the monasteries Henry VIII. granted Falmer to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, and subsequently to Queen Anne of Cleves. Local tradition assigns to that unfortunate princess a residence here, but no evidence can be adduced. In the seventeenth century the family of Craven were lords, and in 1765 Sir John Shelley purchased it for £30,000. At a later date Thomas, Lord Pelham, became its owner, and it now belongs to his descendant, the Earl of Chichester. BEVENDEAN, a secluded abode in a deep recess of the Downs, belonged to the family of Geere; afterwards to the late W. C. Mabbott, Esq.; and subsequently to the late Charles Beard, Esq.

BORMER, a hamlet or chapelry of this parish, pertained ecclesiastically, as also did Falmer, to the Priory of Lewes: it now belongs to Lord Chichester. The chapel has long been destroyed, but some years since I discovered a portion of its ancient font. It is mentioned in Domesday as Burgemere, and as possessing a church. In 1849 some labourers, while digging for flints in a dean, or bottom, called Buckman's Hole, on Bormer Farm, discovered a Roman cemetery. It was very slightly elevated above the surrounding land, and in it 13 small vases, mostly perfect, were found, together with fragments of iron, and a small glass vessel. The area was circular, about 40 yards across, and very singularly surrounded with a tiny hedge of ferns (common brakes) not found elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The relics are preserved at Lewes Castle.

In Norden's unpublished survey of the manor of Falmer, 1617, it is stated that three brothers named Goringe, living respectively at Amberley, Piddinghoe, and Rottingdean, were villeins, or "bondmen of blood," and were the absolute property of the lord of this manor—and probably, as a writer in "Notes and Queries" remarks (Dec. 9, 1849), "the last of the villeins."

The church, which was rebuilt in 1817, contains nothing particularly worthy of remark.

[S. A. C. Smugglers, ix, 195. Winterbourne stream, xv, 163. Paine family, xv, 235. Bell, xvi, 208. Bormer Roman Cemetery, xviii, 65.]

FARNHURST.

A parish in the Hundred of Easebourne; Rape of Chichester; distant about three miles south from Haslemere, in Surrey, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Midhurst. Population in 1811, 508; in 1861, 769. Benefice, a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £111; Patron, the Earl of Egmont; Incumbent, Rev. E. H. Marriott. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1547. Acreage, 4,757. *Chief Landowner*, the Earl of Egmont.

Fearn-herst, Anglo-Saxon, a wood abounding with ferns. The soil is generally poor. About a fourth part of the parish is brought into culture, the remainder consisting of sand, water, and wood. The village is situated in the south-east district of the parish. The manor does not appear in Domesday, and indeed there seems but little history connected with it. In 22nd Henry VIII. it was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam, and from that time it has descended as Cowdray. Farnhurst, or Farn, was originally a chapel of ease to Easebourne, but it has long been an independent parish. *Verdley Castle* is in this parish. (See Verdley.)

NORTH AMBERSHAM, though now a tything of Farnhurst, was originally a hamlet of the parish of Steep, in Hampshire, and still pays tithes to that parish. It is a narrow strip of land running from the northern boundary of the county in a direction north and south for several miles. The lower or southern portion is the hamlet of South Ambersham. By the operation of the County Boundaries Act, 7 and 8 Victoria, Ambersham was detached from Hampshire, and for ecclesiastical purposes the northern portion was annexed to Farnhurst, and the southern to Eisebourne. In 1861 the population was 111. The church or chapel (St. Margaret) has a small nave and chancel of Early English architecture, and a shingled spire with two bells. From Henley-hill a beautiful prospect is obtained.

Farnhurst was formerly remarkable for a large foundry carried on by the family of Butler. It was employed by government so lately as 1770, for the casting of cannon. It was the last of the ironworks in West Sussex.

[S. A. C. Ironworks, ii, 209. Chapel, xii, 71, 265. Bohuns of, xii, 265. xx, 1, 14. Verdley castle, xii, 265. Badlesneres and Askes of, xii, 265. Rents to Boxgrove, xv, 119. Bells, xvi, 208. River Rother, xvi, 260. Knights-Hospitallers of Midhurst, xx, 28.]

FELPHAM.

Domesday *Falcheham*; a parish in the Hundred of Avisford; Rape of Arundel; distant one mile east from Bognor, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 536; in 1861, 592. Benefice, a Rectory and Vicarage, joint value, £980; Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. C. B. Wollaston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1557. Acreage, 2,254. *Chief Landowners*, the Duke of Richmond and Thomas Sanctuary, Esq.

This maritime parish is very fertile. The village lies a short distance from the sea, and contains a villa erected about the year 1800, by William Hayley, the poet. It was fitted up with every appliance of pleasure and luxury, and contained many treasures of art, and a handsome library.

Felpham, sometimes written Felgeham, belonged to King Alfred, and was bequeathed by him to Osferth, his nephew, together with Rotherfield, Ditchling, Lyminster, &c. Before the Conquest it was held by the Abbey of Shaftesbury, of Edward the Confessor, and was rated at twenty-one hides: afterwards Roger de Montgomeri held it as part of his Earldom of Arundel, when it was valued at 15½ hides. There were a church, a fishery, a wood of thirty hogs, and six burgesses in Chichester

pertaining to the manor. Under the Norman government it was valued at £20. At the dissolution of the monasteries it was granted first to Sir Thomas Whyte, and afterwards to Sir William Goring, of Burton. After several alienations it became, about the year 1800, the property of Mr. William Pellatt.

FLANSHAM, which anciently had a chapel, and ANCTON, are two small hamlets in the parish. The former was manorial, belonged to the Earldom of Arundel, and contained two knights' fees. The seaboard of Felpham has suffered greatly from the incursions of the ocean. In the *Nona Roll*, 1341, it is stated that 100 acres of arable and pasture had recently been submerged, and the corroding process has been going on at intervals ever since.

The church (Our Lady) consists of chancel, nave, with narrow north and south aisles, south porch (rebuilt), and square western tower. Mr. Hussey remarks that it is constructed of such bad stone, and has suffered so much injury, that the exterior is difficult to explain. The chancel seems to be of the Decorated period. The piscina and south door have ogee heads. There are also features apparently Norman and Early English; the chancel arch is Perpendicular. There are a few monumental inscriptions to the names of Sparkes, Steele, &c. Two remarkable men found sepulture at Felpham, William Hayley, the poet, formerly of Eartham, the friend of Cowper and Romney, and Dr. Cyril Jackson, the eminent scholar, Dean of Christ Church, who, after quitting his arduous duties in the University, retired to Felpham to end his days. He had been tutor to Prince George (George IV.), and he declined two bishoprics, preferring a quiet life here to the cares of ecclesiastical office. He died in 1819. The church contains four bells, one of which is ancient, with the inscription "Sit nomen," &c.

[S. A. C. Church, xii, 89. Wyatt family, xii, 90. xiii, 303. Brotherhood of St. Christopher, xii, 90, 95. Ayles family, xvi, 50. Bells, xvi, 209.]

FERRING.

A parish in the Hundred of Poling; Rape of Arundel; distant three miles west from Worthing, its Post-town. Railway station, Goring; distant about one mile. Union, East Preston. Population in 1811, 243; in 1861, 253. Benefice, a Vicarage, with that of East Preston and rectory of Kingston annexed; joint value £250; Patron, Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Dixon, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 1,055.

This seaboard parish derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon *Fearring*, "the pasture of horses." Before the removal of the episcopal see from Selsey to Chichester, it formed part of the endowment of that bishopric, and at the date of Domesday it belonged to Chichester. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was taxed at twelve hides, but was afterwards reduced to eight. There were fifteen villeins, fourteen bordars, and one serf. The meadow-land was twenty acres, and there was wood for four hogs. Ansfrid held two hides with four bordars. Both before and after the Conquest it was worth 47. Bishop Hilary held Ferring and the annexed manor called Fure, which extended into certain parishes of the Weald, before 1160. The family of Walwayne held it on lease from 1535. It was seized by the Parliament in 1647, and sold to Anthony Stapley. Subsequently it was leased to William Westbrooke, Esq. Later, Sir John Shelley, Bart., possessed it, and his son transferred it to the family of Henty, its present possessors.

Among the legends connected with St. Richard de la Wych, who was lord of Ferring, that holy person performed a miracle at this place by feeding 3000 persons with food that had been prepared for only 90 (see "*Worthies of Sussex*," p. 243). A narrative of this act was placed under the saint's portrait, in the south transept of Chichester Cathedral.

From the Westbrookes, Ferring passed to the family of Richardson, and they resided in the adjacent parish of Findon. KINGSTON, a distinct parish, which formerly had its own chapel, long since destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and EAST PRESTON, another ecclesiastical district, are now united with Ferring, and these combined districts were formed into the prebend of Ferring, in Chichester Cathedral, by Bishop Hilary. The particulars of this complicated union are given by Dallaway. (*Rape of Arundel*, pp. 31-33.)

The church contains features of very early date, with memorials to the names of Westbrooke, Johnson, Minshull, Richardson, Penfold, Layfield, Mason, Albright, &c.

In the northern part of the parish is *Highdown Hill*, on the summit of which is a small earthwork measuring about 300 feet by 180. At the south-west angle formerly stood a windmill, very conspicuous as a landmark, and occupied by John Olliver, who prepared a tomb for himself very near it, and was there buried in 1793, at the age of 84. It is ornamented with texts of scripture, and with some verses of his own composition. This strange object, and the large sweep of landscape commanded by Highdown Hill from Beachy Head to the Isle of Wight, attract numerous pleasure parties from Worthing and other neighbouring places.



[S. A. C. Smuggling at, x, 81. Horsecrofts, xii, 90. Church of, xii, 90. Wades of, xiv, 116. Martin's charity, xvi, 37. Bell of, xvi, 209. Godfrey of, xix, 26.]

FINDON.

Domesday, *Findune*; vulgo, *Finden*; a parish in the Hundred of Brightford; Rape of Bramber; distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Steyning, and five miles north of Worthing, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Thakeham. Population in 1811, 421; in 1861, 655. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £500; in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford; Incumbent, Rev. Robert Cholmeley, D.D., of that College. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1556. Acreage, 4,336. *Seats*, Muntham Court, the Dowager Marchioness of Bath; Findon Place, Richard Spencer Hall, Esq.; Cissbury, Hugh Wyatt, Esq., L.L.D.

The village is situated in a valley of the South Downs. Before the Norman Conquest it was held by Harold; afterwards by William de Braose. A church and six *ministri* are mentioned in Domesday. In the time of the Confessor it was valued at £28, and at the date of the Survey at £28 10s. Concerning this parish, Cartwright observes:—"The fine down, with frequent patches of underwood, furze and juniper, would be at all times favourable for the sports of hunting and hawking, in that semi-barbarous age the only employment of the English Baron, when disengaged from the Crusade abroad, or rebellion at home." The monks of Dureford, as fond of sport as the laity, had free-warren in Fynden in 1189. The manor passed in dower to Margaret, widow of John de Braose, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1232. He was buried in Lewes priory, and his truncated effigy still remains in Southover church. The widow married Walter Clifford, who obtained, in 45 Henry III., a grant of free-warren, a fair, and a weekly market. The last-mentioned part of the grant seems hardly necessary for so small a place, and it led to litigation a few years later, as being injurious to common justice to the neighbourhood. (Cartwright's "Bramber," p. 87.) In 10th Edward I., William de Braose was lord, and a *forest* is mentioned. The subsequent descent is through the Mowbrays, and in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Edward Shelley was owner. Afterwards, *temp.* James I., it was in the possession of Richard, Earl of Dorset. In 1650, John Cheale, of Perching in Edburton, Esq., became owner of the manor. John Cheale, Esq., Norroy King-of-Arms, bequeathed it to his nephew, William Green, Esq., who sold it to the family of Richardson. Mr. Cheale built the mansion of Findon Place

on the site of an older residence, and the Richardson family afterwards enlarged it. Findon Park, at the north-east of the parish, adjoining the Wiston estate, has passed through the families of Shelley and Shirley, to that of Goring. There is another estate, which has passed since 1750 through the families of Fagg, Cripps, Groome, and Penfold. (For *Muntham*, see that article.)

CISSBURY, including the manor of Sheepcombe, is a principal estate in this parish. In 1657 it belonged to Sir John Leeds, and was sold by his son, in 1663, to Sir John Fagg. By his descendant, Charles Fagg, it was conveyed in 1730 to William Cripps, whose grandson, William Groom, disposed of it in 1794 to his nephew, Hugh Penfold, Esq., grandfather of Hugh Wyatt, Esq., L.L.D., the present possessor. For an account of the celebrated earthwork called Cissbury, see under Broadwater.

The church (St. John Baptist), surrounded by picturesque trees, is a pleasant object. Cartwright describes it as "of irregular architecture, consisting of nave, north aisle, and chancel, the eastern end of the aisle being terminated by an Early English sepulchral chapel." There is (or was—for this is one of the Sussex churches which I have not visited) a transeptal chapel on the south side of the edifice. The building has Norman features. In the chancel are two sedilia. The tower, at the west end, has a shingled spire. The font is Norman, and there are memorials of the names of **Gilbert French**, Richardson, Lyall, Frankland, Pilkington, Metcalfe, Payne, Swinburne, Cheale, Green, Cooke, &c. Galfridus de Aspill, rector of Findon, "pluralized pretty well in his time" (as Fuller would say). In 1276, besides being rector of this parish, he had a benefice in London, two in the diocese of Lincoln, one in Rochester, one in Hereford, one in Coventry, one in Salisbury, and only *seven* in Norwich! Not content with this he became canon of St. Paul's, and master of St. Leonard's Hospital at York—only 17 preferments altogether! About the walls of the church and churchyard of Findon a very rare plant occurs in great beauty—the "cotyledon umbilicus." On the crown of a hill called Tormur, between Findon and Littlehampton, about half a century ago, several Roman urns were found immediately beneath the turf, without a tumulus of any kind—"Sit terra tibi levis," was doubtless in the mind of the classical undertaker.

[S. A. C. King Edward I. at. ii. 155. Dr. Burton (*Iter Sussexiense*, "prosperous village"), viii. 264. John Kingswood, x. 109. Tithes paid to Sele or Beeding priory, x. 115. Church, xii. 106. Reper the hunter died here, 1715, xv. 78. Church bells, xvi. 114, 209. Muntham Court, xviii. 121.]

FIRLE (WEST).

Domesday, *Ferles*; a parish in the Hundred of Totnore; Rape of Pevensey; distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Lewes, its Post-town. Railway station, Glynde, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Union, West Firle. Population in 1811, 551; in 1861, 631. Benefice, a Vicarage, with that of Beddingham annexed, valued at £480; Patrons, the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Chichester, alternately; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., F.S.A., of Queen's College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1668. Acreage, 3,392. *Seat*, Firle Place, Lord Viscount Gage.

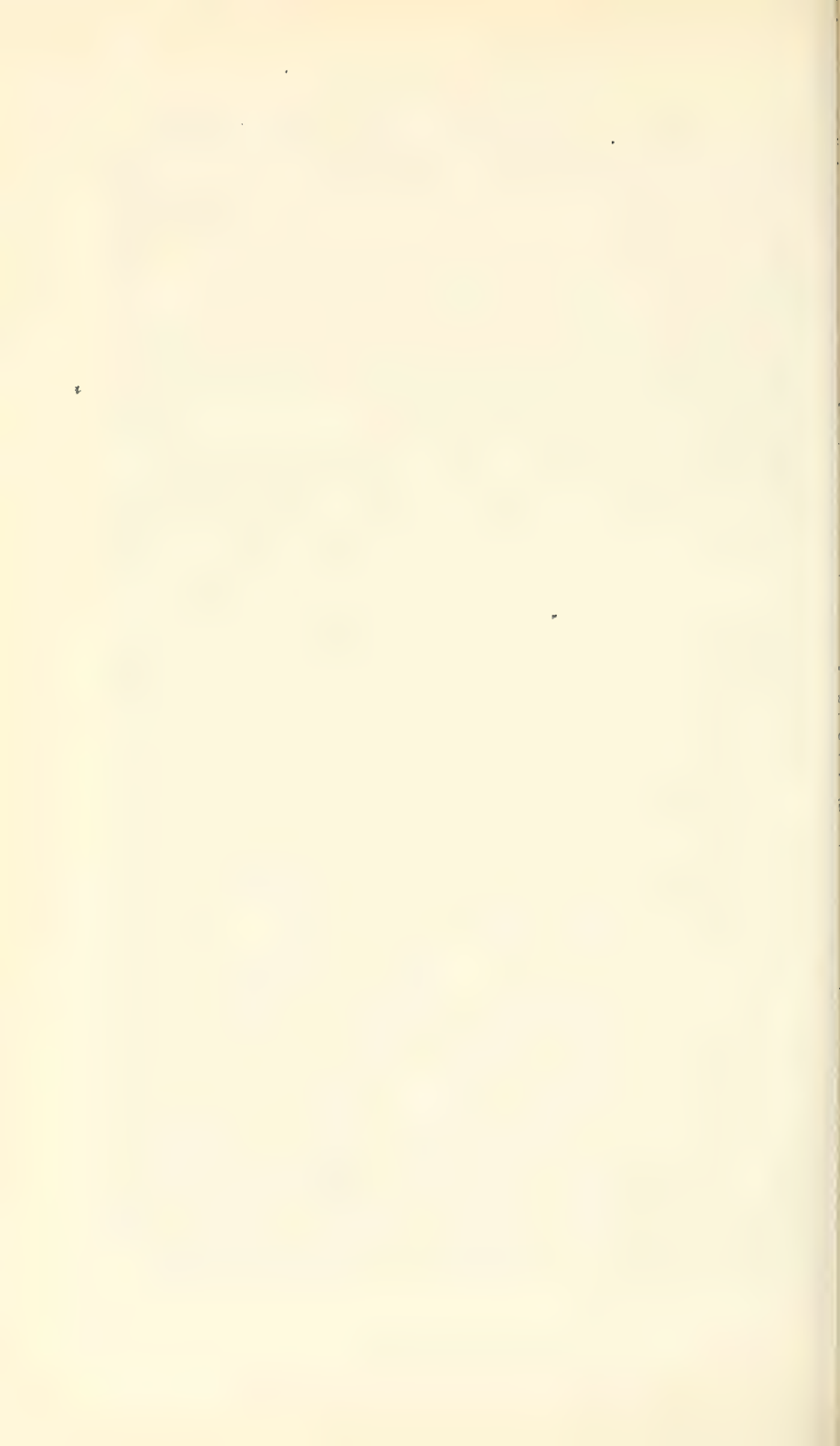
This pleasant village and parish lie at the foot of the South Downs, and are surmounted by the conspicuous eminence known as Firle Beacon, which reaches the height of 820 feet from the level of the sea, being one of the highest points of the Downs. Why it is called West-Firle is not known, there being no other Firle near it except the farm of Frog-Firle, in Alfriston. The parish, with the exception of a few tenements, belongs wholly to Lord Gage, whose careful oversight of it is evidenced by the neatness of its farms and cottages.

Before the time of the Conqueror the manor was held by the abbey of Wilton, and was rated at 48 hides. At the Conquest it was transferred to the Earl of Moreton. Its Domesday valuation is £44 10s, so that it must have been a large estate. *Temp.* Edward III., it, or rather a part of it, belonged to Michael de Poynings. At a later period it was the possession of the St. Cleres, a family of Norman descent connected with Aston Clinton, co. Bucks, and with East Grinstead in Sussex. The manor of Heighton, partly in this parish, was called Heighton St. Clere, from that circumstance. A small hamlet still bears the name of Heighton Street. The manor of Hosiers, in Firle, has been for several centuries in the Gage family. In 1486, by the marriage of Sir John Gage with Eleanor, third daughter and co-heiress of Thomas St. Clere, Firle was conveyed to his family. This applies, however, to only a part of Firle, for it is certain that Bartholomew Bolney, of Bolney, had a manor in West Firle from about 1440 till 1476, and that his daughter Agnes carried it by marriage to William Gage, father of Sir John Gage, K. G. I think the Gages, father and son, must each have made acquisitions in this parish by marriage respectively with St. Clere and Bolney.* However this may be, the lineal descendant of Sir John, and William his son, Lord Viscount Gage, is now possessor. This family has produced several eminent personages, and has been elevated in two branches to the baronetage, and in

* Query: May not the Heighton St. Clere part of the parish have anciently been called East Firle?

the elder one at Firle to the ranks of Baron and Viscount. (See Gage's "History of Hengrave.") Firle Place occupies a pleasant sheltered spot in a good park, and commands extensive views of the circumjacent country and of the Weald. Some portions of the house, though much altered, may date from the 15th century; the principal apartments are, however, of much later date. The hall is a perfect museum, the objects being chiefly zoological; and the picture-gallery has many very valuable paintings, particularly one by Holbein of Sir John Gage, K. G., who held important offices in the court of Henry VIII., and another of the celebrated Penelope Darey, who lived in the 17th century, and who had, from her great personal charms, three lovers at once, who used to quarrel over her. She put an end to this by declaring that if they would be patient she would *marry them all in their turns*, which she actually did, the first selection being Sir George Trenchard; the second, Sir John Gage; and the third Sir William Hervey. (See "Worthies of Sussex," p. 281.) Ferles is the corpus of a prebend in Chichester cathedral.

The church (St. Peter) is a large ancient building of chancel, nave with aisles, south porch, and west tower containing two bells. The south aisle was most evidently the ancient burial place of the Gages, and it was at the eastern end of this aisle that Sir John Gage, K. G., founded a chantry and made provision for an honest priest to sing for his soul, and to have meat, drink, and lodging in his house at Firle, for ever. But, at a considerably later date, a descendant commemorated the family by erecting a monumental chapel on the north side of the chancel, in which he placed not only the older memorials from the south aisle, but monuments in a later style. The principal of these is a grand altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies of Sir John Gage, K. G., and Phillipa Guldeford, his wife, finely executed, and accompanied by heraldic ornaments. Round the verge is the passage from Job: "*Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit,*" &c. On a brass plate at the east of the tomb, against the wall, is another inscription, with the arms of Gage and St. Clere, quarterly, to the same personages; this was evidently, I think, the memorial originally placed in the chantry in the south aisle. Sir John's titles are given as Knight of the Garter, Constable of the Tower of London, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, &c. On an altar-tomb beneath a recess in the north wall are the brass effigies of Sir Edward Gage, son of Sir John (ob. 1568), and Elizabeth Parker, his wife, with an inscription on a brass plate. His son and successor, John Gage, Esq., who died in 1595, is represented on another altar-tomb, with effigies of himself and his two wives, Elizabeth and Margaret. Thomas



Gage, Esq., third son of Sir Edward, with Elizabeth his wife, and a son and two daughters, is also commemorated by a brass. There are other brass plates for Bartholomew Bolney and Eleanor his wife, whose daughter, by this marriage, was mother of the great Sir John Gage—date 1476. There are few series of family monuments in East Sussex of equal interest with those in this chapel.

There is, or was, in the parish chest, a loose brass plate for Mary, daughter of William Howard, grandson of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle; she died at Firle in 1638, aged 36. There are other memorials for the names of Moreton, Levett, and Swaffield, connected with vicars of the parish. The church has recently been repaired, and is extremely neat and well kept. On an eminence in Firle park is a circular tower of modern construction, which commands an extensive view, and enables a communication to be made with his Lordship's keepers at Plashet deer-park in Ringmer, about seven miles distant.

[S. A. C. Charlston in, v, 160. Livet seal, v, 202, xviii, 169. Two water-mills in Domesday, v, 270. Gage family, xiii, 50. xvii, 48. xix, 115. xx, 135. Manor-rents, xiv, 263. River Ritch, xv, 163. Remains of wayside cross at Stanford, *ibid.* Bells, xvi, 209. Bartholomew Bolney's participation in Cade's rising, xviii, 18, 27, 29. Firle House, xix, 116. Civil marriages at Glynde, xix, 202. Sackville Graves, great royalist, xi, 42. xix, 210. Wickstreet and supposed Roman road, xx, 52.]

FISHERSGATE. (See Southwick.)

FISHBOURNE (NEW).

Domesday, *Fiseborne*; a parish in the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge; Rape of Chichester; distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west from Chichester, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 252; in 1861, 341. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £189; Patron, the Lord Chancellor; Incumbent, Rev. Matthew Parrington, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1589. Acreage, 610. *Chief Landowners*, Francis Smith, Esq., and Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. *Seat*, Salt Hill, F. Smith, Esq.

The parish is called "New" relatively to "Old" Fishbourne, which is part of Bosham. The etymology is obvious, from its little burn or stream, well stocked with fish. In Saxon times Fiseborne was held by Earl Tosti, but after the Conquest Earl Roger granted it to the abbey of Seez in Normandy. When Henry V. confiscated the possessions of the alien priories,

this manor was given to the nunnery of Sion in Middlesex, which he had founded in 1414. After the Dissolution it was held successively by the families of Fenner and Bowyer. It now belongs to Sir Thomas Miller.

The church, which is a "Peculiar" of the Dean of Chichester, is said to be dedicated to St. Peter and Our Lady. It is a picturesque little edifice among trees. It was rebuilt about the year 1850, except the chancel, which retains some ancient features. Some Roman remains have been found here, on the line of road which ran from Regnum (Chichester) to Portus Magnus (Porchester).

[S. A. C. Watermills in Domesday, v, 270. Church, xii, 71. xviii, 93. Bells, xvi, 209. The Fish-bourne, xvi, 262.]

FITTLEWORTH.

A parish in the Hundred of Bury, Rape of Arundel: distant three miles south-east from Petworth, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 525; in 1861, 683. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £450; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Thos. R. Drake, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1701. Acreage, 2,367.

Fytelworth, "the estate of Fytel," a Saxon? The parish is divided into Upper and Lower, and is bounded by the Western Rother. There is much picturesque heath and common land. In early times it gave name to the family of De Futelworth. In 1280 William Dawtrey held the manor. At a more recent period it was held on lease as Amberley by the Peacheys, Lords Selsey, of the Bishops of Chichester. The estate of Lee, or Lygh, in this parish, gave name to the ancient family of Lee, from whom it passed by sale, before 1634, to the Stanleys, who held it till 1779, when it was purchased by George, Earl of Egremont. Over the door of the present farm-house is the date 1492 (Dallaway). The families of Levitt and Edsaw were also proprietors here.

Fittleworth is a prebend in Chichester Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a rising ground, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; portions of it are Early English and Decorated. There are inscriptions to Stanley, Edsaw, Pinnell, Barttelot, Smyth, Prattenton, &c. The bells are three, two of which are inscribed to St. Katharine and St. Thomas.

[S. A. C. De Futelworth, viii, 270. Church, and families of Goble and Tamer, xii, 90. Peachey of, xvii, 224. xviii, 100. Lee Place and Lee family, xix, 64.]

FLETCHING.

Domesday, *Flescinges*; a parish in the Hundred of Rushmonden, Rape of Pevensey; distant four miles north-west from Uckfield, its Post-town, Union, and Railway station. Population in 1811, 1,397; in 1861, 2,028. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £300, with an excellent residence, in the gift of the Earl of Sheffield; Incumbent, Rev. William Frederick Attenborough, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1554. Acreage, 8,463. *Seats*, Sheffield Park, the Earl of Sheffield; and *Series*, Sir J. M. Wilson, Bart.

This large Wealden parish, on the river Ouse, presents several points of interest. Its town-village is small and neat, and the fine timber with which the parish abounds is very attractive, as are also its parish church and the fine domain of Sheffield Park. Perhaps no place in East Sussex forms so good a study for the arborist. In 1771 two oak trees in Sheffield Park, containing more than 23 loads of timber, were sold for the use of the Royal Navy at Chatham. Each tree was drawn by 24 horses, but even these strong teams could only drag on their burthen, at 4½ miles a day, to Landport, near Lewes. Thence they were floated down the Ouse to Newhaven, where they were embarked with great difficulty for Chatham. There is much common land in the parish, and it was upon Fletching Common, that on the night preceding the Battle of Lewes, in 1264, the Baronial army encamped, the Bishop of Worcester spending the night in confessing and shriving the soldiery, and urging them to stout acts on the morrow.

Before the Conquest, Cano held the manor of the Confessor. Afterwards Morin and Hugo held Flescinges of the Earl of Moreton. The woody state of the country is shown by there having been pannage for 30 hogs—an unusual number. It passed later to the family of Bardolf. William Bardolf, in 38 Henry III., obtained free warren for Flesang. In 29 Henry VI. Reginald West, Lord la Warre, was seised. In 6 Henry VIII., the reversion of the manor was granted to Nicholas Carew. It has since passed through many eminent owners, and now forms part of the estate of the Earl of Sheffield.

Sheffield is an important part of Fletching. Sheffield Place is situated in an extensive and noble park, abounding with the timber of ages, of great beauty, and is well watered. Respecting the original house, nothing is known except that it is said to have had two quadrangles; but successive alterations have obliterated most traces of the old mansion. As it stands, it is modern-Gothic, with towers and battlements. In the chapel there is a large and handsome window. The house is externally decorated with shields of the arms of the successive proprietors

of the estate from early times. The garden is said to be 100 acres in extent. Sheffield was purchased of John, Lord De la Warr, for £31,000, by John Baker Holroyd, Esq., who was raised to the peerage in 1780, as Baron Sheffield, and afterwards advanced as Earl of Sheffield. He was the patron, or rather the intimate friend, of Gibbon the historian, who passed much time here, and was buried in the church. Lord Sheffield was a man of much energy and intellectual power. His character is well set forth in an elegant Latin epitaph by the late Rev. Hugh-James Rose, B.D. His portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir M. A. Shee. At his death he was succeeded by his son George-Augustus, the present noble owner of the estate.

To the north of Sheffield Park is Serles, the seat of the Wilson family. Near the end of the reign of Elizabeth, John Wilson, an eminent barrister, resided at Sheffield Place. His third son, William, a distinguished loyalist, who was lord of one of the Eastbourne manors, was created a baronet by Charles II. In his descendants, Serles, a competent mansion and estate, still vests.

The church (St. Andrew and St. Mary) is a large and handsome edifice, of great interest. It consists of a chancel, nave with aisles, north and south transepts, and west tower, with shingled spire, which rises to the elevation of 100 feet. The tower is of Norman work, with double windows high up in the walls divided by balusters, and the door, opening into the church, has a semi-circular arch, with a zig-zag moulding. The entire body of the building was probably Norman, but at present it is mostly Early English. The east window is very large, and of geometric pattern. The floor of the nave is in three gradations, rising towards the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a wooden screen of different periods. The transepts are entered from the nave each by a good arch, probably of the date of about 1340, when it is conjectured that the northern one was made a chantry, as a piscina of that date is still remaining. The tower contains six modern bells. The architecture of this fine church has been minutely described by the Rev. Frederick Spurrell, in "Sussex Collections," vol. iv. In the south transept, on an altar tomb, is a fine canopied brass for a knight and his lady, with the armorial cross engrailed of the Dalyngruges. It is of about the date of 18 Richard II., and is believed to commemorate Sir Walter Dalyngruge, who held, towards the end of the 15th century, lands in this and adjoining parishes. In the same transept is a handsome Elizabethan marble tomb to Richard Leche, Esq., 1596, and Charity his wife, recumbent figures of whom lie beneath a canopy. At the extremity of the north transept, and built as a continuation of it, is a mausoleum,





erected by the late Earl of Sheffield, “suis sibique.” It is a large erection, and has in front several inscriptions, including one to the memory of Gibbon, by Dr. Parr, and another (before-mentioned), by H. J. Rose. In this transept are memorials of the noble family of Neville, who were great “over lords” of the manor, and some of whom must have been buried here, as portions of knightly armour, and two of the Neville crests—the bull and the bull’s head—are still preserved on the walls. On the floor of the north aisle is a very small, yet perfect brass, commemorating a Fletching tradesman of the 15th century, **Petrus Denot**, glover. This person was a participant in the insurrection of Jack Cade in 1450, and is called “Peter Dynot, glover.” In the chancel is preserved a small monumental slab, 2ft. 8in. long, with an embossed cross. The Parish Register contains entries from 1669 to 1736 of baptisms and burials of the Nevilles, “Lords Bergavenny;” and in 1748, the Right Honourable Anne, Lady De la Warr, was buried.

[S. A. C. Iron works, ii, 209. iii, 242. xiii, 127. Dalyngruge brass, ii, 309. Parish and church (*Wilde and Spurrell*), iv, 231. xi, 10. xviii, 39. Watermill at Sheffield in Domesday, v, 272. Wilson family, xi, 7. xiv, 121. xix, 100. Serles and Leach (or Leche), xi, 8. Inventory of Sheffield manor, xiii, 127. Ashdown Forest, xiv, 35. Rootes of Holmesdale, xiv, 146. Fuller of, xvi, 113. Bells, xvi, 209. Commissioners of Sewers, xvii, 147. Cade’s rising, xviii, 18, 25, 26, 39. Sheffield iron-works, xviii, 16, Sheffield Green, xix, 163. Berrys of, xix, 175. Shortbridge, xix, 206. Eversheds of Barkham, xx, 232.]

FOLKINGTON.

Domesday, *Fochintone*; vulgo, *Fowinton*; a Parish in the Hundred of Longbridge; Rape of Pevensey; distant four miles north-west from Eastbourne; Post-town, Hawkhurst; Railway station, Polegate, distant about two miles. Union, Eastbourne. Population in 1811, 158; in 1861, 154. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £217; Patron, the Earl De la Warr; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Kelson, M.A., of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1560. Acreage, 1,521. *Seat*, Folkington Place, Frederick Sheppard, Esq.

A small South Down village of the ordinary type. That wealthy and influential woman, Goda, held it of Edward the Confessor; after the Conquest the Earl of Moreton possessed it, and the mesne tenant was William. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to Roger la Warr, and passed to the Wests, subsequently Lords la Warr. In the reign of Elizabeth it passed to the Sackvilles, afterwards Earls of Dorset. Next a branch of the Culpepers were here for two or three generations. Before

1657 it was possessed by the family of Thomas, Barts., who bequeathed it to the Dobells. Mary, commonly known as Madam Dobell, left it to her kinswoman, Mary Lane. It next passed to the Harisons of Sutton, who were related to the Dobells, and on the decease of Launcelet Harison, Esq., about 1817, a partition of the property was made, the fine old Jacobean mansion and its magnificent grounds and gardens were dismantled, and Mr. William Harison built a smaller house on another spot. After the death of that gentleman T. Sheppard, Esq. long M.P. for Frome, purchased the estate and built the present mansion, which belongs to his son, above named. On a part of the estate *teasles*, indispensable in the dressing of broadcloth, are successfully cultivated.

The church (St. Peter) is Early English, with later insertions, and contains handsome mural monuments for Sir William Thomas, Bart., and his wife; also other memorials for the Thomas and Culpeper families. There is one bell inscribed to St. Augustine. Wootton, in this parish, formerly had a chapel.

[S. A. C. Marshall's gift, xiii, 52. Manor rents, xiv, 263. Bell, xvi, 209. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 26.]

FORD.

A Parish in the Hundred of Avisford: Rape of Arundel; distant three miles south-south-west from Arundel, its Post-town. It has a Railway station, which is a junction for the South Coast and Mid-Sussex lines. Union, East Preston. Population in 1811, 71; in 1861, 82. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £236; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, the Rev. David Evans, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1627. Acreage, 478. *Chief Landowners*, the Governors of Christ's Hospital.

This small parish on the Arun probably derives its name from a *traject*, or ford, which is believed to have existed here in Roman times. The parish is included under Climping in Domesday. Subsequently it formed part of the barony of the Bohuns of Midhurst; and near the church are visible remains of a baronial mansion with a moat, though the chapel and park are no longer traceable. In 1575 it was held by the Crown, and afterwards passed by purchase to the Garways.

The church of St. Andrew is a mean building of nave, chancel, and pigeon-house bell turret. The chancel and other portions of the building have Norman features. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb to William Garway, Esq., M.P. for Arundel from 1678 to 1690, and a frequent speaker in the House. Being the

last of his family he bequeathed his property here and in Climping to Christ's Hospital in London, and it is still enjoyed by that establishment. He died in 1701. (See "Sussex Worthies," p. 327.)

[S. A. C. Church and manor to Lyminster, xi, 118. Church, xii, 90. Mill of Buttheswell and land to Boxgrove, xv, 94. Bells, xvi, 209. River Arun, and Canal, xvi, 258, 9. Belonged to the Earls of Arundel and De Bohun, xx, 1.]

FOREST ROW.

A hamlet in the parish of East Grinstead, on the old London road from Lewes. It has a Railway station on the line from Three Bridges to Tunbridge Wells. In 1826 it was constituted an ecclesiastical district. The church (Holy Trinity) consists of a chancel, nave, and tower with spire. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, yearly value £150, in the gift of the Vicar of East Grinstead, and held by the Rev. Jos. Adkins Beckett, M.A. There are large National schools and Congregational and Baptist chapels. Brambletye House and Kidbrooke Park, mentioned under East Grinstead, are near this place. In the vicinity are Ashdown House, the seat of F. C. Hyde, Esq.; Thornhill, Mrs. Hoper; Pixton, Major F. Moore; Stonehouse, Cuthbert Larking, Esq.; Twyford Lodge, Robert Trotter, Esq.; Court-in-Holme, A. E. Campbell, Esq.; Ashurst Wood, Mrs. Wilson; and several other capital residences. The population of the ecclesiastical district in 1861 was 1,411.

Forest Row is so called from its proximity to the great Forest of Ashdown, and originated in the building of hunting lodges for the use of the noblemen and gentlemen who made sport there when "Lancaster Great Park" was in existence. A more desirable spot could scarcely be found; the venison was plentiful, and the scenery and bracing air delightful. The district abounds in picturesque beauty. Near Forest Row are a farm and mill called Tablehurst, the ancient site of a mansion of the families of Pickering and Turner.

FRAMFIELD.

Domesday, *Framelle*; vulgo, *Frantfield*; a parish in the Hundred of Loxfield-Dorset; Rape of Pevensey; distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east from Uckfield; Post-town, Hawkhurst. Railway station, Uckfield. Union, Uckfield. Population in 1811, 1,074; in 1861, 1,355. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £590; Patron and Incumbent, Rev. R. Leonard Adams, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. Date of

earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 6,700. *Chief Landowner*, Earl De la Warr. *Seats*, Framfield Place, Alexander Donovan, Esq.; Stonebridge, long the residence of the Stone Family; Whar-ton Grange, Major-General Henry Todd; Highlands, Mrs. Baines.

This large wealden parish is agreeably diversified with meadows, pasture, woods, commons, and hop gardens. There are several excellent houses, particularly Framfield Place, the residence of Alexander Donovan, Esq., which contains many good pictures, collected by his father, the late Alexander Donovan, Esq. About a mile south-east of the church is a large old mansion, called New Place, which, as well as Stone-Bridge, was long the residence of the ancient family of Stone. Bentley Park, now the estate of the noble family of Gage, was the residence of a junior branch of that family. It was in old times a mansion of large extent, and possessed a park, as well as the neighbouring woody domain called Plashet Park. Hempsted, now a farm, was, *temp.* Henry VII., the residence of the Warrnett family, who became extinct about 160 years since. It then passed to the Godmans for four generations, and was subsequently the property of the families of Capel and Smith. Highlands, formerly a mansion of the Woodward family, ancient in Sussex, has the advantage of well-wooded scenery and an extensive sheet of water. Streele is another residence of considerable antiquity, which also belonged to the Woodwards. Tickeridge is the site of iron-works, where a flour mill bearing that name still exists. Whartons is a small though convenient mansion, formerly the abode of Sir Joseph Ayloff, Bart., the well-known antiquary, who died in 1781. The family of Stapley, Baronets, afterwards of Patcham, were long settled in Framfield.

The manor of Framfield is extensive, and includes more or less of the parishes of Framfield, Buxted, Uckfield, and Isfield. It was anciently a beadlewick, attached to the Deanery of South Malling, and became part of the great church property acquired, after the Dissolution, by Sir Thomas Palmer. From him it passed to the Tuftons and Sackvilles. Another manor, called Arches and Gote, belonged, *temp.* Elizabeth, to the Sussex family of Thatcher, who sold it early in the sixteenth century to the Peckhams of Tarble Down, and subsequently of Arches, where they remained until the year 1770, at which period, on the death of William Peckham, Esq., it passed to his co-heiresses, who married respectively Woodward and Courthope. Tarble Down is generally called *Terrible Down* by the rustics, who have a tradition that a tremendous battle was once fought there, when the combat was so fierce that the soldiers waded up to their knees in blood! There may have been a skirmish

about this spot in connection with the Battle of Lewes in 1264. An old ploughman told me, some years ago, that he had exhumed in the course of his work some ancient pieces of iron, which he thought were swords. The Archbishops of Canterbury formerly had a mansio or resting-place at Tarble Down, and its site was pointed out in the last generation. The family of Isted—a name still well known in East Sussex—were sometime resident as gentry in the parish, but their habitation is not exactly ascertained; and that of Hodgson had the estate and iron-works of Poundsley in the seventeenth century.

The vicarage belonged from an early date to the Deanery of South Malling, and was consequently a Peculiar of the see of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is supposed to have been built about 1260 by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the site of an earlier building of a period not later than the Conquest. The condition of the parish in early times was that of a forest, and a large common is still called Barnet Wood. It contained timber in the last century; and the original church was probably a wooden one. "The plan is somewhat cruciform, including nave, chancel, north and south chantries, north and south aisles, north porch, and formerly a tower, which unfortunately fell, and has never been rebuilt." This happened in 1667. The principal inhabitants, the Stones, Durrants, and Peckhams, are said to have been Dissenters, and therefore no attempt was made to rebuild the tower. Many of the ancient features are Early English. The aisles are of the Perpendicular period. There is a hagioscope opening from each chantry to the chancel. This church has suffered much dilapidation from tower to chancel, and comparatively little remains of its ancient beauty. The origin of the chantries is unknown. That on the north side belongs to the Hempstead estate, and was probably built by a family named De Hempstead, *temp.* Edward I. In that reign Archbishop Peckham granted a charter to Robert de Hempstead, elevating him from the condition of a villein to that of a freeman. The south chantry appears to have been founded by the Gages of Bentley Park, and is of the Early Tudor period. It contains a mural brass to the memory of Edward Gage, Esq., 1595, with figures of himself, his wife, and eight children. The fallen tower contained six bells, some of which were broken, though two of them are said to survive in the towers of East Grinstead and Rotherfield. There are memorials to the names and families of Warnett, Woodward, Stone, Durrant, Peckham, Smith, Wharton, and others. There was living at Framfield, in 1851, a woman in humble life, aged 94, named Isabella Paris, *née* Wharton, a connection of a vicar of the parish, who was

descended from the Barons Wharton, of Wharton Castle, in Westmorland. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* An excellent account of the church and the ancient families of Framfield is given by the Rev. H. Rosehurst Hoare in the "Sussex Collections," vol. iv.

[S. A. C. Staples, or Stapley pedigree, ii, 105. xviii, 158. Iron works, ii, 209. iii, 243. xviii, 15. xix, 206. xx, 61. Church-notes (*Hoare*), iv, 291. Arms of families, *ibid.* Gage, Warnett, Peckham, Stapley, Stone, Isted, Hodgson, Smith, Durrant, and French families, iv, 298. Palmers of, one of the King's Guard, xiii, 93. Bells of, xvi, 209. Pounceley iron-works, xviii, 15. xix, 206. xx, 61. Tickeridge in, xviii, 16. Godmans of, xix, 62. Hempstead, iv, 298. xix, 62. Mamsers of, xix, 175. High Cross, gold coin found at, xix, 193. Civil marriages at Glynde, xix, 202. Firelocks Farm in, xix, 206. Little Streele in, xix, 206. New Place, xix, 206. Old Place, xix, 206. Barnard's Wood, xix, 206. Eason's Green, xix, 206. Hagioscope, position of, xx, 231.]

FRANT.

Vulgo, *Fant*; a parish in the Hundred of Rotherfield: Rape of Pevensey; distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tunbridge Wells, its Post-town. It has a Railway station. Union, Ticehurst. Population in 1811, 1,439; in 1861, 2,469. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £800; Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny; Incumbent, Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., of Oriel College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1544. Acreage, 8,745. *Chief Landowners*, The Earl of Abergavenny, and the Marquis Camden. *Seats*, Eridge Castle; Shernfold Park, the Hon. Percy Ashburnham; Saxonbury Lodge, W. Davidson, Esq., &c., &c.

This fine parish lies on the forest-ridge, and possesses great picturesque beauty. Its name appears to be connected with the Anglo-Saxon word *Fernet*, a wilderness or desert, which no doubt was its condition in early times. The village is romantically seated on an eminence, and the whole parish consists of the bold undulations which characterize this district. The parish is watered by the Tyse and other tributaries of the Medway. A very small portion of it lies in Kent. Frant was carved out of the great parish of Rotherfield, and was originally a chapelry only. In this parish is a farm called Ramslye, anciently manorial, which I consider identical with the *Rameslie* of Domesday, respecting which much speculation has existed. This manor is described in the record as lying in the hundred of Ghestlinges, which I do not think is identical with the modern Guestling. In 792, Bertoaldus, a Saxon Dux or general, granted to the Abbey of St. Denis in France, the manor of Rotherfield (Ridrefelda) with the towns of Hastings and Pevensey, and





founded the church of Rotherfield. Now as Ramslye was then parcel of Rotherfield, it seems probable that although the towns alluded to are very remote from it, they were considered part of the lordship thus conferred. We have numerous instances everywhere of ancient manors being thus disjointed. In very early times a park existed here. Domesday says "*Parcus est ibi.*" This was in all probability Eridge Park, which Mr. Shirley, in his "*Deer Parks,*" considers the oldest recorded enclosure of this kind in England. In like manner the convent of monks established on their Sussex possessions, by the brethren of St. Denis, at Rotherfield, probably means that portion of the parish now called Frant. Of this establishment, its site, and the time of its abandonment, nothing appears to be known. The manor, which is a subinfeudation of the lordship of Rotherfield, was held, 29 Edward I., by William de Brownshend, from whom it passed in succession to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and to the family of De Bromfield. *Temp.* Philip and Mary, William Waller of Groombridge was lord, and subsequently through many changes, included the names of Hendley, Frecheville, Baker, Honywood, Dyke, Hutton, &c. It now vests in the Marquis Camden.

ERIDGE has been the property of the noble family of Neville for upwards of 500 years. It includes the ancient deer park, which is widely renowned for its wild, picturesque beauty. Aaron Hill thus describes it in the early part of the 18th century:—"There is a place called Eridge Park, belonging to Lord Abergavenny, and an open, old, appropriate forest, of the name of Waterdowne, that butted on the park enclosure. There was also then near it a house called Eridge House. The park was an assemblage of all nature's beauties—hills, vales, brooks, lawns, groves, thickets, rocks, waterfalls, all *wildly noble* and *irregularly amiable.*" At present the green rides, cut through the woods in all directions, are said to exceed 70 miles in length. Saxonbury Hill, on the west side of the park, is crowned by an ancient circular entrenchment, in the centre of which stands a prospect tower, the views from which are magnificent. The mansion called Eridge Castle and all the cottages around it are of modern erection. The former occupies the site of old Eridge House, and, though internally elegant, the exterior may be described as "a pretty castellated toy." The towers and battlements belong to the present century, and are profusely embellished with the heraldic insignia of the illustrious family of Neville. The present noble proprietor resides principally at Birling in Kent, but makes Eridge an occasional abode. In 1578 Queen Elizabeth passed six days at Eridge. Lord Burleigh writes, "From Eridge, my Lord of Burgeny's house, the Queen's

Majesty had a hard begyning of a progress in the Weald of Kent, and namely in some part of Sussex, where surely are more wondeross rocks and valleys and much worss ground than in the Peek." For an account of the great baronial family, so long in possession, see Rowland's "Family of Neville" and Drummond's "Noble Families." Eridge Green is a pretty hamlet of Frant.

Riverhall is partly in this parish and partly in Wadhurst, and belonged, until the beginning of the last century, to the family of Fowle, who also built Lightlands, once the principal mansion in the parish, but now a farm-house. The Fowles were great iron-masters, and carried on some of their works in this parish. Shernfold Place, a fine mansion, built during the present century by Charles Pigou, Esq., is a conspicuous feature in the landscape, and commands fine views on all sides. Saxonbury Lodge was built by Daniel Rowland, Esq., high sheriff in 1824, in a kind of medieval style, with battlements, &c. There are several other fine residences.

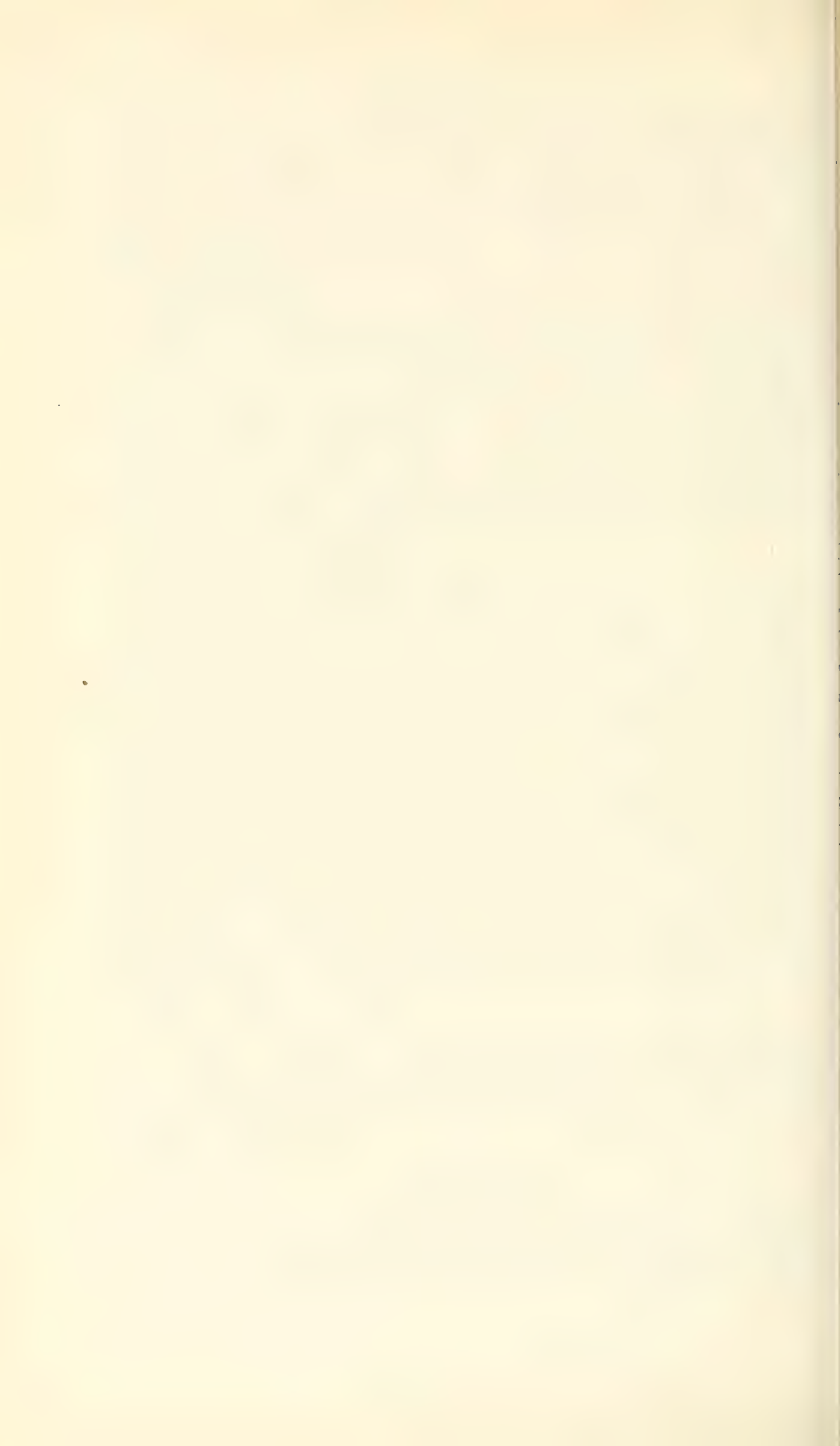
BAYHAM ABBEY, partly in Frant, is described in a separate article, as is also TUNBRIDGE WELLS, which see.

The church is beautifully situated on an eminence; its summit commands views of Beachy Head, of Dungeness, and occasionally of Dover. The old church has been replaced by a new edifice. It consisted of nave and chancel, with north aisle and west tower; but being found in a ruinous condition it was pulled down and rebuilt, and opened in 1822. Its architecture is non-descript, but as good as could be expected for its date. It was principally erected at the expense of the Neville family, the Marquis Camden adding a south aisle. There are no ancient monuments, but there are tablets and inscriptions commemorative of Dyke (of Newhouse in the 17th century), Fowle, Weller, Delves, and Rowland. The number of bells is six. At Eridge Green is a district church, built in 1852, at the expense of the Earl of Abergavenny. The perpetual curacy of Holy Trinity is valued at £150, and is held by the Rev. Daniel Winham, M.A., of Christ College, Cambridge.

[S. A. C. Ironworks, ii, 210. iii, 241. xviii, 16. Bayham Abbey, v, 156. vii, 217. ix, 145. xi, 121. xvi, 272. xviii, 44. Queen Elizabeth's visit to Eridge, v, 191. xvi, 272. Porter family, xiii, 308. Bells, xvi, 210. 231. River Tyse or Tees, and Waterdown Forest, xvi, 272. Steel-bridge, xviii, 16.]

FRISTON.

Vulgo, *Frissun*; a parish in the Hundred of Willingdon; Rape of Pevensey; distant three miles from Eastbourne, its Post-town. Rail-



way station, Polegate, distant about three miles. Union, Eastbourne. Population in 1811, 45; in 1861, 89. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with East Dean. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1546. Acreage, 2,023. *Chief Landowners*, The Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Viscount Gage.

A South Down parish with bold undulations of surface, having on its south frontier the English Channel, with a depressed landing place, called Crowlink gap. In 23rd Edward I. it belonged to William Lord Echingham, and at a later date to the Wests, Lords la Warr. *Temp.* Henry VIII., the Selwyn family were possessors, and resided here. After them the Medleys had the estate, which passed as Buxted until its alienation by the representatives of the late Earl of Liverpool to — Lees, Esq. The Duke of Devonshire is now proprietor. Friston or Bechyngton Place, now a farm-house in a deep dell, relieved with ancient elms, has features of antiquity, including a hall, the roof of which belongs to the 14th century, though a ceiling of later date conceals the timbers from view. The building was much modified in the 17th century by the Selwyns. On a wooden screen at the end there is a painting of a drum, but with no legend attached. In the great window is a sun-dial in painted glass, with the motto *Sensim sine sensu*. Contiguous to the mansion is a well-house, in which the water is drawn from a great depth by donkeys or ponies within a revolving wheel.

The church and a neighbouring windmill are conspicuous landmarks. The church is a small building of nave, chancel, and dovecote steeple. A small north transept was added some years since by Miss Gilbert, daughter of the late Davies Gilbert, Esq. There are several interesting memorials of the Selwyns, beginning with a miniature brass for **Thomas and Margery Selwyn**, 1539. In the chancel are two handsome monuments for Thomas Selwyn and his family, 1613, and for Sir Edward Selwyn, 1704, whose son, William Thomas Selwyn, 1704, æt. 20, is described as “*Ultimus Selwynorum*,” “for whom the very marble might weep.” There are also slabs for the Willards of Crowlink.

[S. A. C. Barrow at Crowlink, v, 207 (*Figg.*) Intrenchments and British remains at Crowlink, x, 205. Selwyn family, ii, 100. xi, 83. xiii, 101. xiv, 122. xv, 211. xvi, 292. xviii, 27, 40. Betchington, xiv, 218. Bell, xvi, 210. Friston Place, xvi, 292. Potteman, an adherent of Jack Cade, xiii, 28. Cade's adherents, xviii, 28. Alfrey of, xx, 145.]

FULKING.

A hamlet and tithing in the parish of Edburton. That parish is in the Rape of Bramber, but Fulking lies in that of

Lewes. It contains about 1,400 acres of arable, pasture, and down. The population in 1861 was 188. It probably had originally separate ecclesiastical rights. In Domesday it appears as Fochinges, and was assessed at three hides and one rood. Harold held it of King Edward, and after the Conquest, Tezelin held it of William de Wareme. Of its subsequent descent, there appears little account. The village lies at the foot of the South Downs, and consists of a farm-house and a few shops and cottages.

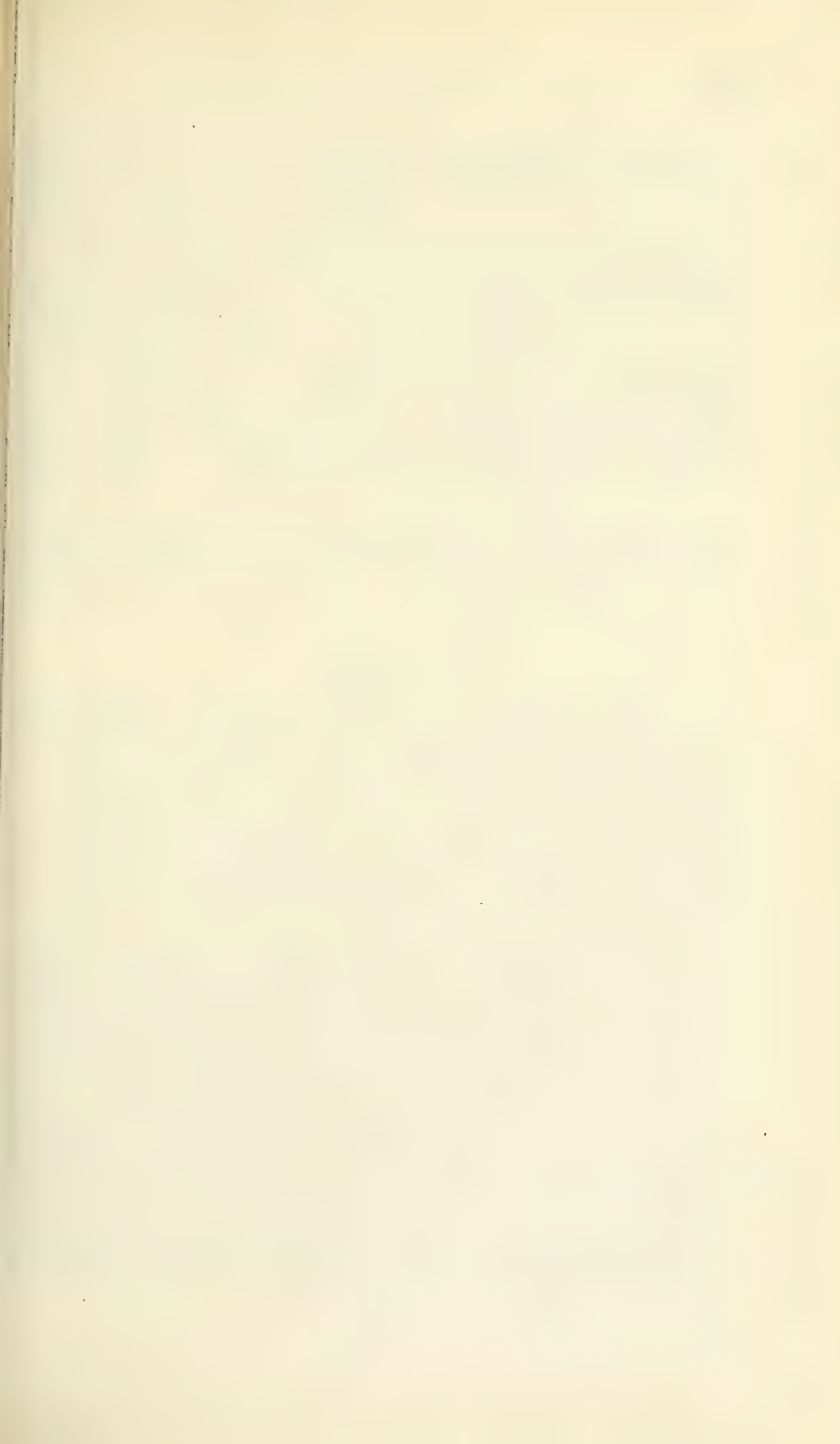
FUNTINGTON.

Vulgo, *Funnington*; a parish in the Hundred of Bosham, Rape of Chichester; distant five miles north-west from Chichester, its Post-town. Railway station, Emsworth, distant about three miles. Union, Westbourne. Population in 1811, 687; in 1861, 1,069. Benefice, a Perpetual curacy, valued at £150, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Sear Douglas, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1559. Acreage, 3,635. *Chief Landowners*, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Fitzhardinge, John Baring, Esq., and Sir W. P. de Bathe, Bart.

This parish lies bordering on the Downs, and consists chiefly of arable land, though there are portions of pasture, woodland, and common. For the salubrity of its air, Dallaway remarks that it may be called "the Montpellier of England." There is no mention of it in Domesday, as it was included in the paramount lordship of Bosham. The hamlets of East and West Ashling are in this parish. Sennicots is a chapelry, value £50, in the gift of Christopher Teesdale, Esq., and held by the Rev. Charles Buckner, B.D. The elegant mansions of Sennicots and Oakwood are in this parish, and there are many other excellent houses. A high earthwork, which is continued from the Camp at the Broyle, traverses the woodlands, in a direction for the rivulet at Ashling. The most probable conjecture is that it was a causeway made to procure water for the Roman army during their summer encampment.

The church (Our Lady) was anciently appropriated to the College of Bosham, and the *corpus* of a prebend here belonged to that establishment. It has, in modern times, been endowed from various sources. The church (according to Horsfield*) consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, and embattled tower. It is described as being of "the later style of English architecture." There are a few inscriptions, commemorating Smyth of Densworth, Jackson, White, D'Oyley, Woods, Serle, &c. In the

* Hussey makes no mention of it.



chancel is an ancient tomb of Sussex marble, without inscription, date, or armorial distinctions. There are two bells. It appears that there were anciently in this church altars of Our Lady, St. Thomas, and St. Michael.

Though the present chapel of Sennicots was erected within the present century by Mr. Baker, a late proprietor of the estate, it represents a medieval foundation, dedicated to St. Faith. (See Bishop's register, D. pp. 13 and 14.) Whether it stood on the same site as the modern chapel is not ascertained.

At Densworth, in this parish, have been found considerable remains of Roman date, including earthworks, a cist of the lower green sand, containing glass vessels; graves, rough walls of flint, stone coffins, pottery containing human ashes, and other objects. These have been minutely described by the Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., F.S.A., in vol. x of the "Sussex Collections."

[S. A. C. Prebend, viii, 193. Roman remains at Densworth (*Smith*), x, 168. Funtington Church and Sennicotts Chapel, xii, 72. Bells, xvi, 210, 232. Mill-stream at, xvi, 262. Manor to Battle Abbey, xvii, 26. xviii, 76.]

GLYNDE.

Vulgo, *Glyne*; a parish in the Hundred of Ringmer, Rape of Pevensey; distant three miles east of Lewes, its post-town. It has a station on the South Coast Railway. Union, Firle. Population in 1811, 203; in 1861, 321. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £120, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor; Incumbent, Rev. William de St. Croix, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 1,569. *Chief Landowners*, the Right Honourable Henry B. W. Brand, M.P., and William Langham Christie, Esq. *Seats*, Glynde Place, and Glyndebourne.

The parochial history of Glynde has been written in a most exhaustive form, by the Rev. W. de St. Croix, the incumbent, in vol. xx. of the "Sussex Collections," and it may be considered a model of its kind for accurate description, historical research, and beautiful pictorial illustration. Glynde is probably the Celtic *glind*, a valley, which answers to its situation between the two South Down eminences called the Caburn and Firle Beacon. For some distance on the south and south-east sides it is bounded by a tributary of the Ouse, called Glynde Ritch. The Caburn itself is in this parish. It is pretty clearly *Carbryn*, "the fortified hill." In shape it resembles a depressed cone, and on the side, overlooking the valley of the Ouse, nothing has been done to strengthen it; but on the north side there are a double vallum and a fosse of great strength. Its ground plan is

nearly circular, and about a quarter of a mile in circuit. It belongs to the same class of "high places" as Cissbury, Chancetonbury, &c., on the South Downs, whose origin is involved in obscurity. Some have considered these hill forts Druidical, but another notion seems to be that they were simple military defences. The downs hereabouts, besides being very much spotted with tumuli, some of which have been explored, are marked with many quadrangular entrenchments, which Mr. de St. Croix thinks had no connection with the design of Caburn. In a valley to the west of Caburn, called Ox-steddle Bottom, is a small vallated work, much resembling an open book, and thence popularly known as "the Devil's Bible." Traces of a Roman road, probably passing from Pevensey (Anderida) to Lewes, are found across the level at the foot of the village. The old windmill occupied the site of a tumulus called "Gill's grave," and there have been found in the vicinity many graves with skeletons, as also several implements of iron, probably knives.

Glynde is not mentioned in Domesday, but it may have been included in the manor of Mellinges, now Malling, of which Archbishop Lanfranc was then lord. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the advowson was a Peculiar of the Archbishops, and that the greater portion of the parish was feudally dependent on the archiepiscopal manor. Glynde belonged at an early date to a family who borrowed their name from it. Early in the 14th century Dyonsia, heiress of the Lord Glynde, married Sir Richard Walleys. His descendants, who were all of knightly degree, continued here for five generations. Towards the end of the 15th century, Joane, second daughter and co-heiress of the last Sir John Walleys, conveyed Glynde to Nicholas Morley, Esq., of the ancient family of that name in Lancashire. His son, Thomas Morley, by his will dated 1513, directs the foundation of a chantry in Glynde church. Fifth in descent from him was Col. Harbert Morley, who represented Lewes, *temp.* Charles I. and Cromwell. His son William married Elizabeth, daughter of — Clarke, who, after his death, without issue, re-married John Trevor, eldest son of Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State to Charles II.; and thus Glynde passed to his family, and so continued down to the time of Charles Trevor-Roper, Lord Daere, who, dying without issue, the estate passed to his sister, Gertrude Trevor, who died in 1819, having married Thomas Brand, of the Hoo, co. Herts, Esq. Their third son, Henry-Otway Brand, assumed the name and arms of Trevor, by the will of the last Lord Hampden, who succeeded his eldest brother as 21st Lord Daere. He was father of the present Lord Daere, and of the Right Honourable Henry

Brand, long M.P. for Lewes, and late Secretary of the Treasury, now possessor of the estate and heir presumptive to the ancient barony of Dacre. Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State, before named, married Ruth, daughter of John Hampden, THE PATRIOT, whose son Thomas, 1st Lord Trevor, Lord Privy-seal, had two sons, Robert, eventually 4th Lord Trevor, and Richard, Bishop of Durham, builder of Glynde church, who died S.P., in 1771. Robert, Lord Trevor, assumed the name of Hampden, and was created Viscount Hampden. He died in 1783. After his death he was succeeded first by Thomas Trevor, second Viscount, at whose death John Trevor Hampden, his brother, third Viscount, succeeded. Both these peers died in 1824, when, as before mentioned, Henry-Otway Brand afterwards succeeded to the Glynde and other Sussex estates.

Glyndebourne was apparently a portion of the original Glynde estate, until dismembered from it on the marriage of Mary, sister of Harbert Morley, *temp.* Elizabeth, to John Hay, Esq., of Hurst-Monceux, descended from the great Norman family of De Haia. The Hays were, like their kinsmen at Glynde Place, remarkable for political activity, and represented the County, Rye, Lewes, and Seaford for nearly a century and a half. The most noteworthy of the family is William Hay, M.P., author of "Religio Philosophi," "An Essay on Deformity," "Mount Caburn," &c.; he died in 1755. On the death of his youngest child, Francis Hay, in 1803, the Rev. Francis Tutté succeeded his sister at Glyndebourne; but on his decease, without issue, in 1824, it passed to James Hay Langham, Esq. (afterwards Baronet), in virtue of his descent from Sarah, daughter of Harbert Hay, who died, seised of Glyndebourne, in 1652. On Sir James coming into possession of Cottresbroke, this estate, according to the wills of the Misses Hay, passed to the father of the present possessor, William Langham Christie, Esq. The domain of Glyndebourne is very agreeable, and the house retains some vestiges of considerable age.

Glynde Place probably stands on the site of the older residence of the Lords Glynde, and of Walleys, and the earlier Morleys. The present house was erected by William Morley, whose initials and the date, 1569, appear over a gateway of the quadrangle. The building was modernized by the Bishop of Durham about 1750. It contains some fine pictures, and many family portraits. Mr. Brand also possesses a sketch of his illustrious ancestor, John Hampden. The village stands on an acclivity rising from the river towards the church, and contains some antique houses.

The church,* built on the site of the older edifice by the

* The advowson belonged to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and at the dissolution of the alien priories, was conveyed to the Church of St. George at Windsor.

Bishop of Durham, in 1763, does not come up to modern ideas of church architecture, being of a semi-classical character. Were it not a *church*, it might be deemed a pretty structure, and its good site, trees, and other surroundings, render it a pleasing object. The "communion window" is filled with painted glass of the 16th century, and of foreign workmanship. The subjects are mostly scriptural. The mortuary inscriptions record the names of Morley, Trevor, Hampden, Hay, Rose, &c., and are very interesting. The roof turret has one bell.

The late Mr. John Ellman gave an interest to this parish from his skill in the improvement of the breed of South Down sheep. He was long the tenant of Glynde farm, and died in 1832. (See "*Worthies of Sussex*," p. 84.)

[S. A. C. Morley family, v, 45, 91. ii, 59, 214. vi, 81. xiv, 115. xvi, 30, 48, 128. xviii, 13. xix, 201. xx, 60. — Hay of Glyndebourne, v, 53. xiv, 100. xv, 84. Roman via, xiii, 55. xx, 52. Waleys of, xv, 129. xviii, 14. xx, 58, 135. Bell, xvi, 210. Lay marriages at, xix, 201. Parochial History (*De St. Croix*), xx, 47—90. River Ritch, p. 47. Sexton's cross, 48. The Caburn, 48, 55. Ranscombe, 48. Wisdom, 49. Milburne in, 50. Bridge, 52. Roman coins, xx, 52. Antiquities, 53. Avis of. Ham in, belonged to Malling, 58. Chantry, 60, 76. Trevors, Hampdens, Brands, 61—64. Glyndebourne, 64. Langhams, 66. John Hampden's portrait, 69. Glynde Place, 73. Vicarage-house, 74. Church and incumbents, 75. Windsor rent-charge, 76. Shulbred Priory had lands in, 77. Charities of, 84. Monumental inscriptions, 86. Ellman, 89. Kidder, 90.]

GORING.

Domesday, *Garinges*; a parish in the Hundred of Poling: Rape of Arundel; distant, three miles west from Worthing, its Post-town. It has a Railway station on the South Coast Line. Union, East Preston. Population in 1811, 439; in 1861, 535. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £164, in the gift of David Lyon, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Francis Caleb Scott, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford. Acreage, 2,182. *Chief Landowner*, D. Lyon, Esq., of Goring Hall. *Seats*, Castle Goring, Lady Pechell; Highdown, Major William Lyon.

The geographical form of this parish is oblong. The soil is fertile, and mostly in cultivation, and, what is rare on this part of the Sussex coast, its northern portion abounds in woodland. Four manors of Garinges, which Cartwright thinks included East Ferring and East Preston, are mentioned in Domesday: 1. One containing a *berewica* (village) with twenty villeins and twelve cottars; 2. had been held of the Confessor by Godwin, father of Harold, and was worth 100s., and had thirteen villeins and eight cottars; 3. was held of King Edward by Gondrede, and had two villeins only; 4. was held, *temp.* Confessor, at

eight hides, and had six villeins and three cottars. Its value was 20s. At the time of the Survey, part of the manors 2, 3, and 4, were in the Rape of William de Braose (*i.e.* Bramber). These seem to have become consolidated. De Albini, Earl of Arundel, was the paramount lord, and the land was allotted to Roger de Monte Alto, of whom Hugh le Bigot held six knights' fees, which probably extended beyond the boundaries of the present Goring. Next came the family of De Goring, denominated from the place, long and still one of the most influential houses in Sussex, at Burton, Highden, Danny, Wiston, &c. The heiress of the elder line married Henry Tregoz, of the baronial family of that name, and thus became owner of Goring. This family, of Cornish extraction, were influential in Sussex from the time of Henry II., and so continued till towards the end of the fifteenth century. Some humble descendants, chiefly of the labouring class, called Treagus, are still found in the western division of the county—so persistently do names cling to our Sussex soil! From the house of Tregoz, Goring passed through the D'Oyleys to the Lewknors. Sir John Lewknor was slain at Tewkesbury, and the manor escheated to the Crown. Restitution, however, was made in 1464, and the Lewknors remained lords until the reign of Elizabeth, when, by purchase, a branch of the Gorings re-acquired their ancestral estate. Sir William Goring aliened it about 1720 to Nicholas Turner, who resold it to William Westbrooke, Esq., from whom it passed to the family of Richardson. It now belongs to David Lyon, Esq. Field Place, in this parish, belonged from *temp.* Henry VII. to 1726 to the Cooke family, after which it was transferred to the Westbrookes. Upon an elevated site in the north part of the parish, the late Sir Bysshe Shelley erected, early in this century, a mansion on a singular plan. It is a large and commodious house, or rather a combination of two houses, the north front being in the castellated Gothic “of the period,” and the south in the Palladian style. The scenery commands views of the English Channel, the Downs, and rich woodlands. Highdown hill, a commanding elevation of the South Downs, is crowned by an irregular earthwork of Celtic date. Within it is “the Miller’s Tomb,” a flat stone raised on brickwork, with carved figures of Time and Death, and some queer verses, composed by the miller himself, who erected his tomb thirty years before his death, and during that period kept a ready-made coffin under his bed. This eccentric individual was John Olliver, who, in spite of his high moral tone, is said to have been a fautor of the smuggling trade. At his funeral in 1793 he was carried round the field by persons dressed in white, and attended by a number of young women in white muslin, one of whom read a sermon over his grave!

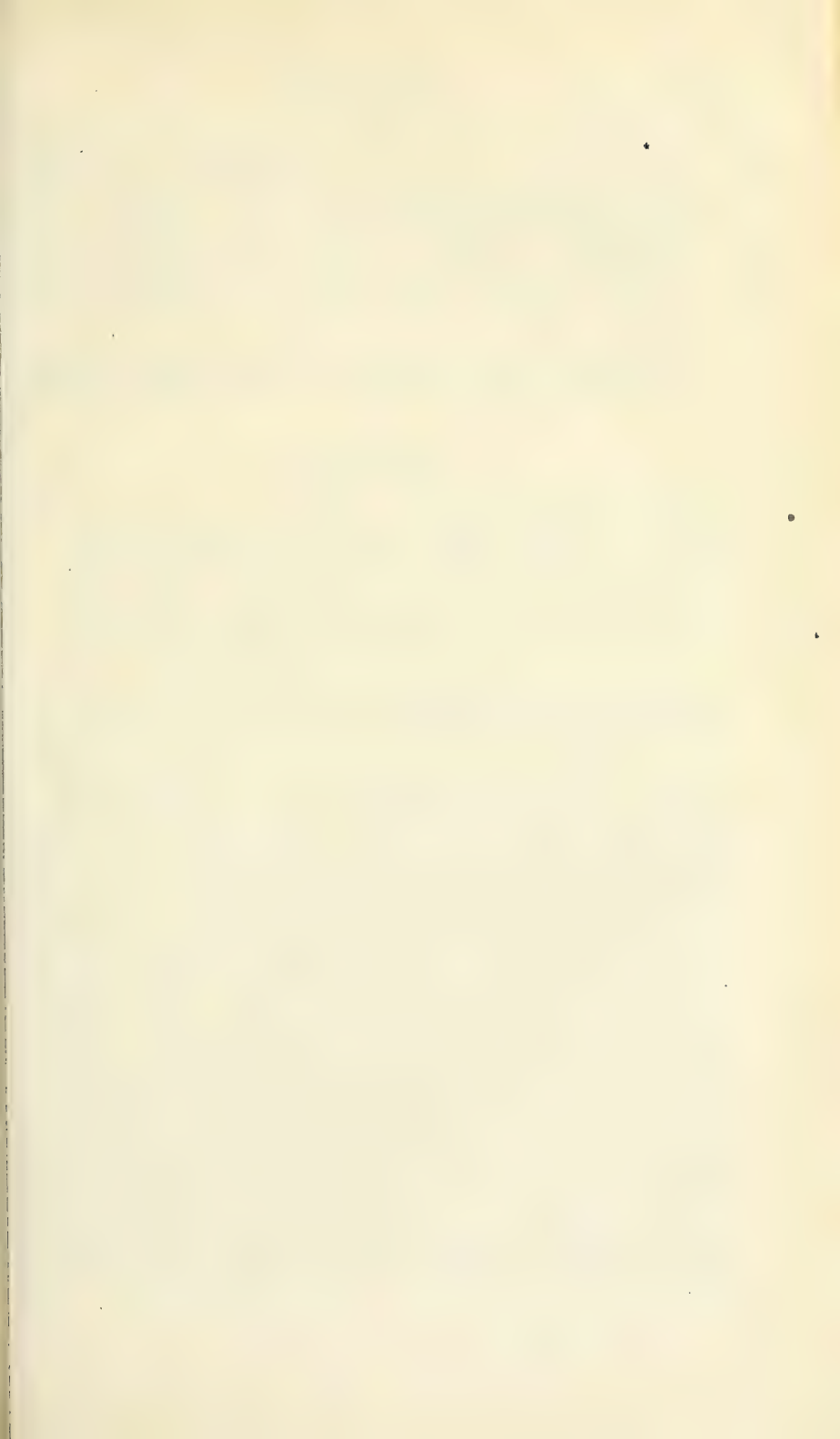
The benefice belonged first to St. Nicholas of Arundel, a cell to the abbey of Seez, in Normandy, and was transferred to the College of the Holy Trinity, founded at Arundel in 1380. The church (Our Lady) was rebuilt in 1838, but the capitals, &c., from the old Transition-Norman church have been preserved. A tradition is extant that a religious house formerly existed near it. There are some remains of a wall at the south-east corner of the churchyard, and numerous foundations may be traced in an adjoining field. Hussey thinks, however, that these remains indicate a mansion—perhaps the abode of the ancient lords of the manor. The church tower had massive buttresses. There are three modern bells. Among the memorials of the dead are an altar-tomb with brasses to **John Coke**, and Emme his wife, Daniel Hales, 1600; and the names of Cooke, Fry, Whitehead, Stringer, Forman, Gittens, and Henty are among the later inscriptions. There was formerly a Tregoz chantry in this church.

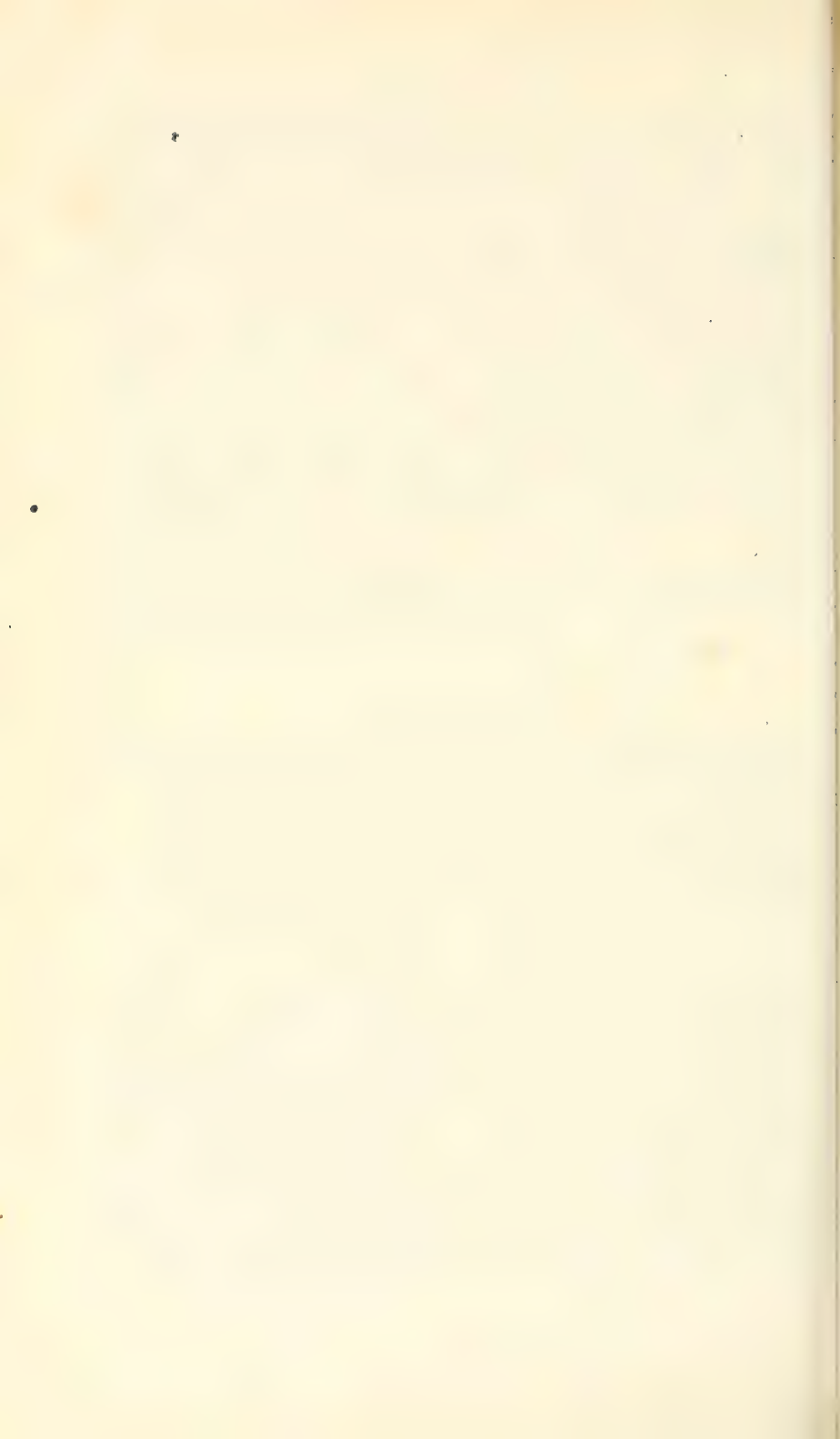
[S. A. C. Domesday watermills, v, 270. Tregoz, x, 113. Tortington Priory lands here, xi, 110. Church, xii, 91. High-down, Goring Castle, xvi, 34. Goring of, *ibid.* Bells, xvi, 210. Ancient buckle found at, xviii, 71. Water-poet at, xviii, 139.]

GRAFFHAM.

A parish in the Hundred of Easebourne; Rape of Chichester; distant four miles from Midhurst; Post-town, Petworth. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 295; in 1861, 416. Benefice, a Rectory, united with Woollavington; joint annual value, £277; Patron, Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., now Bishop of Winchester; Incumbent, Rev. B. W. Randall, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1665. Acreage, 1,658. *Chief Landowner*, the Bishop of Winchester. *Seat*, Shrublands, W. P. Murrough, Esq.

This parish lies partly on the northern slope of the South Downs. The village is near the Downs, the acclivities of which are here pleasantly diversified with underwood and shrubs. Domesday Book states that four foreigners held the manor of the Earl (Roger de Montgomeri). These were Ralph, Robert, Rolland, and Ernald. Previously to the Conquest six thanes had held it by allodial tenure. As its extent was only ten hides, it is somewhat remarkable that *six* thanes should have held it. Of the intermediate descent of the manor little appears to be known; but in 1589 John Lord Lumley sold it to the Garton family, from whom it passed by marriages through the families of Orme and Sargent to the present possessor, the Right Rev.





Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester. The situation and grounds are very beautiful.

The church (St. Giles or St. Nicholas ?) consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with a spire at the west end. (Horsfield.) There are three bells, one of which is dedicated to St. Katherine. The Nona return (1341) mentions a manufacture of earthenware, and a considerable growth of apples, which paid in tithes 26s. 8d.

[S. A. C. Ernald of Graffham, xi, 81. Church, xii, 72. Ides of, xii, 72. Famous fox hunt, xv, 81. Church bells, xvi, 210. Tributary of the Rother, xvi, 260.]

GREATHAM.

Domesday, *Greteham*; vulgo, *Grittam*; a parish in the Hundred of West Easewrith; Rape of Arundel; distant three miles south-west from Pulborough; Post-town, Petworth; Railway station, Pulborough. Union, Sutton. Population in 1811, 55; in 1861, 51. Benefice, a Rectory annexed to Wiggonholt; Patron, Lord de la Zouche; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Bacon, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1632. Acreage, 769.

This arable parish lies on the east bank of the Arun, and has a bridge over that river, originally built by Sir Henry Tregoz, *temp.* Edward II. The habitations of the small population are scattered and mean.

The Domesday account of the manor is obscure, as two Great-hams are mentioned, and it is difficult to ascertain to which the record applies. It appears, however, most probable that this is the one which in Saxon times was in the Hundred of Iswiridi (Easewrith?). It was held under the Confessor by the great proprietor Azor, and after the Conquest by Ernucion of Earl Roger de Montgomeri. It was rated at five hides, one of which was in the Rape of Bramber, and had a mill and four fisheries. The family of Tregoz held it at a later date, *temp.* Edward II., under the Fitz-Alans. About 1365 the family of Mille, at Mulne, or Milne, of Pulborough, were lords, and the manor descended through a co-heiress, in 1729, to the family of Williams, who subsequently assumed the name of Freeman. The remains of the ancient manor house of the Milles are now a farm-house, much modernized with stucco. It stands on a somewhat precipitous bank above the valley of the Arun, and near the bridge. In 1827, when an extension of the bridge was carried out, some cannon balls were found, which Mr. Turner supposes to have been fired by Sir William Waller's troops as they were on their march towards Arundel during the Civil Wars, 1643, the then

owner of Greatham, Thomas Mille, being a major in the Royalist army.

The church is a small and very unpretending structure, with Early English features. It has two bells. Attached to the manor was the right of keeping swans on the Arun, or as it was called the High Stream. Every heir of the Mille family, on taking possession of the estate, paid the water-bailiff 6s. 8d. for renewing the family swan-mark.

Several antique fictile vessels have been found in this parish, especially two which were dug up from a considerable depth, close to Greatham House, and were supposed to have contained mead or metheglin.

[S. A. C. Domesday mill, v, 270. Church, xii, 92. Mille family, xii, 92. xvi, 291. xvii, 110. Grant of manor by Queen Elizabeth, xiii, 48. Rectory, xiv, 166. Church bells, xvi, 210. Greatham House, xvi, 291. xvii, 108 (*Turner*). Bridge, xvi, 257. xvii, 109. Tregoz, xvi, 257. xvii, 109. Swan-marks, xvii, 112. Ancient pottery, &c., xvii, 113.]

GUESTLING.

Domesday, *Gestelinges*; a Parish in the Hundred of its own name; Rape of Hastings; distant four miles north-east from Hastings, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Hastings. Population, in 1811, 514; in 1861, 731. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £450 per annum; in the gift of Clare College, Cambridge; Incumbent, Rev. Edwin Newson Bloomfield, M.A., of that College. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1686. Acreage, 3,564. *Seat*, Bromham, Sir Anchtel Ashburnham, Bart.

The manor is a subinfeudation of Crowhurst. Before the Conquest, Ulbald held it of the Confessor; afterwards Geoffrey de Floer, of the Earl of Eu. Domesday speaks of it as having been "devastated" – doubtless by William's invading army. *Temp.* Henry III. it belonged to Henry de Ore, and subsequently to Gurney, Orlaston, Halle, Brown, Fitton, and Sackville. The last had it from 8th Elizabeth till the beginning of the 18th century, when it was annexed, by purchase, to the Bromham estate.

Guestling is a picturesque and pleasantly situated village, including, besides the principal mansion of Bromham, several detached villas and residences. Bromham belonged in 34th Henry VI. to Sir John de Stoneling, whose heiress married, *temp.* Henry VI., Richard, second son of Thomas Ashburnham of Ashburnham. His descendant, Sir Denny Ashburnham, was created a baronet at the Restoration of Charles II. Sir William, fourth baronet, was Bishop of Chichester from 1754 to 1797, and died at the

age of 88. His descendant, the present baronet, is possessor of Bromham. Thus the elder line and the second branch of the venerable family of Ashburnham have been living in close proximity for the long period of four centuries. Bromham is a handsome house with a richly wooded park.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew (or St. Lawrence) is chiefly Early English, with some Norman features. It consists of a nave, with aisles, a chancel, and a low tower with a short spire. Its single bell is ancient, and inscribed to St. Katherine. On the south side of the chancel are two sedilia. There are monuments for the Ashburnhams, 1597, and Cheneyes, 1603. Bishop Ashburnham also lies buried here.

At Maxfield, in this parish, was born, *temp.* Henry VIII., Gregory Martin, a Romanist controversial writer of great learning and ability. He died at Rheims in 1582. ("Worthies of Sussex," p. 240.) The Rev. Robert Bradshaw, rector, who died in 1736, left a provision for the education of the poor, and £20 a year for medical attendance in the parishes of Guestling, Pett, and Fairlight. The master and mistress of the school now receive £82 per annum from the charity.

[S. A. C. Manor, xiii, 136. xiv, 112. xvii, 54. Church to Hastings College, xiii, 136. Pickham mill-stream, xv, 155. Ashburnhams of, xvi, 47. Bell, xvi, 210. Manor and tithes to Battle abbey, xvii, 54, 55. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 28.]

GULDEFORD, or EAST GUILDFORD.

A Parish in the Hundred of Goldspur; Rape of Hastings; distant two miles east from Rye, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Rye. Population in 1811, 94; in 1861, 152. Benefice a Rectory, annexed to Playden; Patron, Rev. C. Shrubb; Incumbent, Rev. C. Meade Rainus, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1705. A much older one existed formerly, but one Thomas Hooper, Rector of Beckley, is said to have removed it during a parochial squabble, and never to have returned it. (Horsfield.) Acreage, 2,430.

This is the easternmost parish in the county, and the prefix is more likely to denote that fact than to imply a contradistinction to the chief town of Surrey. It lies entirely in Romney Marsh, and is in a high degree fertile. There is no manor, but a fee farm rent of 100 marks is payable to the Earl of Winchelsea (Horsfield). Unless recently "restored," the church (St. Mary) is an ecclesiological curiosity. It consisted of a nave only, with a double roof, supported internally by a row of wooden pillars. A dove-cote at the west end contains the bell. "On

the east wall are six large, rude, ancient carvings, compounded of lions, eagles, and the human figure, each supporting a blank shield." There is also an antique carving in stone of the armorials of the family of De Guldeford.* That distinguished family originated here at an early date, but removed before 11th Richard II. to Hempstead in Kent. They intermarried with the La Warrs, Gages, Brownes, Shelleys, and other great Sussex houses. The last of the family was Robert Guldeford, of Hempstead, created a baronet by James II.

[S. A. C. Guldeford of Hempstead, xv, 138. Bell, xvi, 210.]

HADLOW DOWN.

A hamlet in the parish of Mayfield, about four miles southwest of the town. In consequence of its distance from the parish church an ecclesiastical district was formed from this parish and those of Framfield and Buxted. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, alternately in the gift of the incumbents of the parishes of Mayfield and Buxted. It is now held by the Rev. Reginald Rivers Kirby, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Hadlow House was for many generations the property of the old Sussex family of Day, collateral descendants of Bishop Day, of Chichester, and now represented by W. Ansell Day, Esq. The church, which is a neat structure, was consecrated in 1836, and is dedicated to St. Mark.

HAILSHAM.

Domesday, *Hamelesham*; vulgo, *Helsom*; a parish and market town in the Hundred of Dill; Rape of Pevensey; distant about seven miles north from Eastbourne; Post-town, Hawkhurst. It has a Railway station on a branch of the South Coast line. Union, Hailsham. Population in 1811, 1,029; in 1861, 2,098. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £356; Patron, F. Sheppard, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. G. Gayton Harvey, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 5,283.

The parish has considerable variety of surface, and extends from the marsh of Pevensey to the Weald. The town stands

* A story is told in illustration of the simplicity of the inhabitants of this place a hundred years ago. A stranger clergyman undertook the duty of the church one Sunday morning; but before service began, the parish clerk asked him if he would mind *pratching* in the reading-desk, "for," said he, "my old hen has made her nest in the pulpit, and, as she is sitting, I shouldn't like to have her disturbed." The Ten Commandments are painted on the north wall of the building, with figures of Moses and Aaron—in the judgment of the villagers a fine work of art.

on an acclivity nearly midway between the two. The manors extending into Hailsham are Downash, Willingdon, Otham, and Michelham. Hamelsham was held, *temp.* Domesday, by William, of the Earl of Moreton. Its subsequent history is obscure; but in 36 Henry III. Peter of Savoy obtained for it a market, which is still held for cattle and corn on alternate Wednesdays, and is a considerable emporium for the district. Mr. Burfield has here a manufactory of twine and sacking, which employs a large number of persons. The town is small, and does not require particular description. In the square area where the three streets meet, there formerly stood a market-cross. During the French war extensive barracks were erected near this town.

Part of the parish lies within the liberty of the corporation of Pevensey, and is called Otham quarter. Here stood, in ancient times, the Abbey of Ottenham, afterwards removed to Bayham. See OTHAM.

The church (St. Mary), which was anciently a chapel to Heltingly, is a large and rather commanding building, consisting of western tower with crocketed pinnacles, nave with north and south aisles, and high chancel with north and south chancels of unequal lengths. In the central chancel are a broad sedile and a piscina. There are also piscinæ in both the others, but as to the history of these minor chancels, or chantries, nothing seems to be known. Perhaps one of them may have been founded by the knightly family of De Halsham, two of whom, John de Halsham (who married one of the co-heiresses of David Strabolgy, Earl of Athol, in the 14th century) and his grandson Sir Hugh, have fine brasses in West Grinstead church. The church is generally in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, but it has been much patched. Very recently, however, restorations and repairs have been made. There are memorials for Luxford, Tumbrill, Willard, Miller, &c. In 1756 the Rev. N. Torriano, M.D., preached a sermon at Hooe and Ninfield on a fast day, after the earthquake of Lisbon, in which he states that "the spire of Helsham steeple" had lately been struck down by lightning; but this is an error: it was the north-west pinnacle that was so injured. Strype mentions that in March, 1558, the church of Haylsham was spoiled by the inhabitants of the said town, for which they were brought to account by Sir Nicholas Pelham and Sir Edward Gage. *Temp.* Henry III. Gilbert de Aquila gave this church to the Priory of Michelham, but it was afterwards given to Bayham Abbey.

[S. A. C. Marshall's gifts to, xiii, 52. De Floccers, of, xiii, 136. Sackville, gifts to, xiv, 216. Stonestreet, xvi, 48. Bells, xvi, 211. Jack Cade's rebellion, 1450, many Hailsham people in, xviii, 25, 27, 40. Market charter, xix, 31. Downash, xix, 110. Mr. Slye's visitation-book of Sussex, xix, 194.]

HAMSEY.

A parish in the Hundred of Barcombe; Rape of Lewes; distant two miles north of Lewes, its Post-town. It has a Railway station at Cooksbridge. Union, Chailey. Population in 1811, 492; in 1861, 541. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £570: Patron and Incumbent, Rev. Sir George Croxton Shiffner, M.A., of Christchurch, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1583. Acreage, 2,761. *Chief Landowner*, the Rev. Sir G. C. Shiffner, of Combe Place. *Seats*, Combe Place, and Hamsey House, Thomas Whitfeld, Esq.

This parish lies partly on the ancient estuary of the Ouse, and partly on the elevated ridge of the South Downs. It is a picturesque parish, intersected by the ancient Ermin Street, a Roman *via*, which ran from what is now called Newhaven to London. The present highway is, I think, on the site of the original road, and commands a fine view of the Wealden scenery of the district.

The original name of the parish was Hame or Hammes,* which signifies a waterish situation, justified by existing geographical characteristics. The final syllable is derived from the great Norman family of de Saye, who came from Sai, near Argentan, and afterwards became distinguished among our nobility, and are still represented by Lord Say and Sele. The first mention of Hamsey occurs in the year 925, when Athelstan held a *gemote* "at Hame, by Lewes." At the date of Domesday Ralph held Hame of William de Warenne. The possessions, rated originally at 25 hides, were much scattered, portions lying in the rapes of Pevensey and Arundel. The value in the time of the Confessor was £20, but at the date of the survey it was only half that sum. Among the possessions are mentioned a church, 13 ploughlands, 16 villeins, and 14 bondmen, 200 acres of meadow, and a wood of 10 hogs. Mr. Chapman, in an excellent article, "The Parochial History of Hamsey," "*Sussex Arch. Coll.*," vol. xvii., has given a full account of the successive lords of this place. The De SAYS, who, soon after the Conquest, built a Castle here upon a little peninsula formed by a sudden winding of the Ouse, but of which very slight traces remain, continued in possession till 1383, when John de Say left a sister and heiress Elizabeth, aged 16. She married first Sir John de Falvesley, who fought the French at the little battle of Rottingdean, and was there taken prisoner (see Rottingdean). He died without issue in 1392, and was buried at Lewes Priory. His widow re-married Sir William Heron, who also died without

* I have heard aged people call the parish "Hammes," without the suffix, which was appended in the same way as Pierpoint is now to Hurst. In most cases the suffix is dropped in our Sussex parishes, except in legal formulæ.



issue. Both the husbands of Elizabeth were summoned to Parliament as Barons. The next lord of Hamsey was Sir William de Clynton, son of John de Clynton and Idonea de Say, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord de Clynton and Saye, and died in 1432. His son John, who had a parliamentary summons from 1450 to 1460, was a conspicuous person in his time. He went into the war against France with Richard, Duke of York, and being taken prisoner the large sum of 6,000 marks was demanded for his ransom. Henry VI., in aid of his redemption, granted him a license to employ agents to buy 600 sacks of wool and 600 pieces of woollen cloth. He afterwards revolted against the king, joined the cause of Edward, came back with him to England, landed at Ravenspur, and died bravely fighting for him at the battle of Barnet, in 1471. He was succeeded by John, Lord Clinton and Saye, who, for £200, sold his manor of Hammes et Heynstrete (now a hamlet called Hewin Street) to Sir Henry Willoughby. In 1504, the family of Dudley possessed the manor, and from them it passed successively to the Lewknors, Alfords, Wenhams, and other families, who were for the most part not resident here, and whose ownership throws very little interest into the history of the parish. Edmund Dudley, Esq., in 1508, conveyed to John Ashdown, Prior of Lewes, and Dame Agnes Morley, £20 per annum, arising out of this manor, and the latter with the proceeds founded the free grammar-school of Southover, since removed to the parish of St. Anne, in Lewes. A branch of the family of Rivers of Chafford, co. Kent, was seated at Coombe and Offham in this parish, in the 17th century.

The principal house in Hamsey is Coombe, very agreeably situated at the base of the South Downs on a spot answerable to its name. The family of Bridger, formerly of Ashurst in West Sussex, settled here *temp.* Charles II., and terminated in the male line with Sir John Bridger, who was knighted at the coronation of George III. His daughter and heiress married George Shiffner, Esq., created a baronet by George IV., in 1818. He was many years M.P. for Lewes, and was succeeded by his son, Admiral Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart., a sturdy sailor and a sound practical Christian. At his death the estate devolved on his brother, the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, whose son, the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, rector of Hamsey, now enjoys the estate. Sir George is descended, through female heirs, from Captain Nicholas Tattersal, who, after the battle of Worcester, conveyed Charles II. from Brighton to Fécamp, and he possesses at Coombe, among other rare and curious antiquities, a ring with miniatures of the King and Queen Catherine, which, according to tradition, was presented by the King to Tattersal.

The original church of Hamsey occupies the high ground where the now deserted sacred edifice of the parish stands, near the site of the old castle of the De Sayes. A new church having been built, chiefly at the expense of the Shiffner family, at Offham, the principal hamlet of the parish where the chief portion of the inhabitants reside, the ancient edifice has been retained as a kind of cemetery chapel. It is one of the most picturesque buildings in the district, and has architectural features ranging over all periods, from very early Norman to the Perpendicular, the grand and massive tower belonging to the last-mentioned style. In the chancel is an excellent example of the canopied altar tombs called Easter sepulchres, but it cannot be appropriated to any particular individual or family. It probably belongs to the time of Henry VII., and, as Mr. Chapman conjectures, to a Lewknor. There are inscriptions to the families and names of Rivers, Shore, Wenham, Bridger, Shiffner, Partington, Cooper, Guy, &c. The grey ivy-mantled tower, viewed from various points, resembles a fortalice or castle.

For OFFHAM, see that article.

[S. A. C. Saye family, xii, 42. xv, 162. xvii, 70. Lands, &c., granted by Queen Elizabeth, xiii, 48. Deserted Church, xv, 162. xvii, 71, 93. Castle, xv, 162. Bells, xvi, 211, 232. Parochial History (*Chapman*), xvii, 70. Offham, xvii, 71. xix, 164. Saxon "gemot," xvii, 71. Families of Clynton, Dudley, Lewknor, Alford, Rivers, Bridger of Coombe, Shiffner (see Parochial History). Cade's adherents, xviii, 18, 29, 40. Markwick family, *ibid.* Knights-Hospitallers' lands, xx, 27.]

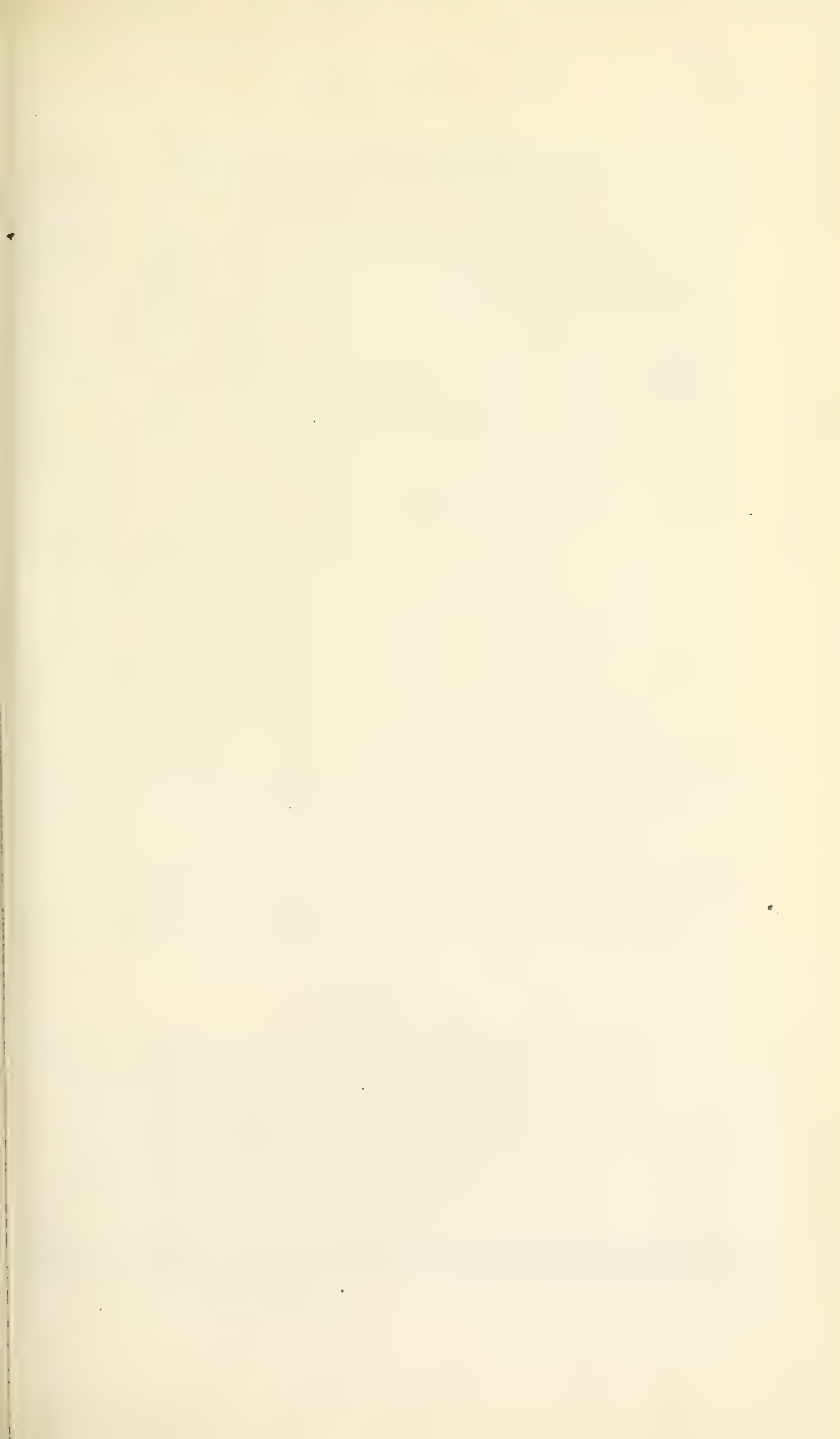
HAMPNETT EAST. (See Boxgrove.)

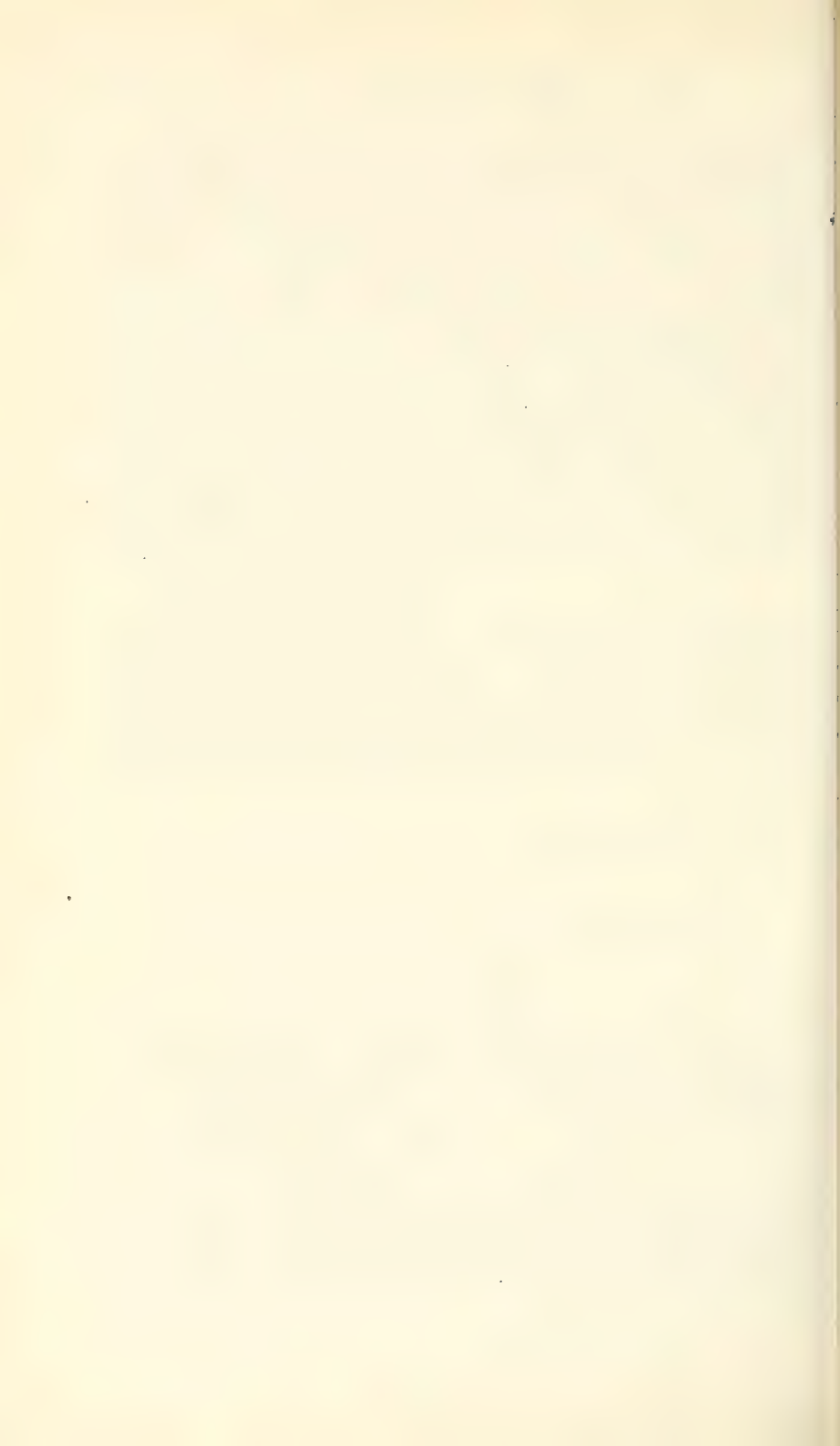
HAMPNETT WEST. (See West Hampnett.)

HANGLETON.

Domesday, *Hangetone*; a parish in the Hundred of Fishergate; Rape of Lewes; distant four miles north-east from Shoreham, its Post-town. Union, Steyning. Population in 1811, 48; in 1861, 51. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £209; Patrons, the De la Warr family; Incumbent, Rev. Frederick George Holbrooke. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1727. Acreage, 1,318.

This small South Down parish possesses two or three points of interest. The manor was held before the Conquest by Azor, and after it by William de Wateville. In 26 Edward I. Charles de Angleton and Ralph de Meyners held it of the honour of De





Warene. Subsequently it vested successively in the Poynings, Covert, Sidney, Bellingham, and Sackville families, and in the representatives of the last-named it still remains. The manor house, in a valley surrounded with tall trees, is an interesting structure, principally of the Elizabethan period, but with earlier features. From the initials R. B. formerly on a mantle-piece, it was probably rebuilt by Richard Bellingham, lord of the manor in 1594. The ceilings of two of the rooms are ornamented with the Bellingham armorials in parget work. Earlier tenants or proprietors were the Scrases, of whom Richard Scrase, Valet to the Crown, died in 1499. Almost close to the manor-house is another residence called Benfield, now occupied by farm labourers. It was originally the estate of the family of De Benefeld, 18 Edward II., and passed before the year 1503 to the Coverts of Slaugham. Over the porched entrance are many shields of arms of that family and their alliances. It is said to have been built by one of the Coverts as a hunting-seat.

The church (St. Helen) is a singularly plain and bleakly situated building, of nave, chancel, and embattled tower, *open to the sky*. It was originally Norman, but Mr. Hussey thinks the much-patched remains are of Early English date. On the south wall of the chancel is a monument with figures of a husband, wife, and nine children in the attitude of devotion. It is doubtless of the sixteenth century, but it has been sadly defaced, and no inscription remains. In the church-yard are several tombs for the family of Hardwick, hereditary tenants of Hangleton manor-house for many generations. In 1724 there were but five families in the parish, and they were mostly quakers.

[S. A. C. "My master Scrase of H," ii, 322. Celts found at, viii, 268. Roman coins, &c., ix, 124. Benfield and Covert, x, 164. Tortington Priory, lands in, xi, 110. Roman road, xiv, 177. Middleton family, xix, 108. Civil marriages, xix, 202.]

HARDHAM.

Domesday, *Herideha*; a parish in the Hundred of Bury; Rape of Arundel; distant one mile south-west from Pulborough railway station; Post-town, Petworth. Union, Thakeham. Population in 1811, 89; in 1861, 87. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £66; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. James M. Sandham, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1642. Acreage, 680.

This small parish, now very unimportant among its sister villages, has traces of Celtic, Roman, and Medieval occupation of no inconsiderable interest. The name of it has strangely

varied in orthography from Heriedha' to Herringham and Hardham. Godwin, a free tenant, held it in the time of the Confessor, and afterwards one Robert held it of the potent Earl Roger. It was rated at five hides, and there were ten villeins, four cottars, three fisheries, and a wood of three hogs. It was valued at 100s. In early Norman times it was possessed by John de Alta Ripa or Dawtry, who seems to have borrowed his name from the high stream of the Arun, "ripa" being understood not as a bank, but as the river itself. The Dawtreys were of high importance in the district for many generations. Their heiress conveyed the estate by marriage to the family of St. John. From William de St. John, who died in 1438, it passed in succession through the names of Hussey, Goring, Turner, Pike, Bonham, and Carter.

The Priory of Heringham, now Hardham, is believed to have been founded *temp.* Henry II. by Sir William Dawtrey. It was a very small establishment for the order of Black Canons of St. Augustine. In the reign of Edward III. Sir William Paynell augmented and enlarged the foundation. At a later date the Gorings were benefactors, and had the patronage of the priory. At the Dissolution of the lesser monasteries, Sir William Goring, then a great court favourite, had a grant of the site and lands. The priory occupied a pleasant spot near the Arun, and some of the original buildings are yet traceable in and about the farm-house. The chapel appears to have been built in the latter part of the 13th century.

The church (St. Botolph?) is of extremely small dimensions, and contains traces of early architecture. At the east end of the nave is a curious bell-cote containing two bells. In the churchyard there formerly stood a remarkable yew-tree, probably much older than the church. It was hollow, and in 1832 twenty-seven persons could stand within it. Its estimated substance, if solid, was 290 cubic feet! In 1821 its top was blown off, and now the whole tree has disappeared. I asked the parish clerk why they had cut it down, and his answer was that "it was *wore out* and *foreolded*."

But the most interesting antiquities connected with Hardham are its Roman remains. The well-known *Via* called the Stane Street from Chichester (Regnum) to London crossed the parish. Many relics of Roman date had been noticed here by the late Mr. Peter Martin, of Pulborough; but in 1863 Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, B.A., F.G.S., being employed on the geological survey, made further discoveries. The locality abounded in small Roman enclosures and camps, and Mr. Dawkins investigated these *restigia* with much attention. In the construction of the Mid-Sussex railway, there was occasion to work a "ballast-





hole," and several graves were brought to light. These contained rude oaken coffins or rather boxes (without bottoms) with urns and other vessels, bones of animals, flint flakes, a sandal of leather, bronze fibulæ, a coin of Hadrian, &c. The railway runs through a small Roman or Romano-British camp, with well-defined outlines. Full particulars of this discovery are given by Mr. Dawkins in Vol. xvi. of the "Sussex Collections." It may be added that a considerable part of the materials of Hardham church, built in Norman times, was derived from this or some other neighbouring station. The Arun and Wey canal passes close to the camp, and has a tunnel 400 yards long, perforated through a sand rock, at a cost it is said of £6,000.

[S. A. C. Pond-barrow, ix, 116. Priory, xi, 111. xviii, 54. xix, 184. Dawtrey family, xi, 112. xvi, 257. xvii, 191. xx, 22. Roman camp, xi, 137. xvi, 52 (*Dawkins*). Church, xii, 93. xvi, 64. A recluse at, xii, 134. Priory tithes, &c., xiii, 46. The Cemetery, xvi, 52. Bells, xvi, 211. River Arun, and Widney stream, xvi, 257.]

HARTFIELD.

Domesday, *Hertvel*; vulgo, *Hartful*; a parish and Railway station in the Hundred of its own name; Rape of Pevensey; distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from East Grinstead; Post-town, Tunbridge Wells. Union, East Grinstead. Population in 1811, 807; in 1861, 1,451. Benefice, a Rectory and Vicarage united, valued at £636; Patron, the Earl de la Warr; Incumbent, Rev. Edward Polehampton, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1697. Acreage, 10,267. *Chief Landowners*, The Earl de la Warr, and the families of Henniker, Magens, Hale, &c. There are several good residences in the parish, of which Ashdown Park is one.

The name Hartfield implies the existence, in former times, of a preserve for deer, when the great forest of Ashdown abounded in "vert and venison." The parish is, like most others in the Weald, oblong in shape, being nearly six miles in length, and averaging about two in breadth. The soil varies much in different parts; the surface is agreeably undulated, and there is wood land amounting to about 1,400 acres, besides waste and common. Beautiful views are attainable from Perry Hill, High-beeches, and Holly Hill. A branch of the Medway crosses the parish. The place called Castle-fields probably indicates the site of some ancient defence.

From Domesday Book it appears that one Walter held a hide in Hertvel of the Earl of Moreton. Before the Conquest Carl held it as freehold. There were one plough land and a half in the demesne, and six villeins, and two servi had the same

quantity. There were a mill of 4s., a rent of 350 eels, and a wood of five hogs. The manor of Bolebrooke, belonged, *temp.* Edward I., to the family of De la Lynde, whose ultimate heiress carried it to that of Dalingruge, ancestors of the founder of Bodiam Castle. *Temp.* Richard II. the heiress of this family conveyed it by marriage to the Sackvilles, ancestors of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset and with their descendants it still remains. There was, however, an interval during which it was the property of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, from *temp.* James I. till 1770, when it was repurchased by the Sackvilles.

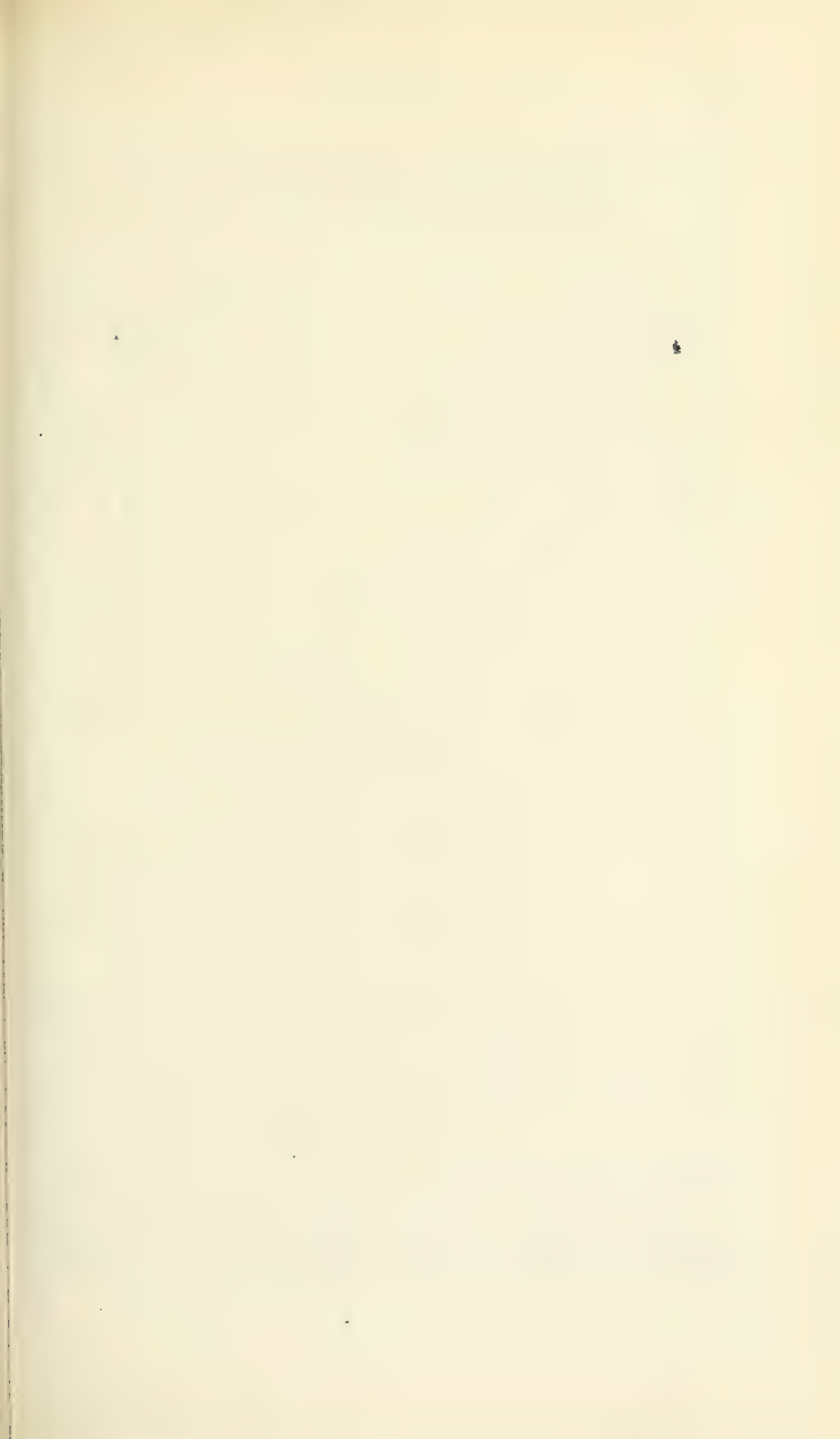
The ancient mansion of Bolebrook, formerly the residence of the Sackvilles, was one of the oldest brick buildings in Sussex, dating from about the middle of the fifteenth century. A small portion of it, comprising the entrance gateway, flanked by two towers, remains. Some parts of the foundations are traceable. A park and demesne were formerly attached to this ancient abode.

The church (St. Mary) has a "chancel, nave, south aisle, of which the chancel reaches about half way up the other, south porch, and west tower with shingled spire." (Hussey.) The building has Early English and Decorated features. There are two piscine and a stoup. The entrance to the churchyard is by a lych-gate, under an old cottage. There are inscriptions to the names of Davis, Slade, Swiney, Maitland, Rands, &c., and there are several iron slabs, and some ancient stones, from which brasses have been torn off by sacrilegious hands. The more modern memorials commemorate, among others, the Henniker and Jowett families, and there is a handsome tablet erected by the present rector for the Rev. Henry Polehampton, chaplain to the garrison at Lucknow, where he was killed during the siege of 1857. The church has been restored, and a handsome organ which cost £200 has been presented by C. Liddell, Esq. The tower contains six bells.

[S. A. C. Ironworks, iii, 243. Domesday watermill, v, 270. Wilton, ironmaster, xi, 9. Bowers of, xi, 80. De Brom, xii, 25. Dalingruge family, xii, 25, 224. xx, 144. Ashdown Forest, xiv, 35. Allcornes of, xvi, 47. Church bells, xvi, 211. Curious leather bottle, xvi, 304. River Medway, xvi, 271. Archbishop Bradwardine, xvi, 271. Spinning and Weaving, xx, 96. Miscellaneous notes, xx, 102, 113, 116, 139, 141.]

HARTING.

Domesday, *Hertinges*; a parish in the Hundred of Dumpford, Rape of Chichester: distant seven miles west from Midhurst, and four south-west from Petersfield, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Midhurst. Population in 1811, 947; in 1861, 1,247. Benefice, a



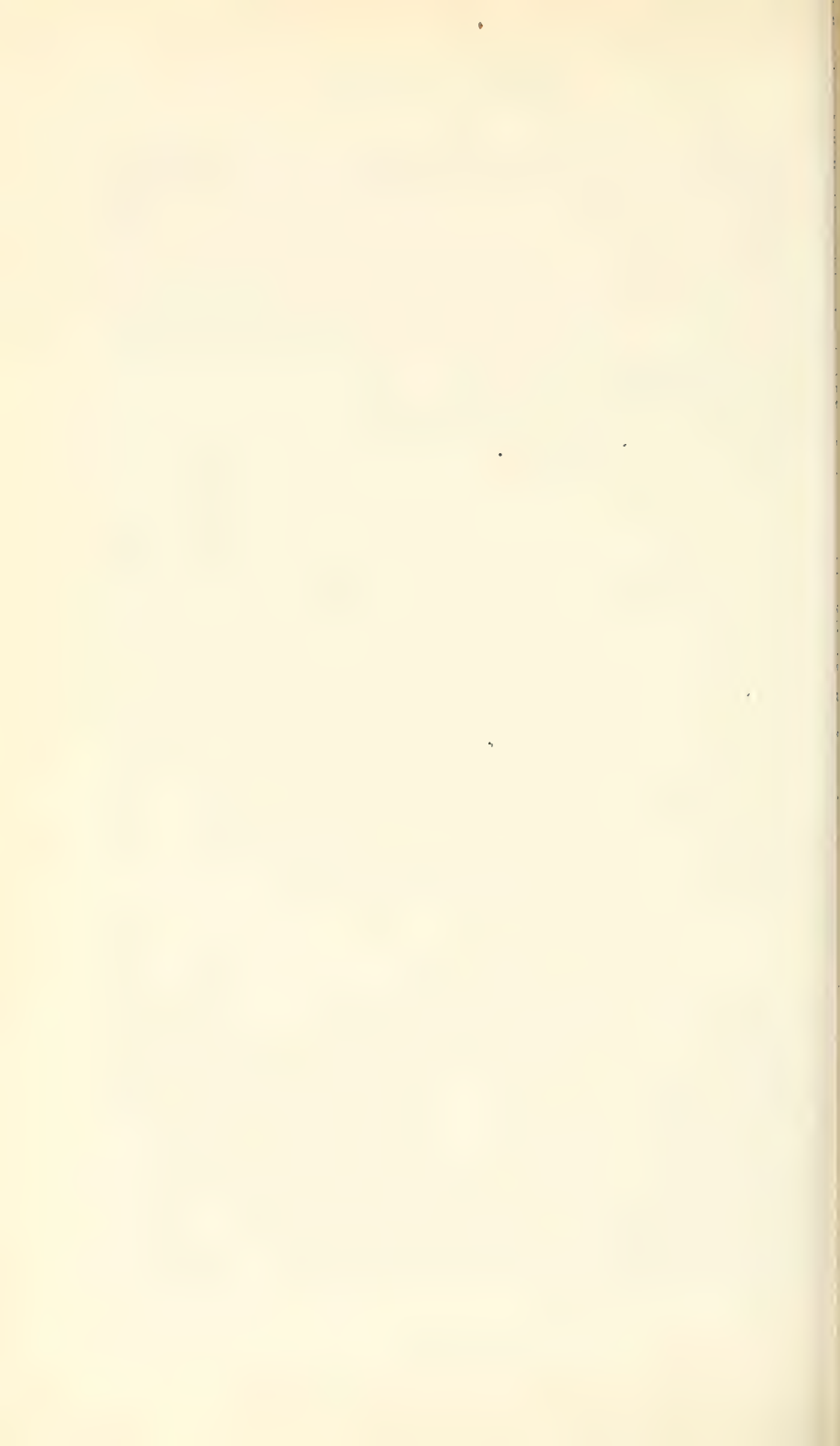
Rectory, valued at £233, in the gift of Lady Featherstonhaugh; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Doddridge Gordon, M.A., of New College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1567. Acreage, 7,832. *Chief Landowner*, Lady Featherstonhaugh, of Up-Park.

This large and very interesting parish lies partly on the beautiful undulations of the South Downs, and consists, as to surface, of arable, down, and woodland, of which the last two preponderate. The soil varies from pure chalk to a rich clay, and thence to ferruginous sand, covered with heath and fern. The village, or town, lies under the northern escarpment of the South Downs, and is, with its vicinity, full of picturesque beauty. From Domesday it appears to have been held of Edward, by the Countess Gida, and was then assessed at 80 hides; but on its transfer, after the Conquest, to Roger Earl of Montgomeri, it was rated at 47 only. The assessment was 63 plough lands, 30 acres of meadow, and a wood of 100 hogs. There were 20 servi and nine mills. Under the Confessor the value was £80, but under the Conqueror £100, which proves it to have been one of the largest manors in the county. Under the name of Hamesford it was the paramount manor of Dumpford, included with Easebourne. The oldest family connected with Harting was that of Hosatus, De Hoese, Husee, or Hussey. In the reign of Henry II. Henry Husee founded here a hospital for lepers, which was afterwards subject to Dureford Abbey, which had been founded in 1163 by Henry de Hoese. Matthew Husee held four knights' fees in Harting and Chithurst. In 1266 King Henry III. gave license to Henry Husee to enclose, fortify, and crenellate, with a wall of stone and lime, his *place* at Harting. In 1349 a third-part of this mansion, with the chambers near the west gate, and certain rights as to the gardens, pigeon-houses, &c., was assigned to Katherine, widow of Henry Husee. The mention of a gate and a prison-house indicate the importance of the manorial abode of the Lords of Harting. The original mansion or castle was succeeded by a house called Harting Place; but this has also succumbed to the hand of time. The Husees originated in Normandy, where *La Housaie* or holly-wood is a common topographical name. They came from a place a mile north of Rouen, which is now called "*le Houssel*." Of this great family many details are given by Mr. Blaauw in "*Sussex Collections*," vol. viii.

The parish, besides Harting proper, or South Harting, contains the two hamlets of EAST and WEST Harting. I think there was also in old times a *North* Harting, now included in the parish of Rogate, whence "*Harting Combe*." Ladyholt Park, close to the boundary of Hampshire, was the ancient abode of the Carylls, who had the principal estates in Harting,

and were of great local importance. They were adherents of the Stuart family, in whose cause they were great sufferers. They removed from Ladyholt to West Grinstead. (See that parish.) West Harting stands upon an eminence, and has towards the north a fine sheet of water. Of the moated mansion of Sir Anthony Windsor here, there are no existing remains. It was probably of the 15th century. Up-Park, in East Harting, was long the residence of the ancient family of Ford. Sir Edward Ford defended Arundel Castle, of which he was governor, against Sir William Waller, in 1642. He was distinguished for his philosophical and mechanical attainments. His daughter and heiress, Catherine, married Ralph, Baron Grey of Werke, who died here in 1675, leaving a son, Ford, Baron Grey, created Earl Tankerville in 1695. This nobleman pulled down the old house, and built the present fine mansion. His heiress, Mary Grey, married Charles Bennett, Baron Ossulston, who was also created Earl of Tankerville in 1714. His son, Charles, Earl of Tankerville, sold Harting in 1746 to Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, Bart., for £19,000—the timber on the estate being worth the whole money. It is now the property and residence of Lady Featherstonhaugh, relict of the late baronet. The situation of the house is most delightful, commanding extensive land and sea views. The park is large and well wooded, particularly with beech trees, whose great clumps overshadow the deep ferny hollows. The house is full of interesting objects—pictures, carvings, &c., the most notable being a collection of Sèvres china, bought upwards of half a century since by the late Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh for £20,000, and now estimated to be worth £100,000! Ditcham, a hamlet, partly in Harting, and partly in the parish of Buriton, in Hampshire, belonged to a branch of the family of Cowper from *temp.* Edward VI. till 1762. Torbarrow, an isolated conical hill near South Harting, was probably a Celtic stronghold.

The church (Our Lady and St. Gabriel) is a large and handsome building, contrasting favourably with the other churches of the district. It consists of a nave with aisles, north and south transepts, and a central tower, surmounted by a tapering spire covered with copper. The chancel arch is lofty and pointed, and has the dog-tooth ornament. There are six modern bells. The church, which has recently been repaired, chiefly at the cost of Lady Featherstonhaugh, contains many memorials for the families of Ford, Cooper, Coke of Ditcham, Postlethwaite, &c. In the south transept is a very singular monument with grotesque effigies of the 17th century. In the chancel is a fine marble monument by Westmacott for Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, Bart., of Up-Park, *ob.* 1846, *æt.* 92. On the south side



of the chancel there stood a sepulchral chapel for the Carylls, the roof of which has been removed, leaving exposed to the weather two recumbent effigies, male and female, without inscription or date, but beautifully executed, and probably of the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. To see these fine works of art thus crumbling to decay is enough to make the heart of every antiquary ache. Cardinal Richard Pole stands in the list of sinecure rectors of this parish.

[S. A. C. Ford, Lords Grey, of Up-Park, v, 45. xv, 75. xvi, 41. xix, 92, 94, 105. Cardinal Pole, rector, v, 180. Nine watermills in Domesday, v, 270. Mill stream to the Rother, xvi, 259. Edward I. at, ii, 153. Hussey family, viii, 46. x, 134. xiii, 107. Hospital, viii, 58. Murder of Chater, x, 87. Church, xii, 72. Fortified house, xiii, 107. Bramstone the poet, xiv, 8. Lands to Boxgrove, xv, 93. Bells, xvi, 211. Caryll family, xix, 94. Shalet of, xix, 95. East Harting Church, xix, 169. Road from Oxford to Chichester, xix, 169. Dunford and Ladyholt, xix, 191. Bohuns' land in, xx, 3.]

HASTINGS.

A large borough, market-town, fashionable watering-place, the eastern terminus of the South Coast Railway, and the chief town of the Rape to which it gives name. It is situated on the English Channel, and is in latitude $50^{\circ} 34'$ north, and longitude $0^{\circ} 37'$ east. It is the head of a Poor Law Union, and a Parliamentary borough, returning two members to the Senate. Including the important suburbs of St. Leonards and Halton, it embraces an area of nearly 3,000 acres, and it has a sea frontage of about two miles, with an extent inland of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It consists of several parishes, particulars of which will be given below.

The history of this town has often been written. Horsfield's *Sussex* contains a fair account of it, and there have been separate monographs, such as Moss's "*Hastings*," "*Hastings Past and Present*," by a Lady (Miss Howard), as well as innumerable guide books, each good in its kind; but Hastings yet awaits a comprehensive history. Lately (1867), Mr. T. Holwell Cole, M.A., has published a small volume, which is the nearest approach to a full and accurate notice that has appeared.

Although like Seaford, Pevensey, and Winchelsea, Hastings has now no "haven for ships," there is no reasonable doubt of its having formerly been a considerable port; or how otherwise could it have become the head of that ancient league called the Cinque Ports—the English Hanse-Towns? An old memorial verse runs thus:—

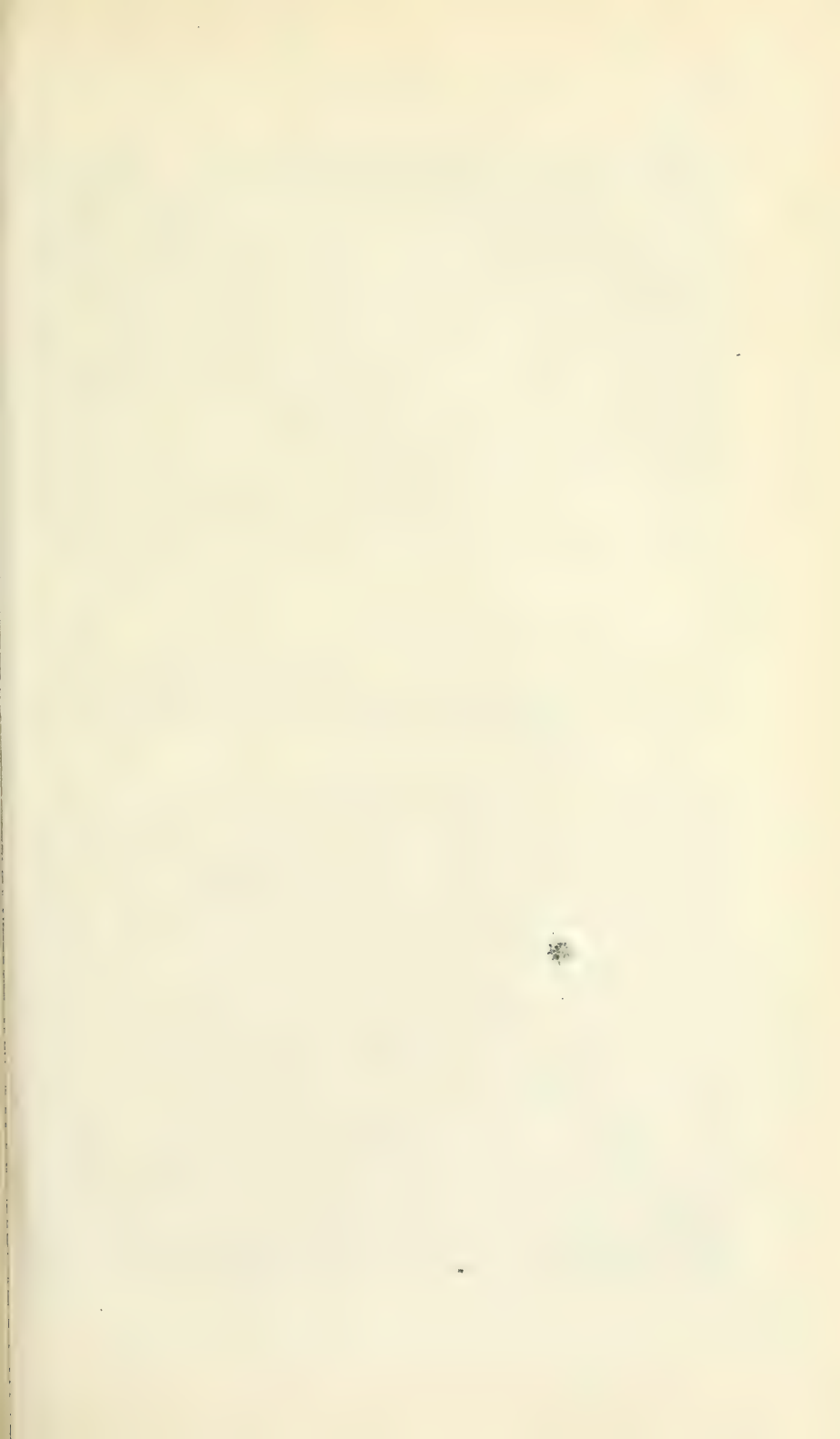
"Has,—Dov,—Sea,—Hy,—
Sand,—Rum,—Win,—Rye."

—meaning Hastings, Dover, Seaford, Hythe, Sandwich, Romney, Winchelsea, and Rye. In spite of opposing claims on behalf of Dover and Romney, we must authoritatively demand for Hastings the headship of the Cinque Ports. Geological changes have rapidly taken place within the historical period, and the coast line of Sussex has been so much altered, that if some “ancient mariner” of the 10th or 11th century could look up from his bed of dust he would not recognize the present domains of Thetis as those which he formerly knew. A “sea-change” of no ordinary magnitude has taken place; but though at the present day Hastings cannot, as of yore, boast of her gallant navies, she can fairly claim to be one of the most favourite and popular towns on our southern coast. The annual loss of land hereabouts has been estimated, according to Mr. Cole, at seven feet per annum, though of course sea-defences have of late years kept old Neptune within proper limits, and the proud waves have been stayed by human art.

Of the prehistoric condition of Hastings nothing satisfactory is known. It is probable that the lines of earthworks on the East Hill are Celtic, though afterwards, as usual, adapted to Roman uses. That the Romans were well acquainted with the locality has been proved by various discoveries, especially those of Mr. Thomas Ross, the local authority in matters of this nature. The earliest name on record applied to the place has the termination *ceaster*, a most obvious Saxon corruption of the Latin *castrum*, a camp or fortification, as seen in Winchester, Rochester, Manchester, and Chichester. Hastingchester would be the correct designation of the town, as it was in the 11th century. Mr. Cole inclines to the belief that a Roman municipality existed here, which is probable, and it is pretty certain that the Cinque Ports are only the comparatively modern representatives of the district known in the lower empire as the *Littus Saxonicum*, or Saxon shore.*

The origin of the name of Hastings simple is uncertain. Some have supposed that it is derived from the river Asten, which debouches at Bulverhythe, a little to the west of St. Leonards, the “boding ominous brook” of the Polyolbion. Others think Hastings, the well-known Viking Norseman, is its godfather, which is more probable. A third theory is that it was named after a tribe called the Hæstingas, against whom Offa, King of Mercia, made war in 792. In 924 King Athelstan established a mint here, and pennies of Canute, Edward the Confessor,

* Not, as has been supposed, because in the later period of Roman rule in Britain, this coast was exposed to the inroads of the Saxons; but because a considerable colonization by the Teutonic race had taken place before the departure of the Romans from Britain. The Saxons in our island date much earlier than the time of Hengist.





Harold, William I., William II., and Henry I., are described by Ruding. The moneyers were Alfred, Dunning, and Bridd, possibly a progenitor of the existing family of Breeds. It is, as already intimated, a moot point whether Hastings has claim to priority over Dover as a Cinque Port; but this is pretty well decided by the fact that this town in the 11th century furnished more than a third part of the entire naval force of England. The "Saxon Chronicle" informs us that in 1050 the men of Hastings and its neighbourhood, including probably Pevensey and Seaford, fought two of Godwin's ships, slew all the men, and brought the vessels into Sandwich to the King. Some time previously, A.D. 792, Hastings, with Pevensey and Rotherfield, had been granted, by Beortald, or Bertwald, a Sussex dux or chieftain, to the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. The Confessor bestowed Rye, Winchelsea, and part of what is now Hastings upon the monks of Fécamp, in Normandy.

The following extracts from the "Saxon Chronicle" relate to this ancient place:—

1011. The Danes had overrun all Kent, and Sussex, and Hastings (Hæstingas), and Surrey.

1050. A little before that the men of Hæstinga-cæstre and thereabouts, fought two of Swein's ships with their ships.

1052. During that time the Godwine was in the land, he enticed to him all the men of Kent, and all the butsekarls (seamen) from Hæstingan and everywhere there by the sea coast, and all the east end, and Sussex, and Surrey.

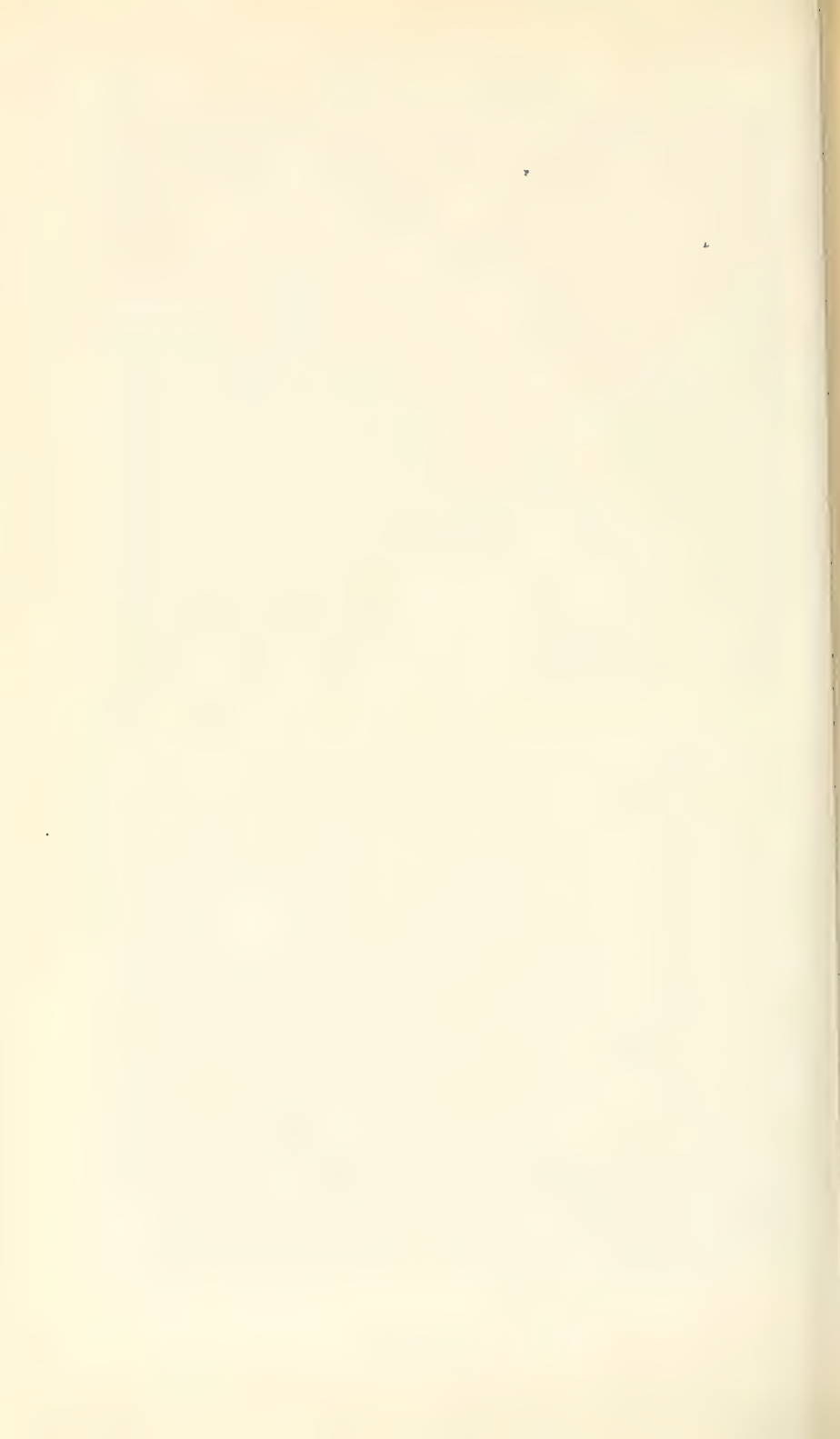
1066. And the while William, the Earl (Duke), landed at Hestingan.

Mon. Hist. Britannica.

The last is the incident which will make this town memorable in *sæculi sæculorum*—the Norman Invasion. It is true that Hastings had a small share only in that memorable event, for the landing took place at Pevensey, and the dire conflict which put an end to the Saxon dynasty occurred at what is now called Battle. Both these places are some miles distant from Hastings; but, as this town was the principal place in the district, the fight which transferred the kingdom from Harold to William will always be called the Battle of Hastings. That wonderful worsted record, the Bayeux Tapestry, informs us that, "Here Duke William, in a large ship, crossed the sea, and came to Pevensey." (*Hic Willelm Dux, in magno navigio mare transivit, et venit ad Pevenesæ.*) This shows the true landing place, where William grasped the sea-sand, and took seisin of England. The landing of a large number of ships must have occupied a considerable length of coast, and as I have elsewhere said, some of the *navigia* may have been drawn ashore not far from Hastings. The forces, on landing, rushed onwards to Hastings to forage. (*Et hic milites festinaverunt Hastinga, ut cibum raperentur.*) They got food, as the Tapestry shows, and the invaders dined to their

hearts' content; but the stone called the Conqueror's Table is a myth. A later scene informs us that here, at Hastings, Bishop Odo (of Bayeux, the Conqueror's half-brother) commanded a castle, or earthwork to be dug. (*Odo eps. jussit ut foderetur castellum at Hastengæ Castra.*) There is the representation of a fort, apparently of wood. Further on, two men are shewn setting fire to a house, from which a poor woman and her child are escaping. The next scene is the setting out for the battle-field some days later. The events of that encounter belong to Hastings in name only—for it was at Battle, seven or eight miles from Hastings, that the grandest fight which ever occurred in Britain took place. (See art. *Battle*, ante.) The castle, *dug* at Hastings, was a temporary entrenchment of earth for immediate use. The heavy works, at the back of the ruins of the Castle, now existing, appear to be pre-Roman, like Caburn, Cissbury, Chanctonbury, and other Celtic hill forts running through the county. Besides, we are assured by the "Chronicle" of Battle Abbey that William's castle here was simply of wood (*ligneum castellum munit*). The real camp of the Normans was, I believe, to the right of the road leading from the Priory meadows towards Bohemia, where embankments are clearly traceable. The wooden castle set up was simply one of the timber structures, which, as we are informed by the "Chronicle," William had brought with other armaments from Normandy.

The Domesday account of Hastings is not very satisfactory. When the Saxon *dux* gave Hastings, Pevensey, and Rotherfield to the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, in the 8th century, most manors and lordships were very much scattered, the *disjecta membra* often being many miles apart. It was so in this case, for *Rameslie*, as mentioned in Domesday, was not, as has been erroneously supposed, the existing manor of Brede, near at hand, but a remote place in the ancient parish of Rotherfield (Frant) still known by that name. According to the statement of the Survey, the abbot of Fécamp held both of King Edward and of the Conqueror, Rameslie. It was rated for 20 hides under the earlier monarch, but only at 17½ under the latter. There were 36 ploughlands and 99 villeins, with 43 other ploughlands, together with five churches of 64 shillings; 100 salt-pans, of £8 15s.—probably the largest salt works then extant in the kingdom—seven acres of meadow, and a wood of two hogs. In this manor a *new burgus* had been established, where there were 64 burgesses paying £7 18s. Four burgesses in Hastings and 14 bondmen yielded 63s. Robert de Hastings held 2½ hides of the Abbot, and Herolf half a hide. The whole manor was valued in the time of the Confessor at £34; and, at the making of the



record, the abbot's possessions were valued at £50. This is a very unintelligible statement.

According to Mr. Cole's estimate, the manor was about 5,000 acres; but we search in vain for such an area unless we go to the outlying territory at Rotherfield, now including, in the parish of Frant, a part or the whole of Eridge Park. Mr. Durrant Cooper seeks to identify the "New Burgus" with Winchelsea, and he is probably correct; certainly, I see no reason for concluding that any "new town" of that date sprang up on a different site from the old "Hastings-Chester."

The particulars of the Great Fight, known as the Battle of Hastings, are given in the article *Battle, ante*. The subsequent history of the Town is as well ascertained as that of any place in England. Mr. Cole's excellent monograph contains various hypothetical remarks relative to Hastings, and I must refer the reader who requires details to that work.

In 1093, William Rufus was at Hastings for a month, and during that time Archbishop Anselm, with seven other bishops, assisted at the consecration of the Bishop of Lincoln, and in 1095 he made another visit on the occasion of the consecration of Battle Abbey. In the time of Richard I., the Priory of the Holy Trinity was founded by a knight of Norman descent, Sir Walter de Bricet (possibly from the ancient *manoir* now called Bricet near Avranches). The establishment was situated on what is the site of the railway station, on a low ground constantly exposed to the inundations of the sea. Eventually the monks were driven from their home by this cause in 1410, and established themselves at a "New Priory," some miles distant, in the parish of Warbleton, where Sir John Pelham, the feudal lord of the Barony and Rape of Hastings, gave them lands for a refuge. (See Warbleton.) Departing a little from the direct line of history, I may advert for a moment to the remarkable arms of Hastings, to shew in what estimation this "ancient town and port" was held in very early times. This subject has been mentioned in the "Curiosities of Heraldry," and in my discourse on the Seals of the Cinque Ports in vol. i. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections." Without the technicalities of heraldry, the arms may be described as three half-lions conjoined with three half-ships; the demi-lions representing the arms of England, while the sterns of the ships indicate the importance of the navy of Hastings, which, as we have seen, was very great for the period. This ensign, originally adopted by the town, subsequently became that of all the other Cinque Ports.*

* On the Mayor's seal, which is of the 15th century, by a blunder, probably of the engraver, the middle figure is a whole lion, without the ship's stern. The other ports uniformly bear the ensign as above described.

The Castle of Hastings is of unknown, though certainly of considerable antiquity. To the old earthwork, on the cliff, succeeded an architectural fortress, and as early as the 12th century it contained a royal free chapel, with a Dean and Canons, who had very considerable possessions in East Sussex. This religious establishment must originally have been built on a different site, as in the former half of the 13th century the fraternity obtained royal permission to defend their walls from the frequent inundations of the sea. In the reign of Edward III. it would appear that the castle had gone to decay as a fortress, though the conventual establishment was still kept up, and held its own down to the Reformation. In 1824 some excavations were carried on within the castle, and the long hidden traces of the fortifications, towers, gateways, &c., were disclosed, and among the rest the ancient chapel of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, which proved to be of the Early English period.* The ruins of the fortress, though a romantic addition to the landscape, are inconsiderable. Hastings was famous for several centuries for its ship-building trade. A favourite yacht of Henry I. was called by its royal owner "*Estnetka mea de Hasting.*"

In August, 1738, soon after the accession of Richard II., the French, in one of their marauding expeditions, frightened away the inhabitants, and burnt the town. Hastings rapidly declined in prosperity. It soon became a *port* in name only. The sea made savage inroads, swept away the Priory, and submerged much land, till at length the place took a very inconsiderable place in the roll of English towns. During the civil wars of the 17th century Hastings was not the scene of actual conflict. In July, 1643, however, on a Sunday, when the inhabitants were at church, Colonel Morley, the well-known Parliamentary commander, entered the town, and scattered his cavalry around it to prevent egress. He summoned the Mayor and Jurats, and demanded all the arms which the townsmen possessed, which were given up to him. Mr. Hinson, curate of All Saints, a stout Royalist, was obliged to break off in the midst of the service, and betake himself to a neighbouring wood for refuge. In May, 1690, Bishop Patrick, who was on a visitation journey, reached Hastings, but could not perform his duties, as there was an alarm of an attack of the French, and the churches were full of soldiers, and the streets crowded with townsmen and country people. The French were certainly off the town, and fired upon it without doing any great mischief. The following year the combined fleets of the French and Dutch made another

* Among the eminent persons connected with the College of Hastings were Thomas à Becket, who was Dean, and William of Wykeham was a prebendary.

attack, a memorial of which is preserved in two cannon balls fixed to the tower of St. Clement's church. So lately as 1796 a French privateer came into the roads, and attempted to carry off a vessel laden with lime, a commodity for which Hastings was then well known; but the fishermen manned their boats and recaptured the vessel, took the marauders prisoners, and put them into the cage in High-street.

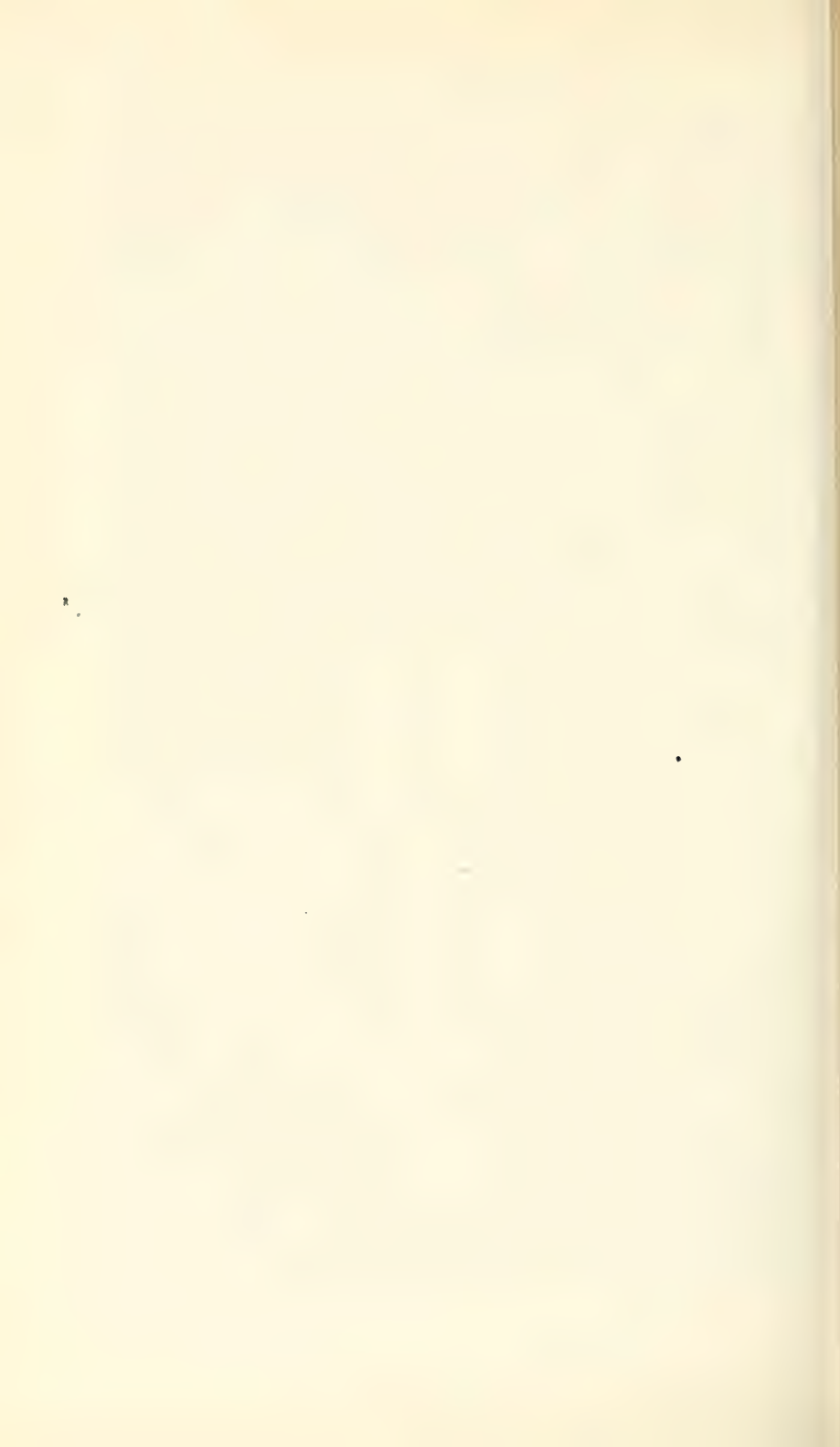
But a greater foe to Hastings than its several attacks by the French were the incursions of that stronger enemy, the sea. Two piers were erected as defences against the watery element in the reign of Elizabeth, but they both yielded to its furious attacks.

The disappearance of some of the churches mentioned in ancient records was probably due to the same cause. The inhabitants during the first half of the eighteenth century, seem chiefly to have depended on the fishery, boat-building, the lime trade and smuggling. Towards the end of that century, Hastings became the resort of invalids and pleasure-seekers, and although its area was then almost limited to the valley between the east and the west hills, many persons of distinguished rank came hither during the summer months. The sheltered situation and mild temperament of the place, also induced those afflicted with pulmonary affections to resort to it during winter, many of whom were sent to it by Dr. Matthew Baillie, an able London physician. Hastings was then a rude, though picturesque little place, consisting mainly of High-street and All-Saints-street. The buildings were generally antiquated and inconvenient, many of them being built of timber. Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., in Vol. xiv. of the "*Sussex Collections*," had added much to our general knowledge of this ancient town, both as to its municipal rights and its ancient houses. He also gives many important details respecting the descent of the castle and its dependencies, and he may be considered to have more thoroughly investigated the history of Hastings than any other person. At the commencement of the present century, Hastings wore a military aspect. A body of 12,000 men were quartered in the neighbourhood, and of these the Duke of Wellington, then Major-General Wellesley, had, in 1806, the command. He resided at Hastings-house, where he took up his abode with his bride on the very day of their marriage. ("*Hastings Past and Present*"). The resident population of the town at that time did not exceed 3,500.

Hastings anciently contained many churches and parishes, most of which latter are now merged in the existing parishes of St. Clement, All Saints, and St. Mary-under-the-Castle. Pope Nicholas's Taxation, 1291, mentions the churches of St. Mar-

garet, St. Leonard, St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. Clement, and All Saints, as well as that of the Holy Trinity of Hastings. Of these the Rev. G. S. Stonestreet gives much information in Horsfield's "Sussex." There was also a Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene for decayed brothers and sisters, but of its history and site very little is known. The population returns for 1851 mention as existing or nominal parishes: All Saints, St. Clement, St. Mary-in-the-Castle, St. Andrew, the Holy Trinity (or Priory), St. Michael-on-the-Rock, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard-on-Sea, and St. Mary Bulverhythe.

The church of *All Saints*, which gives name to a principal street, stands at the foot of the East Hill. It is mainly of the early part of the 15th century, and consists of chancel, nave with aisles, south porch, and a western embattled tower in three diminishing stages. Though this church is styled in 1436 "*nova ecclesia*," it certainly stands on the site of a much earlier building, of which traces remain. The belfry is vaulted with stone, and in the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina. On a slab of black marble at the east end of the north aisle are figures of a man and woman with clasped hands, which formerly had the date of 1458. There is also a brass for **Thomas Goodenough** and Margaret his wyfe, for whom a paternoster and an ave are solicited. There are many more recent inscriptions, including one for Mlle. de Ruffo, daughter of Prince Castelcicala, and another for Mrs. Beasley, a disciple of Swedenborg. In 1586, Henry Elkes, B.A., was executed at Tyburn for counterfeiting the Queen's signature to procure his presentation to the parsonage of All Saints (Stowe). The notorious Titus Oates once officiated in this church as minister, and his father, Samuel Oates, was among the rectors. *St. Clement's* church stands on elevated ground to the west of High-street. It is a rude weather-beaten structure of chancel, nave with aisles, and a west embattled tower of singular architecture. The Abbot of Fécamp had license, in 1286, to build a church of St. Clement in Hastings, *de novo*, the older structure on lower ground having been destroyed by the sea. The present building, however, is certainly of much later date. The font is of the Perpendicular period. It is octagonal in shape, and on the sides of the basin are carved the cross, nails, ladder, whip, spear, &c., the instruments of the Crucifixion. There are two brasses; one for **Thomas Urekes**, jurat, and Margery his wyf, date 1563; and the other for **John Barley**, mercer, and Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Harley, &c., date 1601. Other inscriptions commemorate the names of Falkner, Pierse, Bromfield, Milward, Collyer, Delves, Justice, &c. At Halton, a picturesque suburb of Hastings, a chapel also dedicated to *St. Clement* was erected in



1838, chiefly at the expense of Sarah, Countess Waldegrave. *St. Mary-in-the-Castle* was built at the expense of the late Earl of Chichester, lord of the castle and barony, and consecrated in 1828. It is of semicircular form, and stands in the centre of Pelham Crescent, abutting on the rock which was here hewn down to make way for the Crescent. The following is a list of the present incumbents of the ancient and modern churches of Hastings and St. Leonards, kindly furnished by the registrar of the Archdeaconry of Lewes :—

All Saints, Rectory.—Rev. George Alfred Foyster, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, £250.

St. Clement's, Rectory.—Rev. H. Brereton Foyster, M.A., the same, £250.

St. Clement's, chapel, Halton.—Rev. John Parkin, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge.

St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Vicarage.—Rev. Thomas Vores, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford. Patron, the Earl of Chichester.

Holy Trinity.—Rev. Thomas Francis Crosse, D.D., of Exeter College, Oxford.

St. Mary Magdalene, Vicarage.—Rev. William Wheeler Hume, M.A.

St. Leonards-on-Sea, Rectory.—Samuel Hadden Parkes, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

St. Paul, St. Leonards, Rectory.—Rev. Henry Robinson.

St. Matthew, Silverhill, St. Leonards.—Rev. Charles Anthony Oak, M.A.

Christ Church, St. Leonards, Rectory.—Rev. Charles Lyndhurst Vaughan, M.A.

St. John, St. Leonards, Rectory.—Rev. H. E. Platt, M.A.

Chapels for nearly every denomination of Dissenters exist in the towns, and there is a Roman Catholic sisterhood with a charity for young females and a chapel, called *All Souls*, at St. Leonards.

The healthful and picturesque situation of Hastings has for many years past attracted persons of distinction and opulence to it, and many important and elegant residences have sprung up in and around it. The public buildings are appropriate. In the Town-hall is a shield, which was taken from the French by General Murray (the first British Governor of Canada) at the conquest of Quebec, and presented by that gallant officer to the Corporation, he being resident afterwards at Beauport, a few miles distant. In the side of the East Hill, in a rock called the Minnis, was one of the few Hermitages which Sussex possessed. In the last century it contained a cross with a niche for a saint carved out of the rock. In the side of the opposite hill are some excavations known as St. Clement's Caves, originally made in digging for sand, and afterwards used by smugglers. Hastings,

as one of the Cinque Ports, has returned members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I. The charities of the town are generously supported by the local families, and Sarah, Countess Waldegrave, ranks foremost among the benefactors in recent times. Among well-known natives or residents of the town have been the notorious Titus Oates, who is said to have lived in All Saints-street; Sir Cloudesley Shovell lived in another house in the same street; Edward Capel, the Shakspearean editor, dwelt in what is called East Cliff House. Among distinguished temporary visitors may be mentioned Garriek (who planted a slip from Shakspeare's famous mulberry tree at the residence called Scott's-house), the Duke of Wellington, Lord Byron, Thomas Campbell, the Princess Sophia-Matilda, Lord Thurlow, Canning, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess VICTORIA, Queen Adelaide, the present Emperor of the French, King Louis Philippe, after his abdication of the throne, with members of his family, the Queen of the Belgians, Guizot, Thiers, Lane, author of "Modern Egyptians," and many other well-known persons. We must not omit Charles Lamb, who "did penance" here once. He says, "I love town and country, but this detestable Cinque-port is neither . . . There is no sense of home at Hastings. It is a place of fugitive resort, an heterogeneous assemblage of sea-mews and stock-brokers, Amphitrites of the town, and Misses that coquet with the ocean." What would "Elia" say now? For descriptions of the scenery of Hastings and its vicinity, which is generally romantic and beautiful, I must refer the reader to the authoress of "Brampton Rectory" in her "Hastings Past and Present." Her painstaking work, with that of Mr. Cole, coupled with the able papers of Mr. Durrant Cooper, before referred to, would form the basis of what is much wanted—a good history of Hastings.

[S. A. C. Borough seal, i, 16. William the Conqueror's landing, ii, 53. Rape, Castle, and Town, ii, 161. William Rufus at, v, 282. Silk factory, ix, 367. British coins, ix, 367. Royal mint, ix, 369. xx, 264. Earls of Ea, x, 63. Pirates, x, 89. Tradesmen's tokens, x, 208. Cannon at, xi, 152. Atlas Maritimus, xi, 181. Medieval pottery, xi, 229. xii, 268. xviii, 190. Charters of Cinque Ports, xii, 159. xix, 3. Hastings in 1746, xii, 196. Banner of Cinque Ports, xii, 164, 269. College and Priory, xiii, 132. xix, 13. Bulverhythe, xiii, 146. xiv, 117. xix, 3. St. Mary's Church, xiii, 152. Alms-house, xiii, 164. Sub-marine forest, xiii, 166. Ancient internments, xiii, 308. Notices of, xiv, 65 (*Cooper*). St. Leonard's parish destroyed by the sea, xiv, 70. French invasion, xiv, 80. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, xiv, 109. Parish Registers, xiv, 191. Taylor, the water-poet, xv, 155. xviii, 138. Bells, xvi, 211, 231. Cinque Ports summons, xvii, 258. Men of Jack Cade, xviii, 28. Members of the Port, xviii, 52. Castle, xviii, 141. Matthew Knight, xix, 26. Earl Godwin, xix, 73. Lunsford family,



xvi, 143. xix, 106, 198. Copyas of, xix, 196. Presentments, &c. at, xix, 198. Stone Cross at, xix, 199. Civil marriages at Glynde, xix, 202. Hays of, xx, 65. Venetian ships, xx, 225.]

HAYWARD'S HEATH

(So called, probably, from its having been under the supervision of the *hayward*, or cattle-keeper of the neighbouring manor) is a somewhat romantic district, lying principally in the parish of Cuckfield. Less than forty years ago it was a byword for the wildness of its aspect, the rusticity of its few and scattered cottagers, and the miryness of its roads. It was then known as "Heward's Hawth." To-day it is the abode of civilization, many villas and pleasure residences having sprung up almost as by magic, in consequence of the establishment of an important station of the London and Brighton Railway, and consequent facilities of access. It is about 13 miles from Brighton and 37 from London. A church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, has recently been erected. It seats 700 persons, and cost upwards of £5,000. An ecclesiastical district has been assigned to it, and the Rev. R. E. Wyatt, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxon, is the incumbent. Schools, &c., have been established, and a corn-market is held on Wednesdays. The establishment known as Hayward's Heath Lunatic Asylum lies in the adjacent parish of Wivelsfield, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant.

HEATHFIELD.

Vulgo, *Hefful*; a parish in the Hundred of Hawkesborough; Rape of Hastings; distant eight miles north from Hailsham; Post-town, Hawkhurst. Railway station, Ticehurst Road; distant about six miles. Union, Hailsham. Population in 1811, 1,310; in 1861, 1,392. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £400; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. William Jackson, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1582. Acreage, 7,970. *Chief Landowner*, Sir C. W. Blunt, Bart. *Seats*, Heathfield Park, Sir Charles W. Blunt, Bart.; and several minor residences.

The etymology is obvious—"a *field*, or open space in a forest covered with *heath*." The parish lies upon the forest ridge, and is boldly undulated. The "Vale of Heathfield" has been finely idealized by Turner, with his usual exaggerations. It is in the district where the iron sandstone prevails, and the iron trade was carried on until about the beginning of the present century by the Fuller family, at Heathfield furnace, and once gave employment to a great part of the population.

Fine ordnance was cast here. When the late Major Fuller entered on his first campaign in India, he found with surprise some of the guns inscribed with the name of his native parish, "Heathfield." Heathfield Park, formerly known as Bailey Park, belonged in the fifteenth century to the noble family of Fynes, Lords Dacre, of Hurst-Monceaux, and is supposed to be the park which they possessed "somewhere in Sussex," that had so compact a boundary hedge of holly that the smallest game could not escape from it. The present park is surrounded with a stone wall some miles in compass. Thomas, Lord Dacre, sold it about 1675 to Hercules Poulett, Esq., and it passed successively to Plummer, Fuller of Waldron, Blackmore, O'Keefe, and to General Elliott, the hero of Gibraltar, who resided here, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Heathfield in 1787. In 1791 it was purchased by Mr. Francis Newbery, the eminent druggist of St. Paul's Church-yard, and in 1819 it passed by sale to Sir Chas. R. Blunt, Bart., whose nephew, Sir C. W. Blunt, Bart., now possesses it. The mansion was completed by Raymond Blackmore, Esq., who was resident here in 1722. During Mr. Newbery's possession considerable acquisitions were made to the estate, and he built on a conspicuous eminence the "Heathfield Monument," a structure sufficiently plain in itself, but a fine ornament to the landscape for many miles round. It is inscribed to the Defender of Gibraltar, "Calpis Defensori." It stands 600 feet above the sea level, cost £3,000, and commands a prospect which includes the sea, the South Downs, the Weald, and more than 40 churches. For a brief notice of Lord Heathfield, see "Worthies of Sussex," p. 76.

CADDE STREET, vulgo *Cat Street*, is a hamlet of this parish. It takes its name from the notorious pretender, Jack Cade, "Captain of Kent," who appears to have been born here, and who was here slain, after his outl. wry in 1450, by Alexander Iden, Sheriff of Kent. The spot of his capture is indicated by a kind of monumental pillar, erected by Mr. Newbery. (See "Worthies of Sussex," p. 55.) The manor house of Newick, which had a chapel, was once called Cade's Castle. The manor of Heathfield belongs to Earl De la Warr, and several other lordships extend into the parish.

A remarkable event occurs here on the day of "Hefful" fair, April 14th, when, according to a very ancient tradition, an old woman lets the first cuckoo out of a basket. Certain it is that the cheering note of this bird is rarely heard before that day. The tradition of a battle here in Saxon times, A. D. 633, is quite unsupported.

Heathfield is the corpus of a prebend in Chichester Cathedral. The church (All Saints) consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel,

and a west tower, surmounted with a shingled spire. There are six bells, the tenor inscribed to St. John. The south aisle, rebuilt in 1861, was apparently the original church of the Norman period, and consisted of a pace, or nave, and chancel, the main body of the edifice being a subsequent addition. A brass to the memory of a lady, supposed to be of the Fynes family, was discovered many years since. The tower is built of chalk, faced with Heathfield stone. In the interior of it is the date 1445, considered by Mr. T. Wright to be the oldest authentic inscribed date in Arabic numerals in England. (See Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., ii, 157.) Heathfield Chapel, a well-known Non-conformist place of worship, was occupied by George Gilbert, the soldier-preacher of the last century. (See "Worthies of Sussex," p. 76.)

[S. A. C. Iron-works, ii, 210. iii, 241. Conjuror Sanders, ix, 188. The *Hefful* cuckoo, xiii, 210. River Cuckmere, xv, 158. Apprentices, xvi, 42. Bells, xvi, 212. Jack Cade capture of, at Cade Street, xviii, 30, 31. Baily park, xviii, 18. Lord Dacre and his servant Jack Cade, *ibid.* Newbery family, Heathfield monument, General Elliott, Lord Heathfield, and Cade's monument, all xviii, 37. Church, xx, 187.]

HEENE.

An ancient chapelry of Tarring Peverell, on the coast, half a mile south of the village, and adjoining Worthing. The extension of that town called *West Worthing* lies chiefly in this chapelry, which consists of 546 acres. Nearly the whole of the land has been purchased by the West Worthing Investment Company, who have built many mansions and large houses, baths, waterworks, &c., so that this once insignificant hamlet is fast growing into a fashionable suburb. The population was lately but 184, but it must in time largely increase. The inhabitants support their own poor, and the district lies in the East Preston Union. At present there is no church or chapel, but the inhabitants are considered parishioners of West Tarring. At the making of Domesday Heene was held by Ralph of the barony of Bramber. This Ralph, who was founder of the great family of Wistoneston, or Wiston, was one of the principal proprietors in the surrounding manors. Before the Conquest it was held at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides by Leuret of Earl Godwin, and valued at forty shillings. Alward, a Saxon, held $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides of King Edward, also valued at forty shillings. The two manors had six villeins and seven cottars. They remained distinct until the thirteenth century, and were held respectively by William de Wistoneston and Robert le Fauconer, ancestor of the Michelgroves. The former

passed in marriage to Adam de Bavent, of the great Norman family originating at Bavent near Caen. In 1285 he obtained free-warren all over his lands, including Hyen. After Roger de Bavent's death, the king granted his manor to Peter de Braose, son of Eleanor de Bavent. It then passed with Wiston, &c., through the Braoses to the Shirleys, and in 5th Edward VI. Thomas Shirley, Esq. died seised of it. The other moiety descended to Godfrey le Fauconer, who died in 1279. His grandson, John, sold it in 1303 to William de la Field, and we next find it, 1398, in possession of the all-absorbing Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel. It afterwards formed part of the endowment of Holy Trinity Hospital at Arundel. The moieties having been re-united, Sir Thomas Palmer, in 1557, sold the whole manor to Thomas Cooke, Esq., whose family had long held it of the hospital. In 1676, Thomas Arnold, gentleman, was lord, and his descendant sold it in 1734, and it subsequently passed by sale, first to Butler of Worminghurst, and then to the Richardson family. The chapel continued dependent on the mother church of Tarring, but it fell to ruin, and in 1766 it was pulled down. (Cartwright.) Mr. Bray, the historian of Surrey, informed Mr. Cartwright that in 1755 he was sent to enquire as to a wreck which had been claimed by the lord of the manor. The tenant told him that when he was young he used to play at cricket where high-water mark then existed, without danger of striking the ball into the sea, which proves the rapid corrosive action of the ocean here as on many other parts of our southern coast.

HEIGHTON, SOUTH.

Domesday, *Estone?* a parish in the Hundred of Flexborough, Rape of Pevensey; distant seven miles from Lewes, its Post-town. Railway Station, Newhaven, distant about two miles. Union, Newhaven. Population in 1811, 69; in 1861, 104. Benefice, a Rectory united with East Tarring, which see. The Parish Register extends from 1542 to 1618. Acreage, 923. *Chief Landowner*, Honble. H. Brand, M.P.

It was formerly known as South Heighton, to distinguish it from Heighton St. Clere, in Firle. The etymology is Anglo-Saxon, the lofty, or *high tūn*, or enclosure, which answers to the situation of the village. According to Domesday, Gundulph held the manor of Edward the Confessor. In 47th Henry III. Thomas de Rudeham was lord. Subsequent proprietors have been Sackville, Me-tede, and Springett. Heighton St. Clere in Firle is a sub-infeudation. It belonged, *temp.* Edward III., to



Giles de Badlesmere, and subsequently descended as Firle. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was damaged by lightning in 1769, and the parishioners suffered it to go to ruin. Since that date all sacred offices for the parish have been performed at Tarring. Only a few fragments of the walls remain. The basin of the font is now used for its original purpose at Chiddingly. There is a local witticism referring to this and two neighbouring villages:—

“Heighton, Denton, Tarring—*all* begins with A.”

[S. A. C. Church destroyed and font, xiv, 245. Richard Clerk, an adherent of Jack Cade, xviii, 24.]

HELLINGLY.

Vulgo, *Herrinlye*; a parish in the Hundred of Dill; Rape of Pevensey; distant two miles north from Hailsham, its Railway station. Post-town, Hawkhurst. Union, Hailsham. Population in 1811, 1,041; in 1861, 1,606. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £344; Patron, the Earl of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Henry Geldart, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1618. Acreage, 6,015. *Chief Landowners*, the Earl of Chichester, Rev. H. E. Johnson. *Seats*, The Broad, ———; Winkinghurst, Mrs. Woodward, &c., &c.

Hellingly may mean Ella-inga-leah, the district of the sons of Ella, a Saxon proprietor. The parish lies on the southern border of the Weald, extends from south to north several miles, and is intersected by the little river Cuckmere. The manors of Laughton, Berwick, Alciston, and Willingdon extend into it, and those of Warlington and Horselunges lie principally within its limits. Part of the now enclosed waste called the Dicker is also in the parish. The farms called Boreship, Perryland, and Attrees, forming the “borough” of Ralphshurst, are a detached portion of the hundred of Danehill-Horsted. The mansion called the Broad, connected with the manor of Warlington, was from the early part of the 17th century the seat of the Calverley family, descended from the great Yorkshire house of that name, and their connections, the Masons, until within the last few years, when it passed to a distant relative, the Rev. S. W. Warneford, D.D., who bequeathed it to trustees for the use of the Radcliffe Lunatic Asylum, Oxfordshire. Horselunges belonged, 33rd Henry VI., to Sir John Devenish, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, and it continued for some generations with his descendants. Of their timber-built and moated mansion considerable remains exist. It is of the 15th century, and contains

in the windows several shields of arms for the Devenishes and their connections, including Hoo, Morton, Lytton, Engaine, &c. Carter's Corner was long the residence of the Barton family; Boreship that of a branch of the Fullers and Winkinghurst of the Millers. The last now belongs to Mrs. Woodward, a descendant of the Masons and Calverleys. The Roman Catholic Bishop of London, for the time being, holds for charitable uses the farms called Grovehill and Grovebridge. Hellingly Park was long the seat of a branch of the Pelham family, and still belongs to the Earl of Chichester. It was near this park, then belonging to Sir Nicholas Pelham, that Thomas Lord Dacre, of Hurst Monceaux Castle, and his companions, while unlawfully hunting deer, slew John Busbrigge, one of Pelham's keepers, for which his lordship and three of his friends were executed, in 1541. The actual spot of the murder was Pickhay, a field near Hellingly church.

HORSEBRIDGE is a large village or hamlet in this parish on the main road from Lewes to Hailsham, Battle, &c. In the time of Edward I. it gave name to the family of De Hurstebregg. The Hailsham union-house is also in the parish. At *Amberstone* is a large stone, which from its name was probably Druidical. It gives name to a good farm-house close by, in which, in the year 1815, Mr. Rickman, the quaker tenant, had the honour of showing hospitality to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and their suites, on their hurried journey from Portsmouth to Dover.

The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is composed of chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, and a western tower (rebuilt in 1836). On the north side of the chancel is a chantry-chapel attached to the manor of Horselunges. There are some traces of Norman work, but Early English and later styles prevail. It is many years since I saw this church: it then contained a brass, despoiled of its ornaments—probably for a lady of the Devenish family. John Milles, the Protestant minister of this church, was burnt at Lewes, in 1557.

[S. A. C. Church given to Otteham Abbey, v, 158. Rikeward of, *ibid.* Millers of Winkinghurst, ix, 33. Calverleys of, xiv, 102, 232. Lanes of, xiv, 108. Dicker the, xiv, 233. Streamlets and river Cuckmere, xv, 157, 158. Worger and Mills of, xvi, 48. Rickmans of, xvi, 72. Bells, xvi, 212. Horselunges, xix, 178. A ghost at, *ibid.*]

HENFIELD.

Domesday, *Hanfild*; vulgo, *Henvull*; a parish, village, and Railway station, in the Hundred of Tipnoak; Rape of Bramber; distant six



miles from Steyning, and eight north from Shoreham. Post-town, Hurst-Pierpoint. Union, Steyning. Population in 1811, 976; in 1861, 1,662. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £412; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. John O'Brien, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1559. Acreage, 4,491. *Chief Landowners*, Hon. Robert Curzon, Thomas Wisden, J. L. Denmett, Edwin Parr, and Dawson and Lindfield Borrer, Esqs. *Seats*, Barrow Hill, E. N. Hall, Esq.; Red-Oaks, Mrs. Dunlop; Henfield Lodge, Miss Melville; Terry's Cross, Rev. Divie Robertson; Martin's Lodge, Rev. N. Woodward, D.C.L.

This beautiful and picturesque Wealden parish is near the river Adur, which partly forms its western boundary. A detached slip extending to the Downs, and containing nearly 80 acres, is surrounded by Beeding. Such insulations are by no means uncommon in Sussex.

In the year 770 the manor of Henfield was given by Osmund, King of the West Saxons, to the see of Selsey, and it still belongs to the Bishop of Chichester. In Domesday it is stated to be in the territory of the Bishop, who holds it personally in demesne. In the reign of the Confessor it had been rated at 15 hides; but now it was estimated at somewhat less than 11. The arable was 20 plough-lands, and there were 20 villeins, 15 bondsmen, and a church. The mill and fishery were in the hands of William de Braose, who appears to have held certain possessions under the Bishop. Three burgesses in Lewes held of the manor. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £10, and afterwards at £7. Several other details are set forth in the record. In the reign of Henry I. the Bishop had a grant of free-warren. Streatham, which gives name to the Bishop's manor, is on the south-west side of the parish. "It is now merely a cottage, but there is very near it a moat, enclosing a small piece of ground, called the chapel garden, and there are also the remains of extensive foundations, the site, as is supposed, of the castle of Earl Warbald and his Countess Tidburga, to whom it belonged previously to its donation by King Osmund to the Bishop." (Cartwright.) It appears that the early Bishops made this their occasional residence, as several episcopal documents are dated from Henfield.

The village is remarkably neat, and in fact there is throughout the parish an appearance of comfort not always to be met with in the Wealden parishes. This is in great measure owing to the excellent influence of the Borrer family. To that family belonged the late William Borrer, Esq., a distinguished member of the Linnæan, Royal, and other learned societies. He was undoubtedly the most able botanist that our county has produced, and one of the most benevolent of men. He died in 1842, at the age

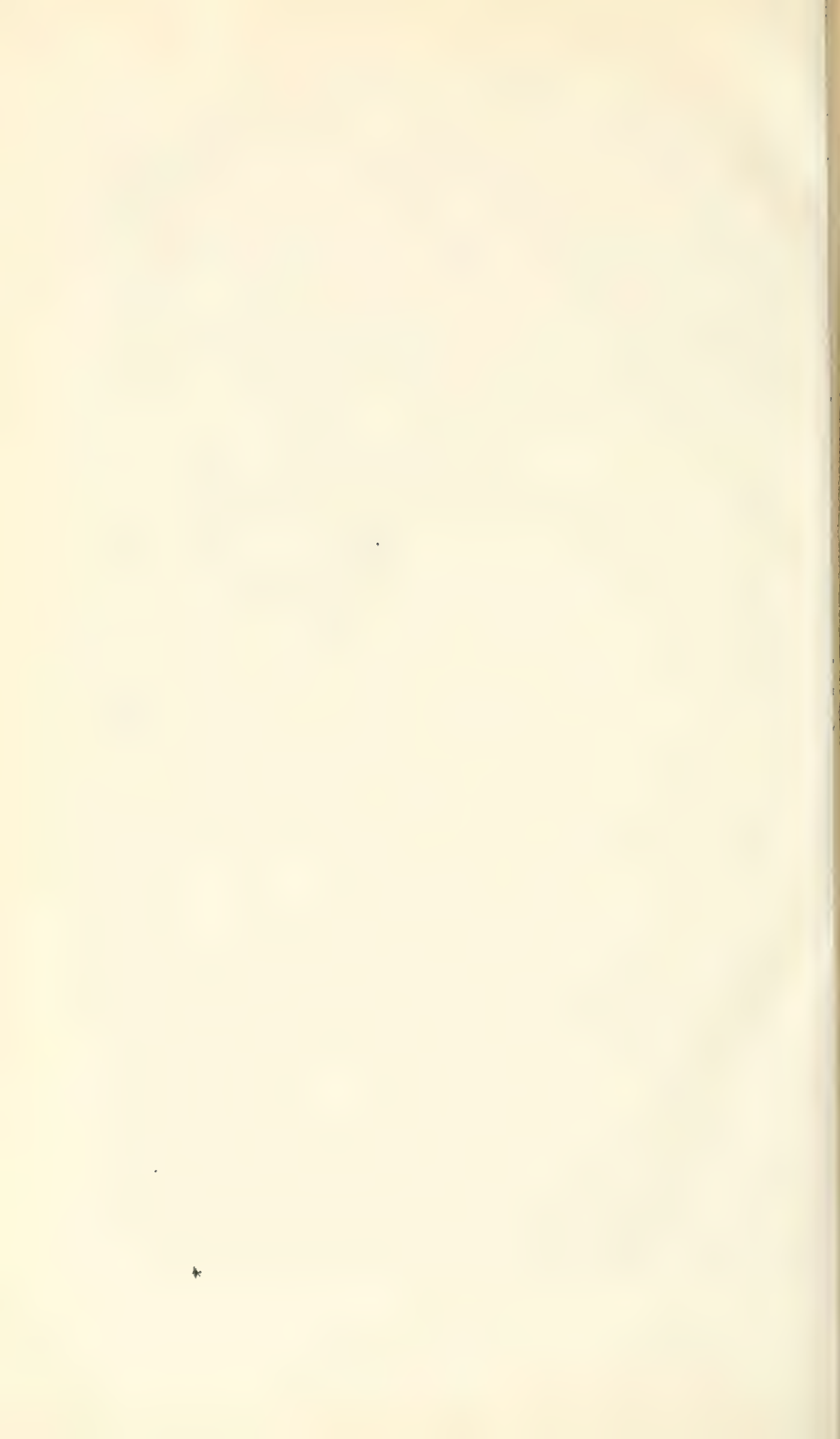
of 81. (See "Worthies of Sussex," p. 71. for a full memoir.) His collection of such plants as will grow in this climate was probably the largest ever made, amounting to the great number of 6,660. Chestham is an ancient estate in this parish, long in the family of Wood, as also is Wantley. The latter is mentioned in Domesday as being held by Ralph, of William de Braose, and formerly by Azor, a tenant of Harold, who had two villeins, two bondsmen, two servi, a mill, &c. At a later date it became part of the possessions of Lewes priory, and at the dissolution passed through Thomas, Lord Cromwell, to the Sackvilles and Michels. The subsequent proprietors, by purchase, were Boniface, Medley, and Wood of Chestham. Sheeprods, another estate, belonged to the great family of Covert, and by subsequent transfers to those of Cheale, Hoffman, and Faulkner.

The impropriation was long the *corpus* of a prebend in Chichester cathedral, the last prebendary being Robert Sherburne, the celebrated Bishop of Chichester, by whom the prebendal estate was annexed to that see. Cartwright prints a curious document which shows the necessitous condition of the poor vicars of the period, 1209. Thomas Lowe, canon of Chichester, with the assent of Bishop Nicholas, grants to John Stowred, vicar of Henfield, the means whereby he and his successors may be able to live for the future "in an honourable manner, and have a suitable maintenance, and not be reduced to the opprobrious necessity of begging!"

The church (St. Peter), mentioned under that invocation in Osmund's charter, 770, is a building of no pretensions. It consists of a nave, with aisles, and a chancel, not older, apparently, than the time of Edward III. There is a chapel on the north side, and a tower at the west end crowned with battlements; but these are more recent additions. The east window of the chancel is conjectured by Cartwright to have been the gift of Thomas Beckington, prebendary of Henfield, and afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, *temp.* Henry VI. The mortuary inscriptions commemorate the names of Cheale, Gratwicke, Hoffman, Baley, Kenwellmersh, Revnsford, Agates, Ellis, Cobb, Holney, Tireman, Pilfold, Lintott, Roberts, Bishop, Woolven, &c. In the impropriator's chancel is a raised altar-tomb with the figure of a man in brass, in a furred gown, to the memory of **Thomas Byshopp**. There are six bells.

A celebrated native of Henfield was Dr. Thomas Stapleton, born 1535. Descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, he was early destined for holy orders, and was bred at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford. On the accession of Elizabeth, he adhered to Roman Catholicism, and was obliged to go into exile in Flanders. He pursued his theological studies with great





ardour, travelled into France and Italy, and ultimately returned to Louvaine. Being summoned home by his father he was arraigned before Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, and deprived of such church preferment as he held. His subsequent career as a theological writer and controversialist is given by Cartwright. He was one of the founders of the well-known college of Douay. He is characterized as "a man of mild demeanour and unsuspected integrity." He died at Louvaine in 1598, at the age of 64, leaving behind him a name for learning and benevolence which did honour to his age and country.

The name of Streatham is supposed to denote proximity to a Roman road, and slight traces of a vicinal way are still traceable.

[S. A. C. Saxon church, viii, 182. Domesday watermill, v, 270. Wantley ditto, v, 272. Ernald of, xi, 81. Church, xii, 106. Bells of, xvi, 112. River Adur, xvi, 252. Streatham, *ibid.* Dr. Stapleton, xvi, 252. Scotland, in, xvi, 253. Cheale family, xviii, 157. Shiprods, *ibid.* Byshoppe of, xix, 92, 107. Holland, in, xix, 108. Cateslands, *ibid.* Rye in. The park in, *ibid.* Harsnett, Bishop, *ibid.*]

HEYSHOTT.

A parish in the Hundred of Easebourne; Rape of Chichester; distant two miles south from Midhurst, its Post-town and Railway-station. Union, Sutton. Population, in 1811, 265; in 1861, 396. Benefice, a Rectory, annexed to Stedham; Patrons, the Harcourt family; Incumbent, Rev. Caleb Collins, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1690. Acreage, 2,171. *Chief Landowner*, Lord Leconfield.

On the Downs in this parish are remains of an ancient entrenchment. Though there is no mention of the manor, *eo nomine*, in Domesday, it formed part of the lands held by William de Percy, of Earl Roger de Montgomery. *Temp.* Henry VIII. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, sold it to Sir William Fitz-William, who held it by fealty and a pair of gilt spurs. After several changes of proprietorship it passed to Charles, Earl of Egremont, and his representative, Lord Leconfield, is now lord. HOYLE is a small hamlet in this parish. At Dunford Farm was born the late Richard Cobden, M.P., eminent for his political abilities and status. Mr. Cobden, who belonged to a very old Sussex family, rebuilt the house, which he had purchased, retaining the room in which he first saw the light, and he was buried in 1865, in Heyshott Churchyard. (See "Worthies of Sussex," p. 290-294.) The church, which has features of the

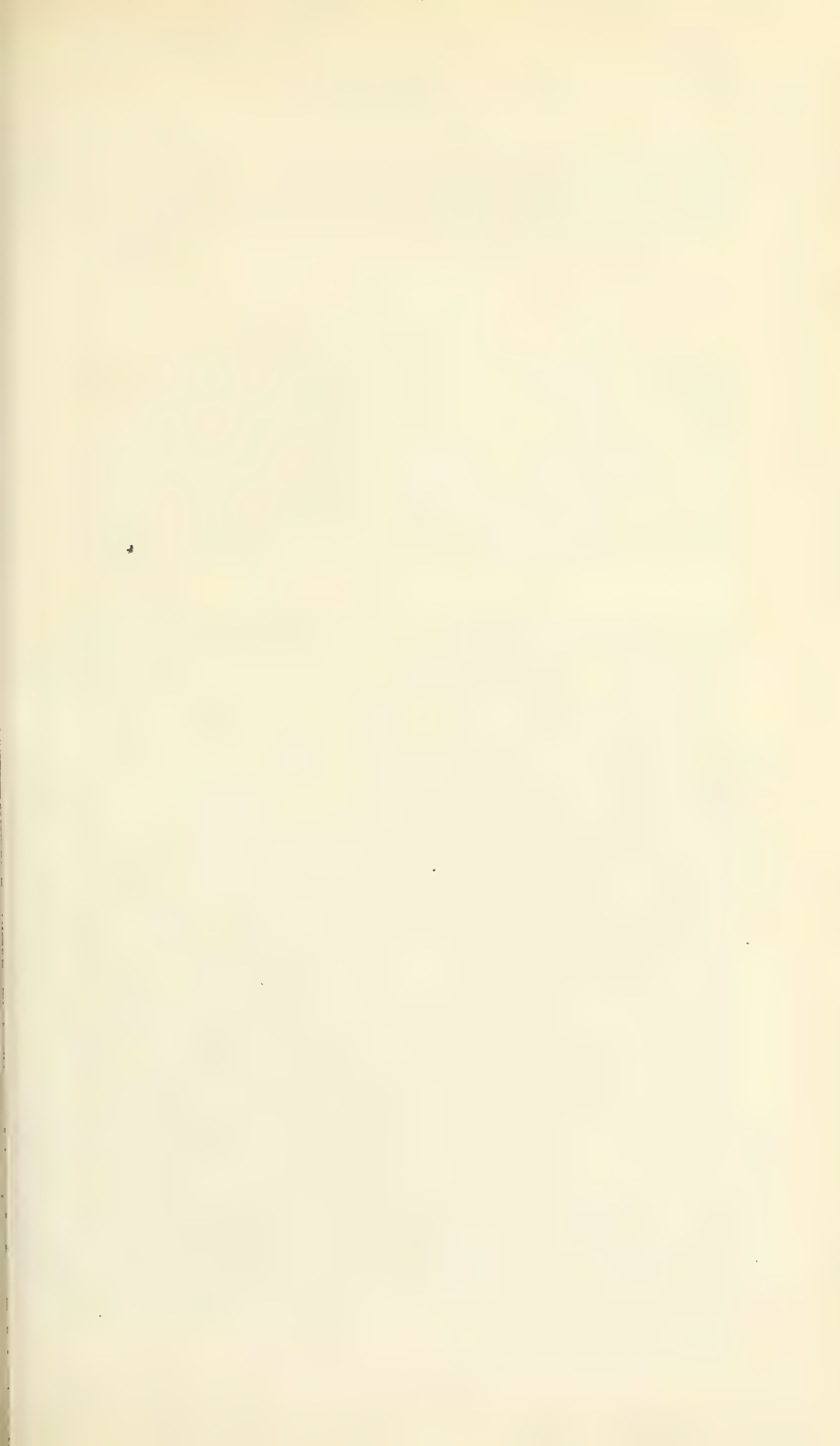
Decorated and subsequent styles, is plain and uninteresting, and has been repaired.

[S. A. C. Manor granted to Tipper and Dawe, xiii, 47. Todman of, xvi, 50. Bells, xvi, 112. Gohman family, xix, 94. Bohun, xx, 14. Knights Hospitallers had lands in, xx, 28.]

HIDNEYE and NORTHEYE.

Hastings, the chief of the Cinque Ports, had several members or "limbs," that is subsidiary territories, parochial or otherwise. Of these Seaford and Pevensey were the chief—the others being Bulverhithe, Hydoneye, Iham, Beakesbourne, Greenhithe, and Northeye. Several of these have become greatly diminished in importance, and at least two of them have left scarcely a vestige above ground. These are Hidneye and Northeye. They are both situated in the marshes of East Sussex, between Hastings on the east and Beachy-head and Willingdon on the west. As their name implies, they were both *eyes* (Anglo-Saxon, *ȳ*), islands, or at least lands elevated above a waterish level. The Rev. E. Turner has written the history of both these "lost towns" in the "Sussex Collections," Vol. xix., and has brought together every discovery that has been made concerning them. NORTHEYE, though mentioned last in the list of "limbs," seems to have been more important than Hidneye, and it possesses more history. The remains, trifling in extent, of its church or chapel of St. James, were standing only a few years since, and several carved stones and other relics have been occasionally found. The situation, marked on our old county maps, from Speed in 1610 to Cary in 1787, mark the site, which lies between two and three miles north-east of Pevensey, but in the parish of Bexhill, within what was known as the Liberty of the Sluice. Mr. Turner conjectures that the influx of the sea destroyed the old town (as at Winchelsea), and that a new town was built; but on these points consult Mr. Turner and Mr. Thomas Ross, both living witnesses. As "*ruine etiam periere*," few readers will feel deeply interested in the matter. In ancient documents many records of Northeye occur, chiefly in relation to the transfer of lands. It gave name to the family of De Northey, *temp.* Edward I., and the parish retained ecclesiastical rights as lately as the beginning of the 16th century.

HYDONEYE, now called *Hidney*, is in the parish of Willingdon, about a mile and a half from the church, and several pieces of land are still known as The Hidneys. The small town (for it never could have been very large) probably stood upon Court



Hidney, where the surface is very uneven and broken, doubtless by human agency, and within the memory of old men stones and other *débris* of the extinct town were occasionally turned up. Hidney also gave name to the medieval Sussex family of De Hydonye.

HOLLINGTON.

Domesday, *Horintune*; a parish in the Hundred of Baldslow, Rape of Hastings; distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Hastings, its Post-town. Railway stations, Hastings and St. Leonards. Union, Battle. Population in 1811, 233; in 1861, 800. Benefice, an endowed Vicarage, constituted a Rectory in 1867; Patron, C. G. Eversfield, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Ollive Hollingworth, M.A. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1636. Acreage, 2,470. *Chief Landowners*, C. G. Eversfield, Esq., Lady Lamb and Sir Archibald Lamb, Bart., Sarah, Countess Waldegrave, Capt. W. R. Lewis, of High-beech, Edward Farncombe, Esq., &c.

This parish is situated on the ridges north of St. Leonards-on-Sea, between that town and Beauport Park, which lies partly in Hollington and partly in Westfield and Battle. "Contributions" to its history were furnished by the late incumbent to the "Sussex Collections," Vol. xxi. The manor is mentioned in Domesday under the mis-spelling of *Horintune*, as having been held in the time of the Confessor, as free or allodial land, by Godwin and Alestan. In the 13th century the families of Hastings and De Penhurst were proprietors, and were succeeded by those of Belknap, Botiler, Mylle, Ulvedale, and Stowe, who appear to have held them of the honour of Hastings. Richard Dalyngruge, of the Bodiam family, held the manors of Hollington and Wilton of that barony, 10th Edward IV., by fealty, and 22s. as castle-guard rent, payable to Sir William Hastings. Subsequent lords have been the Poundes, the Pelhams, and their heritors the Papillons.

The parish church (St. Laurence) is situated in a wood, by which it is wholly surrounded. It is a small, uninteresting, middle-pointed (Decorated) building, of nave, surmounted by a dove-cote head containing one bell, chancel inclining to the south, and a south porch. The church has been "restored," or in other words, much altered; and, as a natural consequence, several old monuments and inscriptions have disappeared—among them those of some of the Eversfields, and of several vicars, &c. The period of the edifice before the alterations was doubtless of the 14th century, but that had no doubt superseded a much older structure. This church had in bye-gone times the notoriety of being a favourite resort for secret marriages,

especially when the bride had loved "not wisely but too well." The requirements of the parish, caused by the settlement in it of 600 or 700 persons, necessitated the erection, in 1865, of a new church at Ashbrook, formerly Washbrook, so designated from a stream hard by. It is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and built in the Early English style.

The family of Eversfield, very ancient in Sussex, owned and occupied Grove, a mansion in this parish, previously the possession of the Levitts, a family of Norman antiquity, whose heiress, Mary Levitt, married, in 1586, Thomas Eversfield, Esq., of Uckfield, ancestor of Ch. Gilbert Eversfield, Esq., of Denne Park, in Horsham, who has a large interest in the new and fashionable part of Hastings. The old house was destroyed in 1804, and a modern residence called Grove-house erected on the spot. The modern mansion of Captain Lewis, called High-beech, takes its name from a lofty, ancient beech tree, said to be as old as the time of Elizabeth, which forms a conspicuous object from a great distance. Castleham stands on a commanding eminence, and is traditionally supposed to indicate the site of some early fortifications. It is the residence of Mr. Alderman Stone. May it not have been the land out of which the "castle-guard rent," due to the lords of Hastings, arose?

WILTING, in Hollington, is the Wiltingham of Domesday, when it was estimated at 80s., the previous estimate in the days of the Confessor having been 100s. There was a park. Ingelram, perhaps the founder of the Sussex family of Ingram, was the mesne tenant, and Reinbert, Ralph, and Robert were minor proprietors. *Temp.* Henry II. a chapel existed on this manor. The manor was the *corpus* of a prebend in the royal free chapel of the College of Hastings, and Wilting chapel was doubtless appurtenant to that establishment.

With respect to a supposed chapel of St. Leonard in this parish, distinct from both those of Hollington and the neighbouring parish, always recognized as St. Leonard (on-Sea), some difficulty exists. The Rev. S. Arnott's paper may be consulted on the subject.

[S. A. C. Two Domesday mills, v, 271. *Campion* of, x, 3. Chapel of Wilting, xiii, 137. Tithes to Hastings College, *ibid.* Levitt or Levet family, xiv, 81, 111. Manor of Gensing, xiv, 111. Church bell, xvi, 212. Tithes, &c., to Battle Abbey, xvii, 55. Lay subsidy to Lewes Priory, xx, 140.]

HOOE.

A parish in the Hundred of Ninfield; Rape of Hastings; distant six miles south-west from Battle and ten west from Hastings; Post-

town, Battle. Railway-station, Bexhill. Union, Hailsham. Population in 1811, 470; in 1861, 496. Benefice, a Vicarage valued at £317; Patron, Alfred Jones, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Naason Manning, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1609. Acreage, 2,448. *Chief Landowners*, the Earl of Ashburnham and Thomas Brassey, Esq.

The surface of this parish is mainly excellent marsh-level. The river Ashbourne, or Walder's Haven, passes through part of the parish. The more inland part, however, possesses agreeable undulations, though of no great eminence. The name of the parish is probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Hoh*, an elevation. There are, or were formerly, several ancient houses in Hooe, the principal of which are Court Lodge, and Grove House, which occupies the site of a medieval edifice, and formerly belonged to the noble family of Ashburnham. Another mansion belonged to the family of Elfred. The parish had been at an early period the residence of the knightly and afterwards noble family of Hooe. In 20th Henry V. Thomas Hooe, who had been knighted for his great services and large expenses in the King's wars, obtained a grant of £11 per annum. He afterwards became a Baron and a Knight of the Garter. His will is dated 33rd Henry VI. His daughters and heirs-general married into the families of Echingham, Carew, Copley, Massingberd, and Devenish.

But to go back to the early history of this parish, Owe, How, or Hooe, belonged, before the Conquest, to Earl Godwin. The Conqueror gave it to the Earl of Eu. Henry, Earl of Eu, gave the manor to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, about the beginning of the 12th century, and a small Priory of Benedictine Monks was established here. It was given by Henry VI. to Eton College, and by Edward IV. to Ashford College, Kent. Its subsequent descent is somewhat obscure; but it belonged to the Sackvilles and afterwards to the Fullers. That at an earlier period it had belonged to John, Duke of Bedford, celebrated as the Governor of France, *temp.* Henry VI., as asserted in *Magna Britannia*, is, I think, an error. However, the descent of Hooe is very obscure.

The church (St. James, or St. Oswald) "is an antique edifice, and comprises a low and massive embattled tower, nave, and chancel, with a small chapel on the north side" (Horsfield). The last probably belonged to the principal manor. In the chancel there is a very small piscina. In the east window are two regal figures, supposed of Edward III. and Philippa, his queen. In 1781 Sir William Burrell caused drawings of these figures to be made, and they are now in the Burrell MSS. The building appears to be principally Early English. It formerly had two brasses, long since torn from their slabs, one for **Richard Wolter**, and Margaret and Alice, his wives, 1539, with the usual "Of your

charitie," &c.; the other for Thomas Acrouch, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife, 1576 and 1569. There are also mural monuments for the Fuller family. This church contains five bells. Among the incumbents of this parish, in the last century, was Nathaniel Torriano, formerly a physician, who is best known as the author of a sermon, preached here and at Ninfield, on the earthquake at Lisbon—a publication widely circulated at the time, but now rarely to be met with.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 271. Parker of, xii, 38. Chapel of, xiii, 135. Salt-pan, xiii, 171. xvii, 30. Lord of, xv, 135. xviii, 110. Hooe stream, xv, 157. Apprentices by Commissioners, xvi, 42. Bells of, xvi, 213. Lands to Battle Abbey, xvii, 30. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 25, 29. Sessions as to Marsh, xix, 14. Northeye chaplain, his lands, *ibid.* Hooe Haven (an outlet through the marsh), xix, 19. Baggele, of Midhurst, gave lands here to found a chantry, xx, 24.]

HOLTYE COMMON.

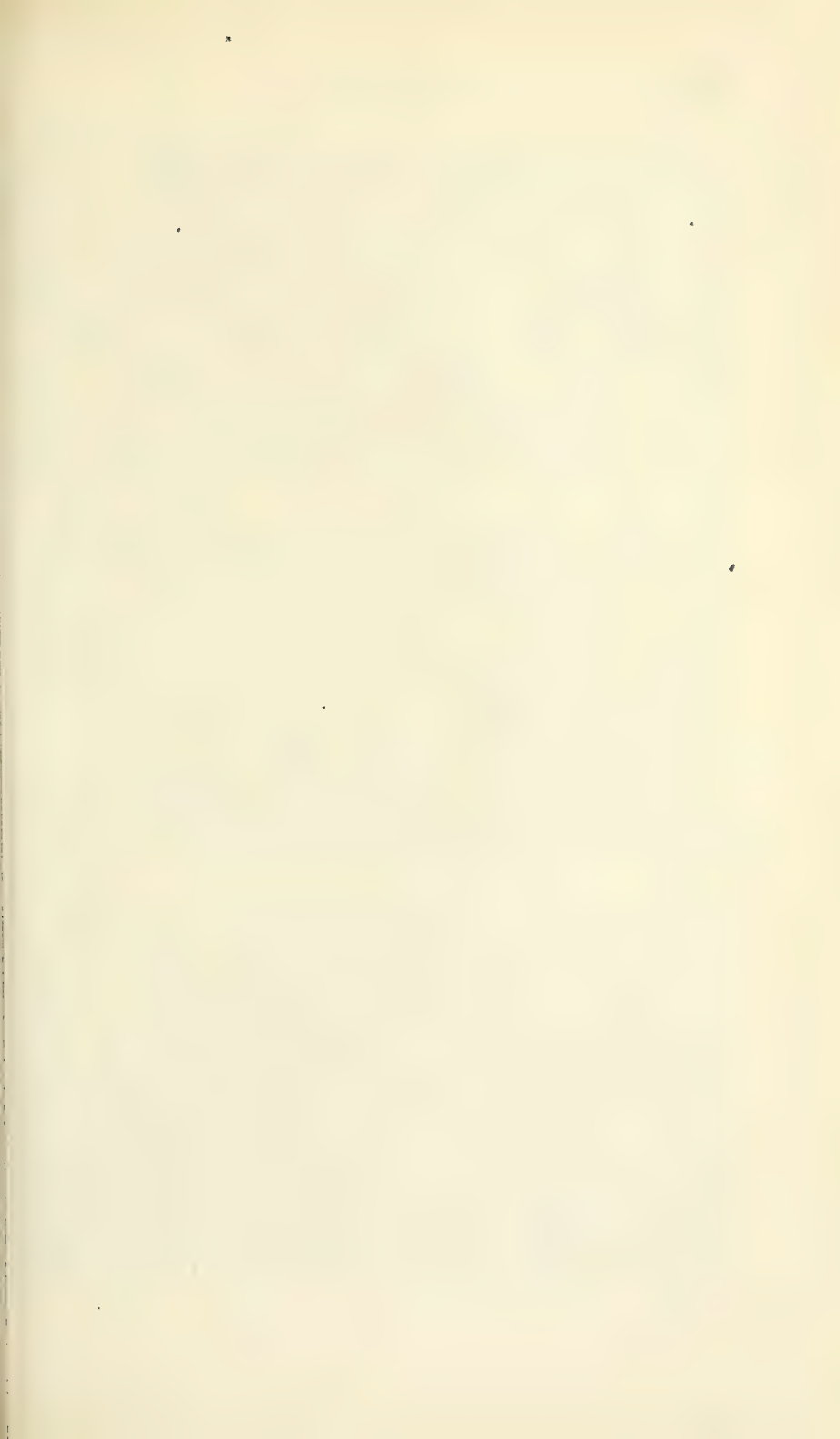
A hamlet of Hartfield, where a chapel of ease was built a few years since. Races are annually held here.

HORSHAM.

Vulgo, *Hawson*; a borough and parish in the Hundred of Singlecross; Rape of Bramber; distant 38 miles from London. It is a Post-town, and has a Railway station and a Union. Population in 1811, 3,839; in 1861, 6,747. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £750; Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Incumbent, Rev. John Fisher Hodgson, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1540. Acreage, 10,770. *Chief Landowners*, Major Aldridge and Robert Henry Hurst, Esq., M.P. *Seats*, Denne Park, Ch. Gilbert Eversfield, Esq.; Coolhurst, Charles Scrase Dickins, Esq.; Holbrook, W. R. S. Vesey Fitz-Gerald, Esq.; Hewell's Manor-house, Henry Padwick, Esq.; Horsham Park, R. H. Hurst, Esq.; Springfield Place, Hon. Mrs. Pelham; Wimblehurst, John Braby, Esq.; Roughtey Park, Thomas Sanctuary, Esq., &c.

An elegant monograph, called "Horsham; its History and Antiquities" (1868), from the pen of Miss D. Hurst, will much lighten the labour which would otherwise be necessary in this work, in the description of a large and very interesting parish. I shall *chiefly* follow Miss Hurst's tasteful arrangement, though perhaps I may not agree with her in every particular.

Horsham, which in point of picturesque beauty is excelled by few towns in Sussex, and which has very noble "surroundings," probably derives its name from some Saxon *Horsa*, though



whether he was the brother of Hengist is more than doubtful, the name having been very common among the Angles and Saxons. The final *hām* is, however, a sufficient proof of Saxon antiquity. Little is known of the history of this town and parish. It formed part of the great possessions of William de Braose, lord of the Rape of Bramber, and has descended, so far as the lordship is concerned, through the Mowbrays and Howards to the present Duke of Norfolk. *Temp.* Henry III. a dispute arose between the parishes of Horsham and Shipley as to boundary. Before this the patronage of Horsham church had been bestowed by John, Lord de Braose, on the Nunnery of Ruspur, and in 1247 an amicable arrangement was made between Robert de Samford, Master of the Temple in England, and the Prioress of Ruspur, Olivia de Bissopeston—the boundary being definitely arranged.

Horsham has been a Parliamentary Borough from 1295, but by the Reform Act it has lost one of its members. From very early times Horsham had a “merchant’s guild,” which proves it to have been a place of some commercial importance. The circumstance of the church being large is considered by Miss Hurst as a proof that the population was large at the time of its erection; but this does not follow, for the size of a church in old times does not refer so much to the number of parishioners as to the liberality of the founder. It is highly probable, however, that in the thirteenth century the parish was populous, as by an endowment of Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, in 1231, it was arranged that the vicar should be provided with a chaplain, a deacon, and a sub-deacon. In 1404, Bishop Rede ordained, in this church, eleven deacons and eight priests, and the next year three deacons and six priests, besides acolytes and sub-deacons.

King Edward I. visited Horsham twice in 1299, and probably had his lodging at Chesworth manor-house. Edward II. was at Chesworth in 1324. In 1338 Horsham was noted for its quarrels, or arrows shot from crossbows. Six thousand of such arrows, costing 14d. per sheaf of 240, were sent from this town to the tower of London, the carriage and commodity amounting to £14 10s. 4d. Horse-shoes were also largely manufactured, the price being £4 3s. 4d. per 1,000. The plague visited the parish in 1560 and 1574, but with no great severity. In 1643 the population was estimated at 1500 souls. During the civil wars of this period, there was a strong contest between the Royalists and the Roundheads. A letter, now first printed by Miss Hurst, from the original in the British Museum, gives a graphic account of the state and feeling of parties here and at Pulborough. The letter is written by a Royalist, and signed

“R. T.” The writer says: “With us at Horsum, we are now 500 men in arms. The reason was this. Upon Friday, June 16 (1648) the magazine which was laid up at this town was commanded by the committee to Arundell; but our countrymen are generally so ill-affected that they rose with one consent, and two or three hundred appeared in an instant, leaving their mattocks and plows to rescue the swords and musquets.” The letter, which is ambiguously worded, seems to show that the inhabitants were generally on the King’s side. A sharp engagement on a small scale took place between the Parliamentary forces and the townsmen, in which one soldier and three inhabitants were killed, but the number of wounded is not recorded. John Michell, Esq., of Stammerham, according to a tradition of the family, lost his life in an engagement with the Cromwellians at Horsham, his son being also wounded. The family long preserved the sword of the younger Michell. Miss Hurst relates many other particulars of the civil war, too long for transcription in these pages. It is difficult to ascertain what the popular feeling of the Horshamites was at the Restoration of Charles II.; but as the “merry monarch” noted three of the principal inhabitants of the parish, Thomas Middleton, Edward Eversfield, and John Eversfield, as knights of his intended order of the “Royal Oak,” we may presume that Royalist feelings were in the ascendant. In the reign of William III. a somewhat remarkable trial took place in this town. “The circle at St. Germain’s (says Dr. Doran, in “Monarchs retired from Business”) was startled to hear that the Duke of Monmouth was alive and active in England. . . . A pseudo-Duke had travelled with a little court, by whom he was styled ‘your Grace,’ and treated with an infinite measure of respect. He was a handsome fellow, and his good looks at once convinced the women that he was the true prince.” But alas! he turned out to be the son of an Innkeeper called Savage, and was tried at Horsham as a common vagrant and swindler, and punished accordingly.

Among the barbarities now happily obsolete, that of bull-baiting was formerly practised in the space called the Carfax, in this town, and to the shame of humanity, and of the last age, be it said, that this abominable practice was only put down so lately as 1814, to the great discontent of the rougher inhabitants.

The town and borough of Horsham occupy a central part of the parish. It is in the midst of a fertile district, surrounded by very picturesque scenery. The river Arun passes to the south of the town, but is of no great importance here. There are four main or principal streets, called North, South, East, and West streets. In the centre of the town is an open square, and near this is the Town Hall. The spot called *Carfax* is a corruption,

I think, of "Quatrevoies," a place where four roads meet. This name is well-known at Oxford, and in many towns in France. A row of houses is called the Archbishoprick, as being within the manor of Tarring, which belonged to the see of Canterbury. What will most "strike the stranger" are the foot pavements of Horsham stone, formerly largely procured in this district, and now to be seen on numerous churches and ancient houses in various parts of Sussex. The stones belong to an ancient geological formation, and bear distinct marks of sea-side ripples, such as we behold to-day on the sands of Worthing. There is a place called "the Normandy," which formerly possessed some ancient vestiges, and there is a perennial spring called the "Normandy well." Until the year 1830, the spring assizes were held here, but the town-hall not being sufficiently commodious, they were removed to Lewes. The midsummer quarter-sessions for the Western division of Sussex are still held here.

Many manors extend into this parish. Of these, Shortfield, Nutham, Hawksbourne, and Marlpost belong to Robert H. Hurst, Esq. Roffey, or Roughway, which formerly belonged to the Lords Hoo and Hastings, afterwards to the Westons, is now part of the Arundel estate. The little manor of Hewells, principally within the town, belongs to Henry Padwick, Esq. The manor of the park of Chesworth, and the manor of Denne, belong to Charles G. Eversfield, Esq. The manors of Sompting-Peverell, and Den-in-Warnham, the property of Thomas Wisden, Esq., also extend into the parish.

At the south of the town, and a very visible object from the Mid-Sussex railway, stands one of the grandest churches of the Sussex Weald. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and occupies the site of an earlier building of Norman date, some traces of which remain. The tower is of a very early period, and the shingled broach spire is said to reach the height of 230 feet—*sed dubito*—but, if the measurement be correct, it would be, after Chichester Cathedral, the loftiest in the county. It is supposed that the church, as we now see it, was erected by the Prioress and Convent of Ruspur, near at hand, who held the rectorial tithes. The church is 146 feet long. With regard to the interior, Miss Hurst observes that there is "nothing more striking than the extreme regularity and simplicity of the whole design; the chancel and the nave being of the same width and height, and the aisles extending in uniform lines from end to end. The clerestory, which is of unusual height, rests on a noble arcade of eight bays, and is lighted by nine lancet windows." On the south side of the great east window is an arched niche with a piscina and credence. The capitals and bases of the arcade dividing the nave and chancel from the aisles are of late Norman

work, the chancel having a larger amount of ornamentation than the nave. In 1307 Walter Burgess erected, adjacent to the north aisle, a chantry chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which he endowed with fifty acres of land, and 39s. 4d. rent. It is in the Early Decorated style, with an elegant window at the east end. Beneath this chantry chapel there is a vaulted crypt, measuring nineteen feet by fourteen. In 1447, license was granted to Richard Wakehurst to found another chantry, to be called Boteler's chantry, for a chaplain to sing a daily *requiem* at the altar of St. Michael, which probably stood at the east end of the south aisle. A Brotherhood was anciently connected with this church and with Ruspur Nunnery, after the donation of the benefice to that convent, by John de Braose, in 1231; and it would appear that they had an oratory in this church, now known as the "Shelley Chapel," from the fact of its having been the burial-place of that family. In the Visitation of Sussex in 1634, three shields of the Mowbrays are mentioned in the "south-body" of the church, and in the east window were fourteen coats of this and other ancient families. The whole of the building has now a wagon-head ceiling in pannelled oak, with the Mowbray cognizances, and was doubtless put up when the Dukes of Norfolk, of that family, were owners of Chesworth, and lords of the borough of Horsham. Miss Hurst observes that from 1375 to 1550 this edifice was "a noble pile," and so it must have been, though it has since undergone considerable transformations. The font is supposed to be of the fifteenth century. Within the last two or three centuries, many barbarous alterations have been made in the fabric, but in and since 1864 a restoration of it has been carried out. Many of the original features have been reinstated; but of some of the ornamentations I shall say nothing. The church contains many interesting monuments, several of which must be specially noticed. On the south side of the communion table, on an altar-tomb, with escocheons, lies a somewhat rude presentment in full armour, of Thomas, Lord Braose, who was owner of Chesworth manor. (For the Braose family see BRAMBER.) He died in 1395, aged 42. On the north side of the chancel is a tomb of Purbeck marble, with an enriched canopy of rather striking aspect, to the memory of Thomas Hoo. It has been ascribed to Lord Hoo and Hastings, descended from an ancient knightly Kentish family; but more probably it commemorates his step-brother, who, by a practice, not unusual for several centuries, also bore the name of Thomas; since the first and only Lord Hoo (created 1447), in his will, gives instructions for the burial of his body in Battle Abbey. Sir Thomas Hoo, then an esquire only, gave, in 1480, to the Abbot and Convent of

Battle, twenty marks per annum, arising out of lands in Horsham and Rasper, which he appears to have purchased of various persons, including the names of Hortle, Cloterwyn, Bonwick, Michel, Boteler, John, Duke of Norfolk, and of William, son of Walter Lower. (See Thorpe's "Catalogue of the Charters of Battle Abbey," p. 124.) On the south side of the Braose monument is the altar-tomb, with an effigy in white marble of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Delves, Esq., and daughter of Hall Ravenscroft, Esq., of Horsham, who died in 1654. On the pavement of the chancel is a brass for a priest of the 15th century, but the head and inscription have been removed.

Following Miss Hurst's arrangement, there are mural monuments and inscriptions for the following families and names: Robert Hurst, Esq., long M.P. for Horsham, who died in 1843, aged 93, and members of his family; Benetta, wife of H. W. Simpson, formerly vicar of the parish; John Michell, of Stammerham, 1610; several members of the family of Eversfield, Barts, dating from 1668; Jameson, Marshall, Jenden, Godwin, Revel, Mair, Slade, Du Cane, Mariott, Bysshe-Shelley (Baronets), Smith, Hurst, Tredercroft (an ancient Horsham family), White, Cheynel, Medwin, Ellis, Thornton, Chasemore, Wolf, and Figg. There are, or have been, also memorials of a more interesting character, as for Thomas Pyke, "barber and chyrurgion," 1681; and for Robert Hurst, of Hurst Hill, 1483; and Richard Hurst, 1592. In the window of the north chancel there was an *Orate pro animabus* of William Attwood, and Alice his wife, "who caused that window to be made in 1425." Among other memorials ruthlessly destroyed, either by churchwardens of an earlier date, or by so-called church-restorers in our own days, was one to Katherine, wife of John Reynell, vicar, who died in child-bed of her 21st child, in 1707. The epitaph was—

"Hard fate of mothers who receive their death,
By those to whom they kindly gave their breath."

A gravestone was inscribed with an *Orate* for the souls of Thomas and Elizabeth Covert, with the date 1495. Another destroyed memorial solicited a prayer for the "soules" of Richard Foyes and Elizabeth his wife, 1514. Sir William Burrell, in his invaluable MSS., records still another, which is very interesting:—

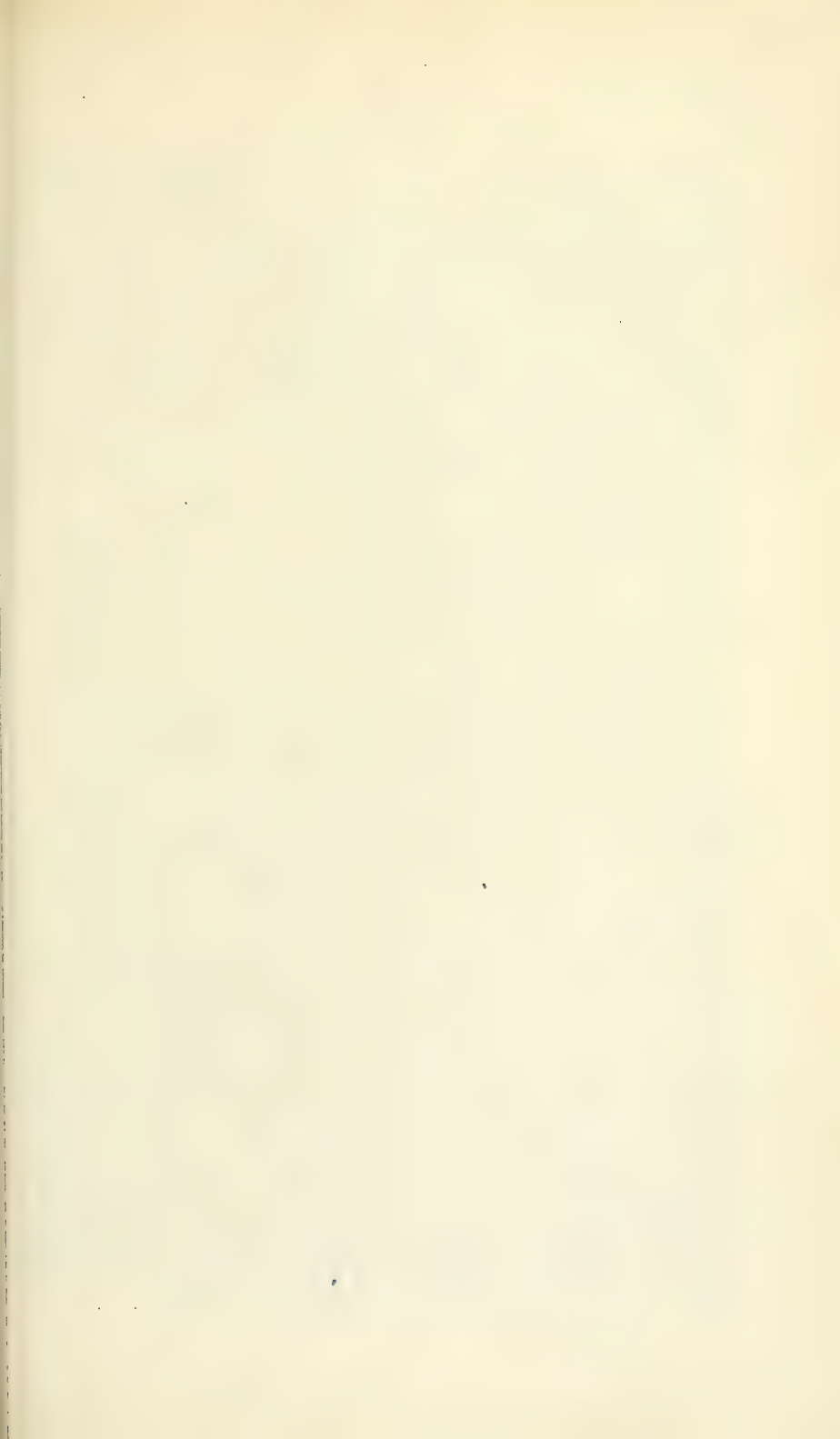
"In mortem Georgii Allen.
Quod fuit esse, quod est, quod non fuit esse, quod esse,
Esse quod est, non esse quod est non est erit esse,
Vita malis plena est pia mors pretiosa est
Post mortem mors est, post mortem vita beata est."

There are, or have been, other memorials to the names of

Middleton, Dumbrill, Groombridge, Rowland, Higgon, Wood-year, Parsons, Hall, Waller, Brian, Howes, Wicker, Griffiths, Curtis, Pilfold, Hewith, Ellis, Loughurst, Foster, Ramsden, Barrow, Norman, White, Williams, &c.

There was formerly a chantry dedicated to the Holy Trinity in the church porch, the foundation of which is unknown; but in 27th Henry VIII. it belonged, with its lands, to John Caryll, Esq. In 1447 Richard Wakelhurst had a chantry at the altar of St. Michael, which is said to have been founded by license of Henry VI., by John Body and others, for the soul of Henry Boteler, or Butler, whence it was known as Boteler's chantry. The church contains one of the finest organs in Sussex, and a grand peal of eight bells, all modern.

Besides the parish church, there is a chapel-of-ease, or church, in North Street, dedicated to St. Mark. It was erected in 1840 at a cost of £3,600, in the Early English style. A Roman Catholic chapel (St. John the Evangelist) was built in 1865, in Springfield Road, at a cost of about £2,000, by the Duchess of Norfolk. It is in the Early English style. There are also dissenting chapels for almost every denomination of Christians, and a general cemetery. The vicarage-house is neat and convenient, with picturesque grounds. There is a free school, founded by Richard Collyer, of London, mercer, a native of the parish, who by his will, dated 1532, directs masses to be said in Horsham church for his soul and for those of his father and mother, leaving a certain sum for that purpose—the overplus to be devoted to bread and cheese and ale for the parishioners, and another sum wherewith to buy, in Lent, herrings for the poor. The school-house to the south-east of the church stands on a rising ground, and was rebuilt in 1840, in the Elizabethan style. There are many other charities, educational and otherwise, in the parish. The town-hall is a singular-looking edifice. In it the county assizes were formerly held, alternately with Lewes and East Grinstead. On the north side of what is still called Gaol-green stood in succession two prisons for criminals and debtors; but in 1775 a new prison was erected eastward of the town, and this has also disappeared. The last execution took place at Horsham in 1844. In the 19th vol. of the "Sussex Collections" is an account of the most inhuman putting to death of a man who was accused of the murder of Elizabeth Symonds, of Bognor, in 1735. He was tried at the Lewes assizes; but being dumb, or pretending to be so, he did not plead either "guilty" or "not guilty." He was therefore carried back to Horsham gaol, whence he had been brought, and pressed to death. The weight laid on the wretched man was 400 pounds, to which that of the executioner, who weighed 16 or 17 stone, was super-



added. This is supposed to be the last instance of "pressing" in England.

Horsham, like most of the northern Sussex Weald, abounds with country residences and houses of more or less historical importance. To begin with, *Chesworth* was, from the 13th to the 15th century, the baronial abode of a branch of the De Braoses, who had an extensive manor. Both Edward I. and Edward II., as before stated, visited that house. The history of the house and its occupants is fully given by Mr. W. D. Cooper, and Miss Hurst. The mansion was for the period a splendid building, and had a chapel of great importance, having been furnished, like the other principal rooms of the house, in a gorgeous manner, with tapestry and other adornments. There were seventy-four feather-beds. The history of Chesworth during the ownership of the De Braoses, Howards, and a Seymour, would fill a little volume; but we must hasten onwards. Chesworth still retains traces of its moat and its chapel, and has, on the flooring of the cellar, the largest Horsham stones in Sussex. There are many old traditions connected with this house of supernatural sights and sounds, all pointing more or less to its ancient importance and associations. The next noticeable residence is Denne Park, a beautiful house of mixed styles, ranging from the Stuart period downward. Its antique gables, fine Sussex chimneys, and above all its splendid avenue of lime trees, render it one of the most interesting and picturesque abodes in the county. Its deer park reaches the verge of the town, and the elevated site commands extensive views, especially over Horsham itself. The manor, which is a sub-infeudation of Washington, has passed through the families of De Braose, Booth, and Burnham, to that of Eversfield, in each case by purchase. The first of the name of the present possessor was Sir Thomas Eversfield, who bought it in 1604. From him it descended to Sir Charles Eversfield, at the death of whose sister, Olive, it devolved on her nephew, William Markwick, Esq., grandfather of Charles Gilbert Eversfield, Esq., the name having been changed by royal sign manual. *Hill's Place*, a fine Elizabethan house, situated to the west of the town, was pulled down in 1819. The mansion was named after the old Sussex family of Atte Hille. Its subsequent possessors were Copley, Caryll, Middleton, Ingram, and the Norfolk family. It was afterwards divided among several proprietors. A house called *North Chapel*, on the north side of the town, built in the "post and panel" style, and used as cottages, is supposed to have been connected with one of the residences of the Hoo family, and a chapel probably stood near the spot. Near the church is a manor-house called *Herrells*, which belonged to Ruspriory, and which for a century and a half

was the residence of the Tredercroft family. The Tredercrofts were at Horsham in 1558, and probably much earlier. Nathaniel Tredercroft was presented to the vicarage of Horsham by Oliver Cromwell, and his descendants intermarried with the heiresses of Scrase and Michell. Berry's Genealogies bring down the pedigree to 1828. The present possessor of Hewells is H. Padwick, Esq.

In a picturesque street called *The Causeway* is a building of the 16th century, for many generations the property of the Hurst family. *Horsham Park* is a brick-built mansion of about the beginning of the 18th century, but of somewhat different periods. It belonged to the family of Wicker. Upon the death of John Wicker, Esq., in 1767, it descended to his only daughter and heiress, who married Sir Thomas Broughton. The latter sold it to W. Smith, Esq., whose son sold it to Robert Hurst, Esq. The grounds contain fine timber. *Springfield* belongs to the Blunt family. *Holbrook* has passed by purchase from the families of Manley and Whitshed to W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, Esq. On the north side of the parish is a moated residence, now a farm-house only, the property of R. H. Hurst, Esq., whose ancestors possessed it in the 15th century. *Alkeshorne*, another property of Mr. Hurst, formerly belonged to the Tredercrofts. It was once a manor, and the house had a moat. Its proprietors were, in succession, Le Sauvage, Neville, Camoys, Lewknor, and Pelham. *Coolhurst* is a good specimen of modern Tudor architecture, standing in ornamental grounds, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the town. John Linfield, Esq., was formerly owner, and one of his descendants sold it, in 1807, to the Earl of Galloway, who greatly improved it. At a later date Lord Templemore sold it to the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton, whose daughter, Lady Elizabeth Compton, married Charles Scrase Dickens, Esq., the present proprietor. Around the frieze at the top of the mansion is introduced, in old English characters, the opening verse of the 127th Psalm, in Latin, "Except the Lord build the House," &c. *Roughey Place* was part of the estate of Lord Hoo. It passed, through female descendants, from that nobleman to the families of Copley, Weston, and Webb. John Webb, Esq., who took the name of Weston, sold it to Charles, Duke of Norfolk. The present house represents a small portion of the ancient mansion, which was so large as to enclose a quadrangle of 120 feet, and was surrounded by a moat. The manor is a sub-infeudation of Chesworth, and extends into the town of Horsham and the parish of Ruspur. Roughey being remote from any church, a small iron edifice has been constructed for the inhabitants of the hamlet. Stammerham, now a farm-house, was in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries the abode of the

Michells, a family of considerable importance, from whom the poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, was maternally descended. The house was formerly much larger.

During the French war barracks were erected here of sufficient extent for the use of several thousand men.*

For SOUTHWATER, another hamlet of Horsham, see that article.

[S. A. C. Ironworks, ii, 211. xvi, 256. xvii, 116. Eversfield of Denne, v, 54. Middleton of Hills Place, v, 86. King Edward I. at, ii, 143. King Edward II. at, vi, 48. Braose of Chesworth, viii, 97. xvi, 291. Hoo family, viii, 97. xv, 135. xvii, 20. xviii, 71. Lintott family, viii, 275. xvi, 49. Chesworth, Bishop Curteys at, x, 56. Tithes to Sele Priory, x, 115. Tradesmen's tokens, x, 208. Swaine of, xi, 67. Church of, xii, 106. xviii, 71. Wallers of, xii, 106. St. Leonards Forest chapel, xii, 107. Southwater chapel, xii, 107. Michell family, xii, 110. xvi, 34 and 71. Sedgwick Castle, xiii, 105. xviii, 147 and 185. Le Sauvage family, xiii, 105. xviii, 185. Mansells of Sedgwick, xiii, 106. Chesworth Inventory, xiii, 118. The Dragon of St. Leonards Forest, xiii, 223. Copley of Roughay, xiv, 264. Hoo at Agincourt, xv, 135. Merchant-guild at, xv, 176. Middletons of, xvi, 35. xix, 108. Stammerham, xvi, 34 and 71. xix, 41, 42. Ravenscroft family, xvi, 49. Quakers persecuted, xvi, 70. Church bells, xvi, 232. Southwater bell, xvi, 232. Dukes of Norfolk at Chesworth, xvi, 291. Arun river, xvi, 256. Hoo tomb in the church, xviii, 71. Hamper of, xviii, 163. Medal of Albert Durer found at Roughay, xviii, 195. Bell foundry at, xix, 42. Wood of, xix, 95. A dumb man pressed to death, xix, 121. Roads through, xix, 157. Supposed derivation of name, xix, 158. Medieval pottery (*Honywood*), xx, 194. Cuffin of, ix, 34. xx, 232. William Evershed, baptist minister, xx, 232.]

HORSEBRIDGE. (See Hellingly.)

HORSTED KEYNES.

Domesday, *Horstede*; a parish in the Hundred of its own name (*i.e.* Dane-hill-Horsted); Rape of Pevensey; distant eight miles south from East Grinstead, its Post-town. Railway station, Haywards Heath, distant about five miles. Union, Cuckfield. Population in 1811, 627; in 1861, 790. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £505; Patron, J. P. Austen, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Christopher B. Rodwell, M.A. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1638. Acreage, 4,304. *Chief Landowners*, General F. J. Davies and Robert Sharpe, Esq.

This very agreeable parish, though flat in some parts, is

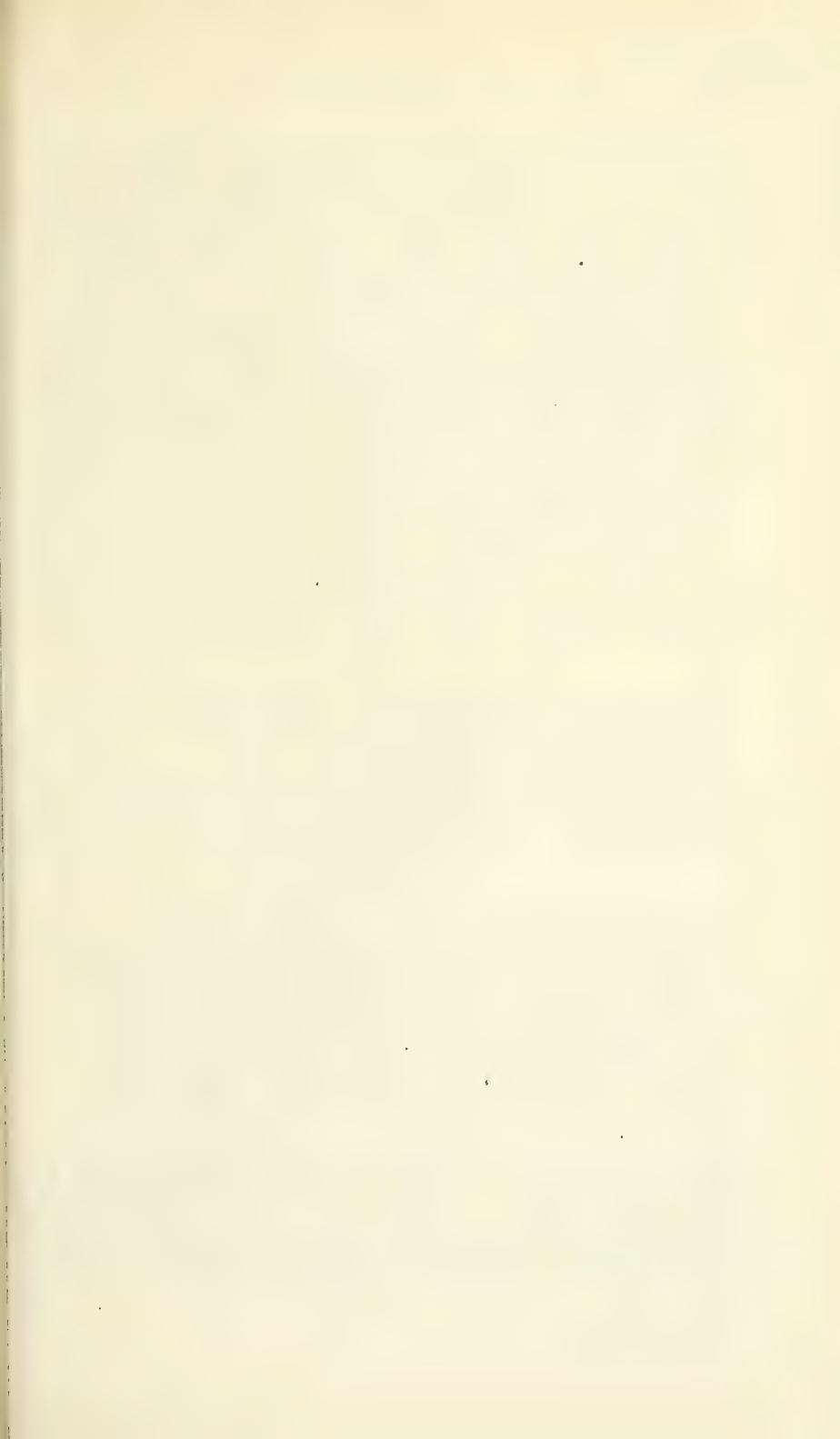
* Horsham is much indebted to its local archaeologist and illustrator, Mr. Thomas Honeywood, whose collection of local and other antiquities form one of the best private museums in Sussex.

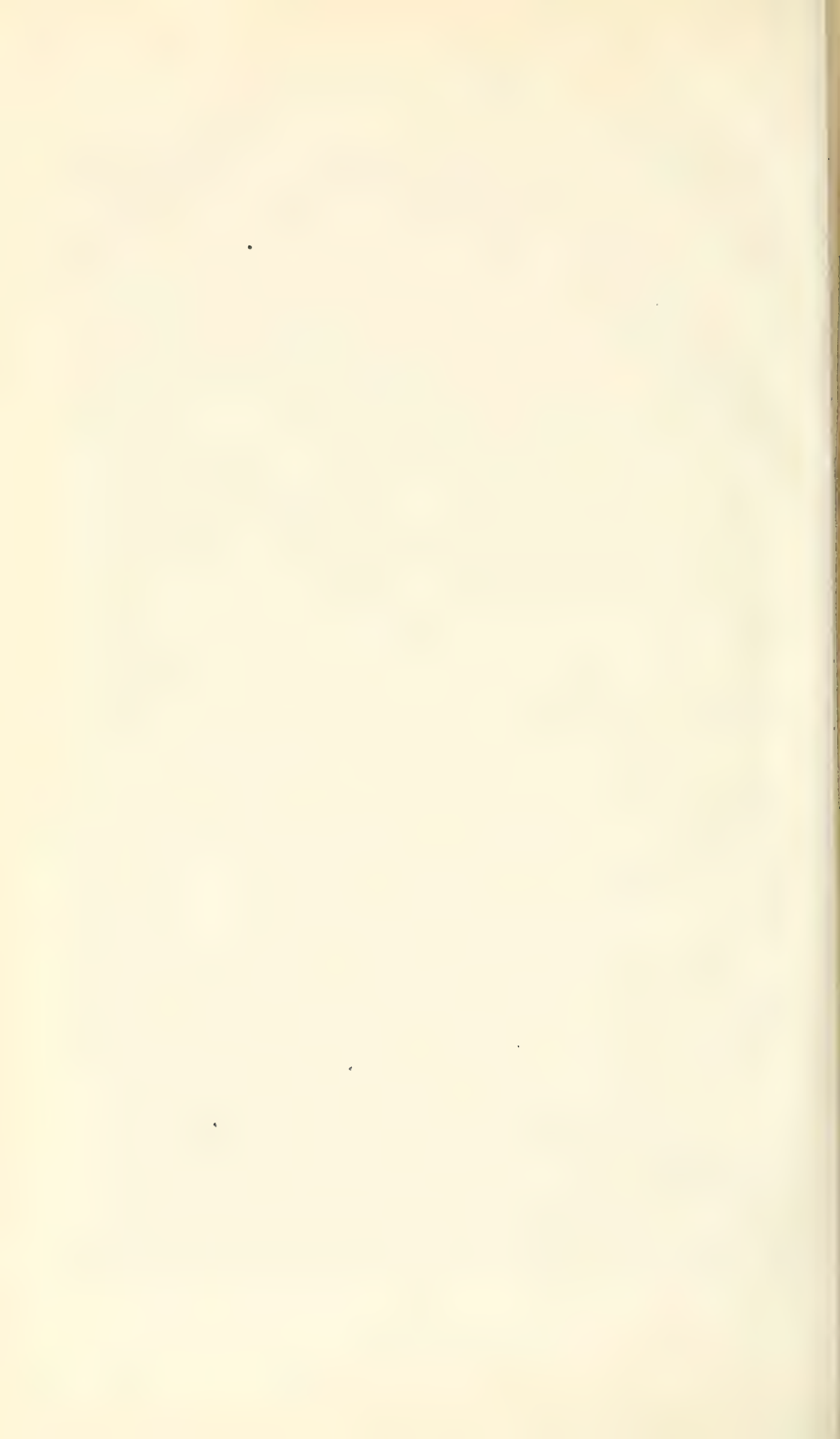
finely undulated in others, and forms part of the picturesque Forest Ridge. The suffix Keynes was given to distinguish it from the not far distant parish of Horsted Parva. The family of Cahanges, or Keynes, derived their name from Cahanges near Caen, and after the Conquest held large possessions in Sussex, Bucks, Devon, Dorset, and Wilts, in all which counties villages still retain the suffix of Keynes, indicating their proprietorship. It is apparently the same name as Cheney, and Cane may be a contraction. According to Domesday, the Conqueror gave Horstede, containing 5 hides and 3 roodlands, to the Earl of Moreton, which lands are said to have been held by Ralph, probably a son of the William de Cahanges who came over from Normandy at the Conquest. William de Cahanges confirmed lands and the advowson of Horstede to the Priory of Lewes, and it is supposed that the Prior had a residence here, with a chapel attached to it, as in 1312, the then prior dates a letter "from the chapel of the Lord Prior of Lewes, at Horstede." Eventually the Sussex branch of this great family became extinct, and about the middle of the 13th century the heiress carried the estate into the family of Lewknor, whose descendants held it for several generations. For an elaborate account of the Keynes family see vol. i. of the "Sussex Collections," by W.S. Walford, Esq. Subsequently the principal manor passed to the Morley family, and followed the same descent as Glynde, the Right Honble. Henry Brand, M.P., being now lord. Portions of Broadhurst and other manors lie within the parish.

Though Horsted-Keynes now boasts of no seat of importance, it formerly possessed several; especially Tremmontes (vulgo *Trimmens*), for several generations the residence of the family of Wyatt, direct descendants of Sir Thomas Wyatt, who was beheaded in 1554 for his adherence to the Protestant cause against Mary; *Kemmardes*, the seat of a branch of the Chaloners; *Broadhurst*, originally the residence of the Lewknors; and later of the Leighton family. The Valor Ecclesiasticus mentions a chantry at Brodehurst, which was probably identical with the chapel of the Prior of Lewes, before mentioned. Here in later times resided a branch of the Leighton family, and it was hither that Archbishop Leighton retired, *temp.* Charles II., after his resignation of the see of Glasgow, and here he died.

About a mile from the village is a chalybeate spring, called the Holywell; but there is no tradition concerning it.

The church (St. Giles) is cruciform, in the Early English and Decorated styles, with some indicia of earlier work. It is situated in a deep dell, so that the villagers can scarcely say, "Let us go *up* to the House of the Lord." The tower at the west end is surmounted by a shingled spire, and forms a beautiful object in





the landscape. There are three bells. This building contains one of the most remarkable and interesting monuments in England—a miniature effigy (27 inches long) of a knight in armour with a lion at his feet. It is beautifully executed, and belongs to the latter part of the reign of Henry III. or the beginning of Edward I. It probably commemorates one of the Keynes family; but since “monuments themselves memorials need,” nothing certain is known on this subject. Archbishop Leighton was buried in the south transept beneath a marble slab, as was his brother Sir Ellis Leighton, but during alterations in the building some years since these slabs were removed from the transept and stuck in an upright position against the outside wall of the chancel. A few years since a more suitable memorial was placed here by the admirers of the memory of that admirable prelate, who after quitting Glasgow and settling at Horsted, preached here and in the surrounding villages, and spent most of his income in works of charity. He died in 1684, aged 74. There are other small tablets and memorials to the families of Lightmaker, Pigott, Clark, Delamore, &c.

DANEHILL is a hamlet in this parish, and has a district church.

[S. A. C. Giles Moore's *Journal (curious record of a Country Parson's life)*, i, 65. Miniature effigy of a knight, i, 128 (*Walford*). Ironworks, ii, 211. iii, 242, 245. xviii, 15. Domesday watermill, v, 271. Archbishop Leighton, xi, 6. xvi, 292. Broadhurst, xi, 6, 12, 106. xvi, 292. Michelbornes of, xi, 6. xiii, 257. xvi, 48. Chaloners of Kenwardes, xi, 12. Bells of, xvi, 213, 207. xix, 163. Encaustic tile, xviii, 67. Glynde, lords of, their lands, xx, 64. Exchange of living by Lewes Priory, xx, 146.]

HORSTED PARVA (or LITTLE HORSTED).

Domesday, *Horstede*; a parish in the Hundred of Rushmonden; Rape of Pevensey; distant two miles south from Uckfield, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Uckfield. Population in 1811, 235; in 1861, 296. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £356; Patron, Francis Barchard, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Augustus William Warde, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1540. Acreage, 2,240. *Chief Landowner*, Francis Barchard, Esq., of Horsted Place.

Horstede is described in Domesday as portion of the manor of Hame (Hamsey), some miles distant. It had always been exempt from land-tax, and consisted of 4 hides, the arable being eight plough-lands. In 22nd Edward I. William Dany held the manor of the Honour of Pevensey, and it belonged subsequently to his descendant Robert; but at the dissolution of the

monasteries it belonged to Lewes Priory, and Henry VIII. granted it to his Vicar-general Cromwell. In 32nd of the same reign it vested in the family of Pope, of Hendlall in Buxted. From the reign of Charles I. to 1723 it was in the family of Hay, previously of Tickeridge in Framfield, a branch of the Hays of Glyndebourne. Subsequently it passed in succession through the families of Beard, Nott, Herbert, and Law, to the father of the present possessor, Francis Barchard, Esq. The old house of the Hays, built about the year 1680, was pulled down about 25 years since, and the present very elegant mansion substituted. It is "Tudoresque" in style, contains many fine treasures of art, and commands most charming scenery over an extensive country, and beautifully wooded grounds. Another manor in the parish, called Worthe, had possessors of the same name in the 14th century.

The church consists of nave, chancel, and Perpendicular west tower. From the leads of the latter the view over a large district can hardly be excelled. On the north wall of the chancel is an arcade of extremely early character, the purpose of which is not apparent. The building has recently been restored in the best taste, by the patron of the benefice. It contains memorials of the families and names of Hay, Nott, Sergison, &c., and in the churchyard there was a curious stone slab of the date of 1502, to the memory of . . . Delve, a member of an old Horsted and Sussex family. There are three bells, one of which is dedicated to St. Katherine.

[S. A. C. King Edward I. at. ii. 156. Worthe manor and family, xii. 36. Chaloner family, xiv. 81. River Ouse, branch of, xv. 161. Church bells, xvi. 213, 230. License to a maimed rector, xviii. 249. Gage family had lands, xix. 114. Families of Hay, Beard, Nott, Herbert, and Law, xx. 65.]

HOUGHTON.

A parish in the Hundred of Bury; Rape of Arundel; distant four miles north from Arundel, its Post-town. It has a Railway station. Union, Preston. Population in 1811, 142; in 1861, 165. Benefice, a Vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester, annexed to Amberley; joint value £336; Incumbent, Rev. Geo. Aug. Clarkson, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1560. Acreage, 1,455.

According to the Monasticon, Ceadwalla, King of the South Saxons, gave the manor of Houghton to Wilfred, Bishop of Selsey, in 673. It is not mentioned in Domesday, and hence Cartwright infers that it was included under Amberley. It was

confirmed to the see of Chichester by Henry I., as also by Henry III. In 1810 the farm of Houghton Chapel, part of Houghton Forest, the parsonage of Houghton, a chalk-pit, and three copyhold estates in Houghton, within the manor of Amberley, were sold by the Bishop of Chichester to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and these are now added to the demesnes of Arundel Castle. The forest of Houghton was formerly of some importance, and in 1292 there was a violent dispute respecting hunting rights, between Leofard, Bishop of Chichester, and Richard, Earl of Arundel, and the latter was condemned to a penance of three days, and a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Richard of Chichester. The bishops had a claim of "two bukkes a season" from the forest or chase of Houghton. The ancient ferry of Houghton was replaced by a bridge for the convenience of the bishops on their way to their manor of Amberley, close by. The bridge, which is of considerable antiquity, and consists of several arches, was restored in 1440 and 1478, by Bishops Praty and Storey, the latter granting to all contributors to the pious work an indulgence of forty days from the pains of purgatory. On account of the importance of this bridge the river Arun was formerly known as "Houghton Water."

There was a manor within the boundary of the forest, and another, or perhaps the same, passed in 1428 from the Earl of Arundel to William Cheyney, Esq., as mesne lord. His grandson, Thomas Cheyney, died possessed of it in 1486. By some means it escheated to the crown, and in 1560 was leased to John Caryll, Esq. At a later date, 1649, it belonged to Sir Garret Kempe. In 1789 it was transferred by the heirs of James Butler, Esq., of Amberley Castle, to the late Charles, Duke of Norfolk.

The benefice is a chapelry or vicarage, annexed to Amberley. The chapel, or church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is described by Dallaway as "very small and apparently ancient." A more recent authority says, "a neat church has been erected in the Early English style at a cost of £693, by the Duke of Norfolk, and the incumbent, and a parish rate." There is an ancient slab of Sussex marble inlaid with a brass to **Thomas Cheyne** and Anne his wife, 1486. Among the several recluses who chose the banks of the Arun for their abode there was at Houghton, in 1242, a Hermitess, to whom St. Richard of Chichester bequeathed a small legacy.

[S. A. C. Church, xii, 93. xvii, 233. Michell family, xii, 110. Female recluse, xii, 134. Church bell, xvi, 213. River Arun, xvi, 258. Bridge, *ibid*, and xix, 159. Ferry, xvii, 190. Clapper-bridge, xvii, 215. Hour-glass stand in church, xvii, 233. Charles II., flight of, xviii, 117. Kempe family, xix, 119. London road to Arundel, xix, 159.]

HOVE.

Domesday, *Hou*; vulgo, *Hoore*; a parish in the Hundred of Preston; Rape of Lewes, now forms a continuous suburb of Brighton, and has a Railway station on the South Coast line. Population in 1811, 193; in 1861, 9,624, since largely increased. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with Preston, value £300; Patron, the Bishop of Chichester; Incumbent, Rev. Walter Kelly, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 872.

This village (or town) within the present century was an insignificant assemblage of huts, with a population of about 100. It had, however, been more important in earlier times before it was encroached upon by the sea. At present it is merely a western extension of Brighton, and possesses magnificent squares, ranges of costly houses, and several churches. A portion of the parish has been ridiculously named Cliftonville. Hove, then called *Hou*, was part of the great possessions of Earl Godwin, and after the Conquest William Fitz-Bonard held it of William de Warenne. The Domesday account is very confused. There appear to have been 14 villeins, 8 bondmen, and 6 salt pans. The value under the Confessor was £4 and afterwards £6. A certain knight held one hide. In the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. a branch of the Pierpoint family seem to have been possessors. In 6th James I. the manor belonged to the Crown, and from 1638 to 1712 to the family of Scrase. Elizabeth, only child of William Scrase, married Nathaniel Tredercroft, Esq., of Horsham, in whose descendants it vested till the end of the last century, when it passed by sale to the family of Stanford of Preston. There are two prebends in Chichester Cathedral, called respectively Hova Ecclesia and Hova Villa, the lands belonging to which lie in Hove and Bolney. Near the northern extremity of the parish in a valley of the Downs, called Goldstone Bottom, there stood, till about 1833, a large stone nearly seven feet in height, which had doubtless been sacred to Druidical rites, and was called the "gold" (qv. *gorsed*) stone. A utilitarian farmer, who deserves the execration of every lover of the past, dug a hole and buried this relic of unknown ages, because it hindered his plough a little! Some archaeologists wish he had been buried under it. To the north of this Celtic relic there were formerly several large stones, which were conjectured to have been Druidical also.

The parish church (St. Peter) is about a quarter of a mile from the shore. A notice of the old building in the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1792, represents it in a sorrowful condition, and we are told by the contributor that service was only performed once in six weeks. It was rebuilt in 1856, when a few of the Early

English features were preserved. The ancient altar-stone was found in clearing out the foundations of the chancel. There had been a tower, but it fell down, and the stones were carried to Goodwood, and there used for what Horsfield calls a "modern antique." The several new churches which have been necessitated by the growing population, are—

St. John Baptist, Western Road. Rev. Frederick Reade, M.A.

St. Patrick and St. James, Cambridge Road, erected in 1858, at the expense of the Rev. James O'Brien, D.D., patron and incumbent.

St. Andrew's Chapel, Waterloo Street. Patron, Rev. Mordaunt Barnard. Incumbent, Rev. Henry Beaumont, D.D.

Holy Trinity. Rev. John F. Taylor, M.A.

In 1856, a tumulus in this parish was removed to make way for new buildings. In it were found several Celtic antiquities, including a cup of the capacity of half-a-pint. The material is *amber*, and it is probably unique. It is now in the Brighton Museum.

[S. A. C. Tumulus with amber cup (*Phillips*), ix, 119. Pierpoints of, xi, 55. Sea encroachments, xii, 118. Church bells, xvi, 213. Road through, xix, 164.]

HUNSTON.

Domesday *Hunestan*; a parish in the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge; Rape of Chichester; distant three miles south-east from Chichester, its Post-town. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 111; in 1861, 176. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with North Mundham; Incumbent, Rev. C. D. Holland, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1678. Acreage, 1,003.

At the date of Domesday, William held the manor of the Earl de Montgomeri, and had a mill and two salt-pans. The former stood upon a rivulet which rises here and falls into the estuary of Pagham, where no doubt the salt-pans lay. At a later date the manor belonged to the families of De Albini, Earls of Arundel, De Monte Alto, and St. John. A family surnamed De Hunstane held it in 1338 of John de St. John. Subsequently it has belonged, wholly or in part, to Dawtrey, Palmer, and Bysshopp.

The church (St. Leger) formerly contained a guild of Our Lady. As shown in Nibbs's "Churches of Sussex," and as given in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1792, it must be reckoned among the meanest of ecclesiastical buildings. The features there represented are a nave and south aisle. The chancel was built in the earlier part of the 18th century, by Charles Randel

Covert, vicar. (Horsfield.) The tower has been removed, and a small bell-gable at the west end has two bells. In the south wall is a Norman arch with zig-zag mouldings.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 271. xv, 89. Church, xii, 73. xv, 89. Bonville, Lords of, xv, 59. Bells, xvi, 213. Mill stream, xvi, 260.]

HURST-GREEN.

This place, which has grown into considerable importance, in consequence of its having been made a postal centre for a large district,* lies on the borders of the parishes of Echingham and Salehurst, a portion of the hamlet being in each. It is pleasantly situated seven miles north of Battle, and is forty-seven miles from London. In and around the village are several excellent seats and residences.

HURST-MONCEUX, or HERST-MONCEUX.

Domesday, *Herst*; vulgo, *Horsemonceuz*; and so it was spelt *temp.* Henry VIII.; a parish in the Hundred of Foxcarle; Rape of Hastings; distant four miles east from Hailsham, its Railway station. Post-town, Hawkhurst. Union, Hailsham. Population in 1811, 1,013; in 1861, 1,287. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £1,054, with residence, and 160 acres of glebe; Patron, G. Jones, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Robert Louis Wild, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1538. Acreage, 5,039. *Chief Landowner*, H. Mascall Curteis, Esq. *Seats*, Hurst-Monceux Place, the property of H. Mascall Curteis, Esq.; Wargroves, Colonel Luard; and Limehouse, Thos. Arkoll, Esq., &c.

The parish is so called in contradistinction to Hurst-Pierpoint, Hurst-Green, Hurst-Barns, &c. The chief object of attraction and interest in it is its Castle, erected in the year 1440, by Sir Roger de Fynes, at a cost of the then enormous sum of £3,800. It is among the earliest brick buildings in England, and when in full repair was considered the largest private house in the kingdom. Its ancient accessory, a heronry, very rare in Sussex, still exists. A manor-house had previously occupied the site, and had been successively the seat of the families of De Herst, De Monceux, and Fynes or Fiennes, from the time of the Conquest.

Sir Roger Fynes added to the park which had previously existed, 600 acres of land. His son Richard, who was sheriff

* By a very recent alteration the centre of postal arrangements for the district has been transferred to Hawkhurst.



of Sussex in 1452, married Joan, heiress of Thomas Lord Dacre, and was, in her right, summoned to Parliament, and declared, in 1458, Baron Dacre of the South. Thomas, the second Lord Dacre, distinguished himself as a soldier, and was Constable of Calais. He died in 1534. His grandson and successor associates this place with a very tragical event. Engaging in the foolish and unlawful frolic of trespassing for venison in the park of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham, at Helmingly, a fray took place between his companions and the Knight's gamekeepers, one of whom, John Busbrig, died of his wounds three days afterwards. For this Lord Dacre was held responsible, and was executed at St. Thomas Waterings, and three of the marauders, Mantel, Frowdes, and Roydon, were also put to death at Tyburn, near London. Several other gentlemen and yeomen escaped. It was long thought that Lord Dacre was more "sinned against than sinning"—(See Mrs. Gore's "Dacre of the South," and my "Contributions to Literature," pp. 74-84)—but from a document quoted in "Sussex Collections," it is clear that the misguided young nobleman, as well as his reckless companions, was in a high degree culpable. Gregory, son of this unfortunate baron, succeeded to the title and estate, but died unmarried, and his sister Margaret, who married Sampson Lennard, Esq., was recognized as Baroness Dacre. They resided much at Hurst-Monceux castle, and added greatly to its internal decorations. It remained in the Lennard family until the time of Thomas, Lord Dacre, who was created Earl of Sussex by Charles II. He *improved* (!) the castle on the east side, by the addition of sash windows; but losing great part of his estate by extravagance and gambling, was obliged to sell Hurst-Monceux. In 1708 the estate became the property of George Naylor, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, who married a sister of Thomas Pelham, the great political Duke of Newcastle. His successor was his kinsman, Dr. Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, who left the castle to his son Francis Naylor. In 1775 it devolved on his half-brother, the Rev. Robert Hare, but was then considered to be so dilapidated as to be past repair. The interior was consequently demolished, and the materials were employed in making an addition to Hurst-Monceux Place, a mansion on the same estate. This house, which was for some years the residence of the Chevalier Bunsen, contains some beautiful wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. From F. Hare Naylor the estate passed by sale, in 1807, to Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., the founder of Kemp Town, Brighton. In 1819 it was purchased by the Gillon family. In 1846, John Gillon, Esq., M.P., sold it to H. Barrett Curteis, Esq., father of Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., the present owner.

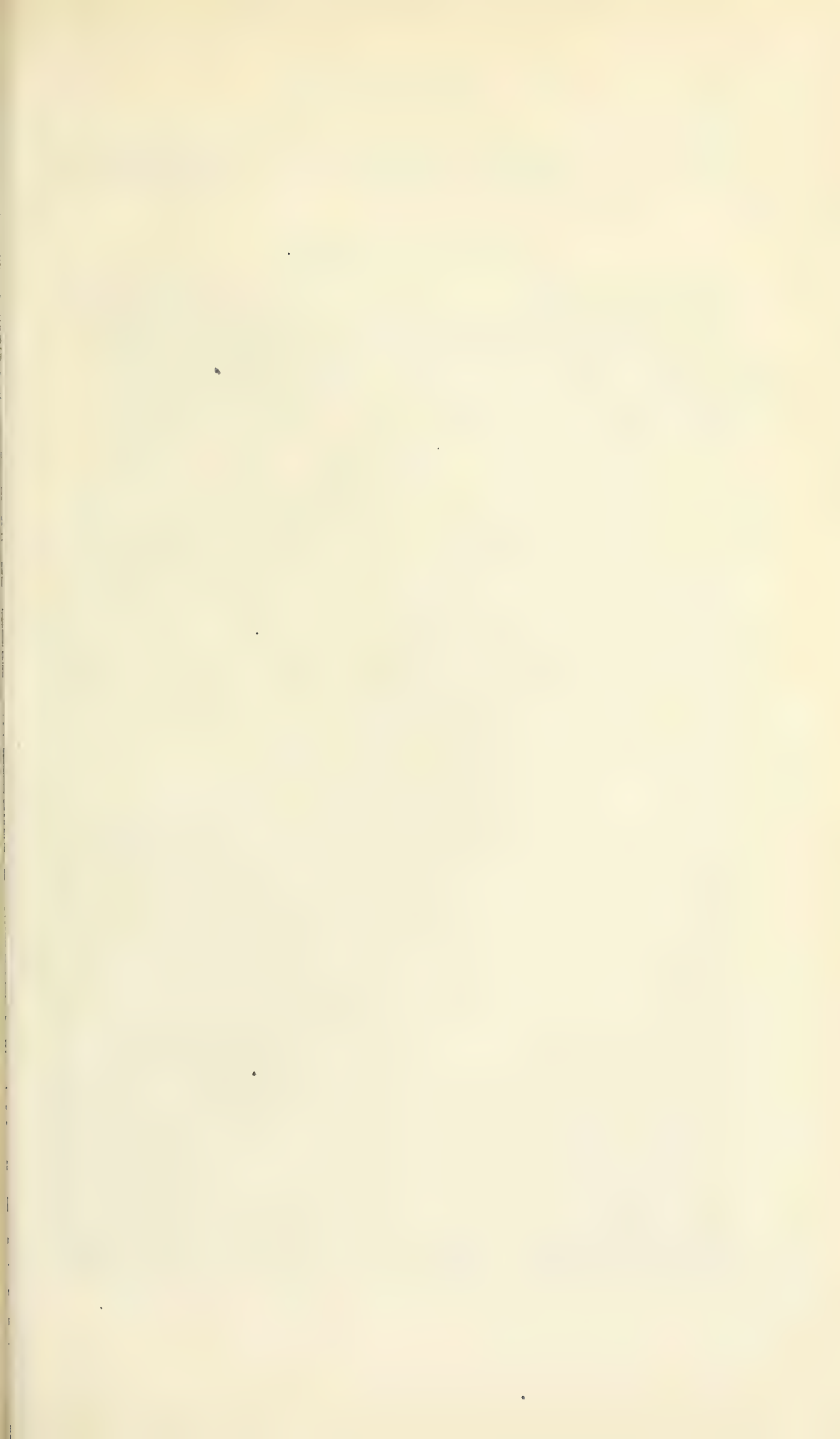
The Castle, even in ruins, is one of the grandest buildings in the South of England. It is quadrangular in form, and surrounded by a moat, now dry. A walnut avenue, of great antiquity, leading to its embattled entrance, is now in a state of decay. The building is among the latest specimens of a *castle*, properly so called, possessing much of the grandeur, with little of the strength of the feudal fortresses of earlier times. Its features are well known to most architectural antiquaries, and it is without doubt the most picturesque building in Sussex. The gateway is particularly grand.

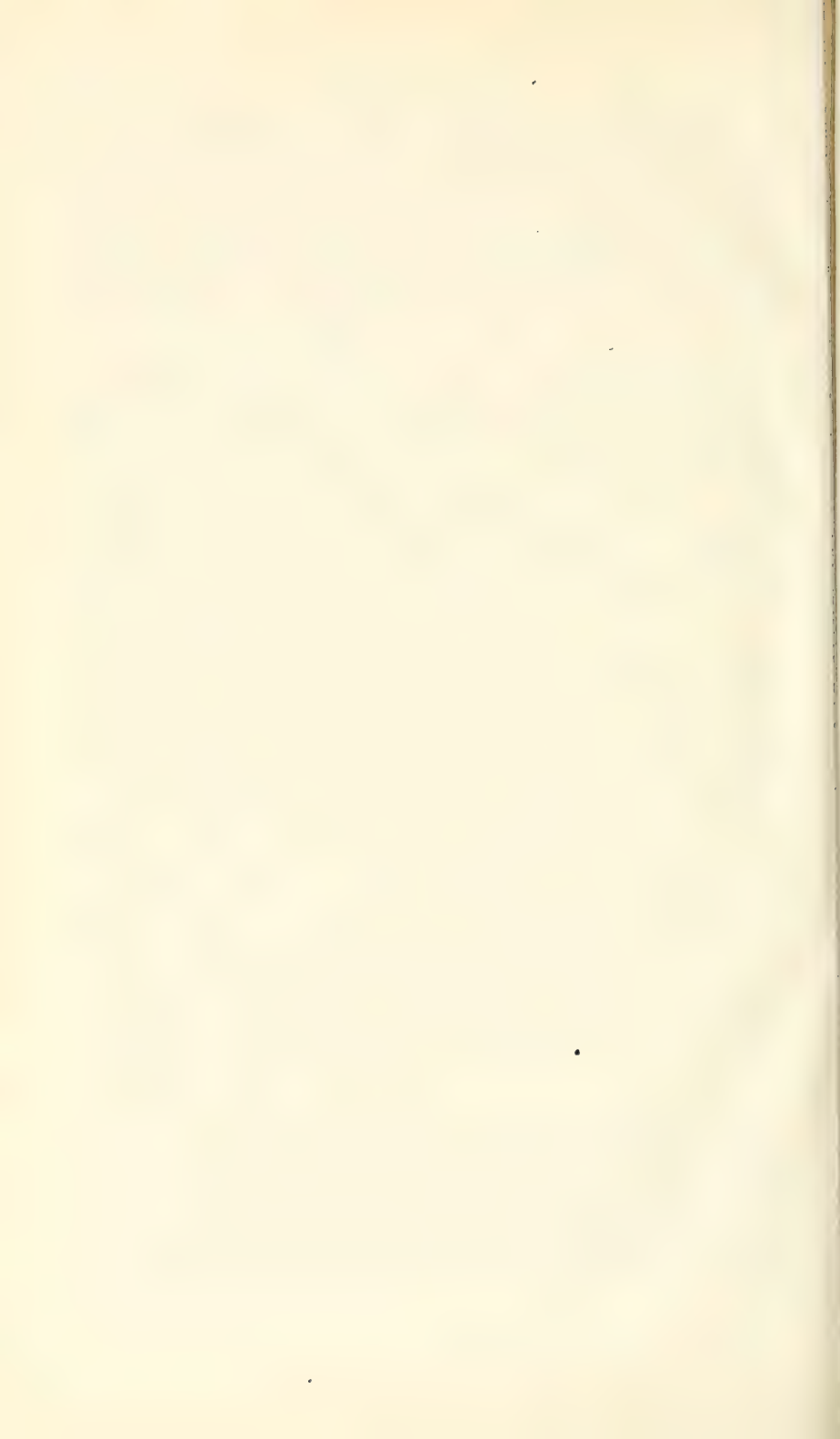
Addison's comedy, "The Drummer, or the Haunted House," is supposed to be based upon a tradition connected with this castle. The room immediately over the porter's lodge was known as the Drummer's Hall, from the loud "spirit-rapping" formerly carried on there. The tradition is that the Drummer, with his nightly tattoo, kept the country round in a state of alarm. The Drummer was stated to be nine feet high, and to be seen straddling along the battlements at a furious rate. Addison, however, assures us, on the authority of the butler addressing the coachman, that he was never apparent except "in the shape of the sound of a drum!"

Mr. Hussey says, "the church (All Saints) has been much altered, but the nave and tower appear to be Early English. On the north side of the chancel, under an arch opening into a private chapel, is a richly-ornamented altar-tomb, with two recumbent effigies, namely, those of Thomas Fynes, second Lord Daere [of the South], and his son Thomas, who died before him." The date is of the time of Henry VIII. (1533.) There is also a brass to their ancestor, *William Fienes* (so spelt) *Chevalier*. The other memorials are chiefly of modern date, and of no special interest. Some restorations were made a few years since, during the incumbency of the late Rev. Charles Julius Hare, Archdeacon of Lewes, a man well-known for his eminent literary talents, and devotion to the interests of truth.

A very interesting account of Hurst-Monceux was printed in "Sussex Archaeological Collections," vol. iv., by the Rev. Edmund Venables, when curate of the parish. It is not too much to say that that paper stands almost in the van of the memoirs published by the society.

[S. A. C. Castle and Lords of (*Venables*). iv, 125. viii, 152. xiii, 115. xviii, 18, 73. xix, 170. Slaves, gift of, iv, 138. The ghostly Drummer, iv, 174. Church, iv, 188. Wills of inhabitants, iv, 203. King Edward II. visits, ii, 153. Smugglers, x, 93. Fienes or Fyenles family, xii, 38, 41. xviii, 18. Wylyng, an archer, wounded in the church-yard, xii, 38. Purs-glove the miner, xiv, 126. Park-stream, xv, 157. Church bell, xvi, 214. Ironworks at Cowbeach, xviii, 15. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 28. Valerand,





knight of, xix, 26. Dacre, Lord, trial and execution (*Lower*), Middleton, Goldwell, Foster, xix, 175. Hay of, xx, 64, 65.]

HURST-PIERPOINT.

Domesday, *Herst*; a parish in the Hundred of Buttinghill; Rape of Lewes; distant eight miles north from Brighton. It is a Post-town. Railway station, Hassocks Gate, distant about two miles. Union, Cuckfield. Population in 1811, 1,184; in 1861, 2,558. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £1,000; Patron and Incumbent, Rev. Carey Hampton Borrer, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1558. Acreage, 5,046. *Seats*, Danny Park, Willm. H. Campion, Esq.; Pakyns Manor, — Borrer, Esq., &c, &c.

This pleasant town-village and its parish have had an able exponent in W. Smith Ellis, Esq.; first in a small work printed by him in 1837, and afterwards in an elaborate memoir, manorial, ecclesiastical, and genealogical, in the "Sussex Collections," vol. xi. The parish derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon *hyrst*, a wood, with the suffix Pierpoint, from the old Norman family of De Petro Ponte, or Pierpoint, a presumed offshoot of the potent race of De Warenne, lords of the barony and rape of Lewes. Domesday informs us that *Herst*, in the hundred of Botingelle, was held by Earl Godwin, and assessed at 41 hides. This large territory lay chiefly in the rape of Lewes; but extended into those of Bramber and Pevensey. There were 35 villeins, a church, 8 ministri, 3 mills, and a wood of 50 hogs. Robert held it of William de Warenne, and it was estimated at £12. Mr. Ellis considers the manor as one of the largest, if not the largest, in Sussex held by a *mesne* tenant; but several sub-infeudations or minor manors were doubtless carved out of it in the lapse of time. Some of these, as Howcourt in Lancing, as well as Pakyns and Hautbois in the parish, have been pretty well determined. The Pierpoints, who appear to have held Hurst for several centuries, were raised in later times to the peerage, the last male heir having been Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, who died in 1773. An old spelling of the parish was Perpondes-herst. The lords of Hurst who immediately succeeded the Pierpoints after 9th Henry VI. (1431) are not ascertained; but it would appear that in or before 1463 the family of Fynes, afterwards Lords Dacre of Hurst-Monceaux, were in possession. The manor house and deer park were situated to the north of the church. There were indeed, at a later period, three parks in the parish, known as Great Park, Little Park, and Danny Park, the last only of which is now existing. In 1582 Gregory, Lord Dacre, conveyed to George

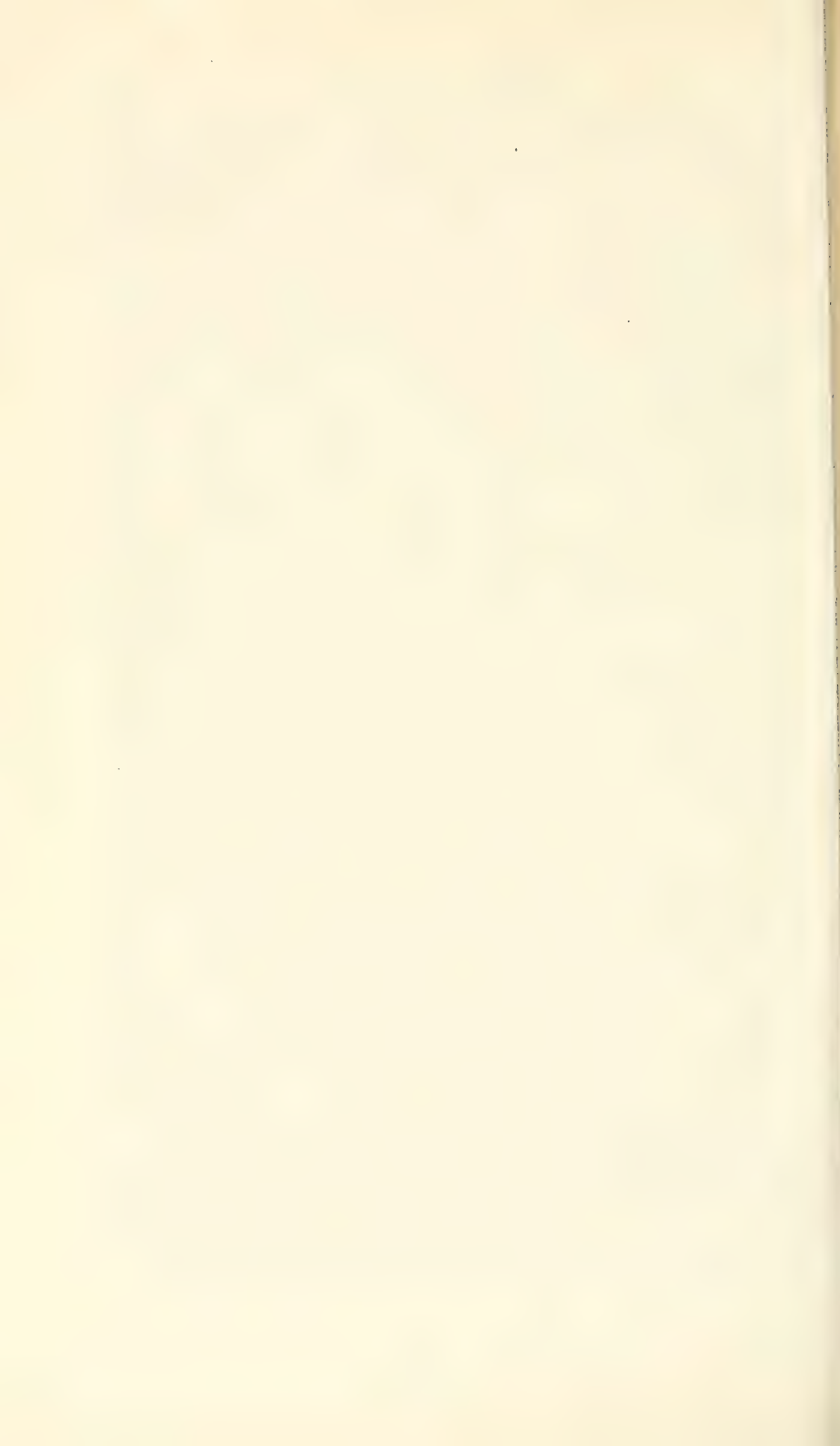
Goring, of Lewes, Esq., the manor of Hurst-Pierpoint, and in that branch of the Gorings, afterwards ennobled as Barons Goring and Earls of Norwich, it continued for some time. In 1652 Peter Courthope, of Cranbrook, Esq., purchased this and other manors of the Earl of Norwich, as also Danny. His grandson of the same name, dying in 1724, his daughter and heiress carried Danny to her husband, Henry Campion, of Combwell, in Kent, Esq., ancestor in the fourth degree of the late William John Campion, Esq., whose son is the present possessor of the estate. Besides other manors extending into this and neighbouring parishes, special mention must be made of the subordinate manor of Pakyns. Mr. Ellis thinks it derives its name from Paganus, sheriff of Sussex in 1157, whose name occurs in documents with Pierpoint, De Kaines, De Chiltonington, and other Sussex families of the 12th century. In the reign of Edward VI. Richard Holden, of Hurst-Pierpoint by his will, proved in 1553, left his estate to three co-heiresses, of whom Agnes married John Fynes of Claverham, in Arlington. The next known owner is Richard Scrase, of Pangdean and Hurst, who left it in 1730 to Richard Whitpayne, of Hurst. It has subsequently passed through the names of Butcher and Soale to the family of Borrer, the present possessors.

The mansion of Danny, in its beautiful park, possesses considerable historical importance. Sir Simon de Pierpoint, in 1355, received from the king a license to enclose his woodlands and his domain called Danye, in Sussex, granted to him by the Earl of Surrey (*i. e.* the Earl of Warenne). There was an earlier mansion in the park than that which now exists. The present Elizabethan house, one of the finest in the range of grand family mansions which skirt the northern escarpment of the South Downs, was built in 1595, by George Goring, Esq., formerly of Ovingdean, son of Sir William Goring of Burton. It is one of the fairest of its type, and presents a grand front of large extent. It contains some excellent portraits and other pictures. Behind the house, on a fine sweep of the Downs, is an ancient circular earthwork, doubtless of Celtic date, though its present name, Wolstonbury (Wulfstan-byrig), would imply that one Wulfstan, doubtless a Saxon chief, afterwards held it. The park contains some noble oaks and other trees.

Hurst was the residence of the late Richard Weekes, Esq., F.S.A., a learned archaeologist, who formed a valuable collection of local antiquities. Hurst "College" is a large establishment for the education of middle-class boys, in what are called "high-church" principles. There are several hundreds of pupils at the rate of £18 18s. per annum. (Murray.)

The old church (St. Laurence) consisted of a nave, south aisle,





a small north transept, and two chancels, the one which ranged with the south aisle being known as the Danny chancel. At the west end stood a large square tower with a shingled spire. This old building was replaced by another in the Decorated style, about thirty years since, from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, and cost £7,000. The tower contains eight bells, and there is a small *sanctus* bell on the east gable of the nave. In the south transept is a shattered cross-legged effigy, in chain armour, with shield and sword. This was doubtless for a Pierpoint. Another Pierpoint monument is also preserved with a recumbent effigy, on an altar tomb, supposed to be for Simon de Pierpoint of the time of Edward III. There are more recent memorials for different families. One of these is for Christopher Swale, D.D., who had been tutor to Prince Henry, son of James I., ejected from this rectory for siding with the Royalists; he died in 1643. The others commemorate individuals of the families of Courthope, Campion, Beard, Borrer, Roberts, &c.

In addition to the families already referred to, several others of gentle position are, or have been, connected with the parish, particularly Whitpain, Luxford, Norton, Wickham, Beard, Dodson, Borrer, Weekes, and Marshall.

[S.A.C. Watermills in Domesday, v, 271. Danny visited by Dr. Burton, viii, 265. Two Pierpoints crusaders, ix, 365. Danny Papers (*Blen-cowe*), x, 1. Danny, xviii, 130, 161. xix, 95, 97. Goring, Earl of Norwich, x, 11. xix, 95, 97. Courthope family, x, 13. xi, 67. Pedigree of Campion, x, 34. Roman remains at Danny, x, 210. Beard family, xi, 32. xiii, 256. xvii, 112. xix, 100. Manor and Lords of (*Ellis*), xi, 50, 51. Thorp of, xi, 62. xvi, 49. Fynes, Lords Daere, xi, 63. Goring, xi, 66. xviii, 130. Campion, xi, 67. Church, xi, 76. xvi, 132. xvii, 126. xviii, 184, 189. Families of Whitpayne, Luxford, Norton, Wickham, Beard, Dodson, Borrer, Weekes, &c., xi, 78—83. Bynes of, xii, 111. Bells, xvi, 214. Cade's adherents, xviii, 25. Butchers of Newhouse, xviii, 159. Hampers of, xviii, 163. xix, 190.]

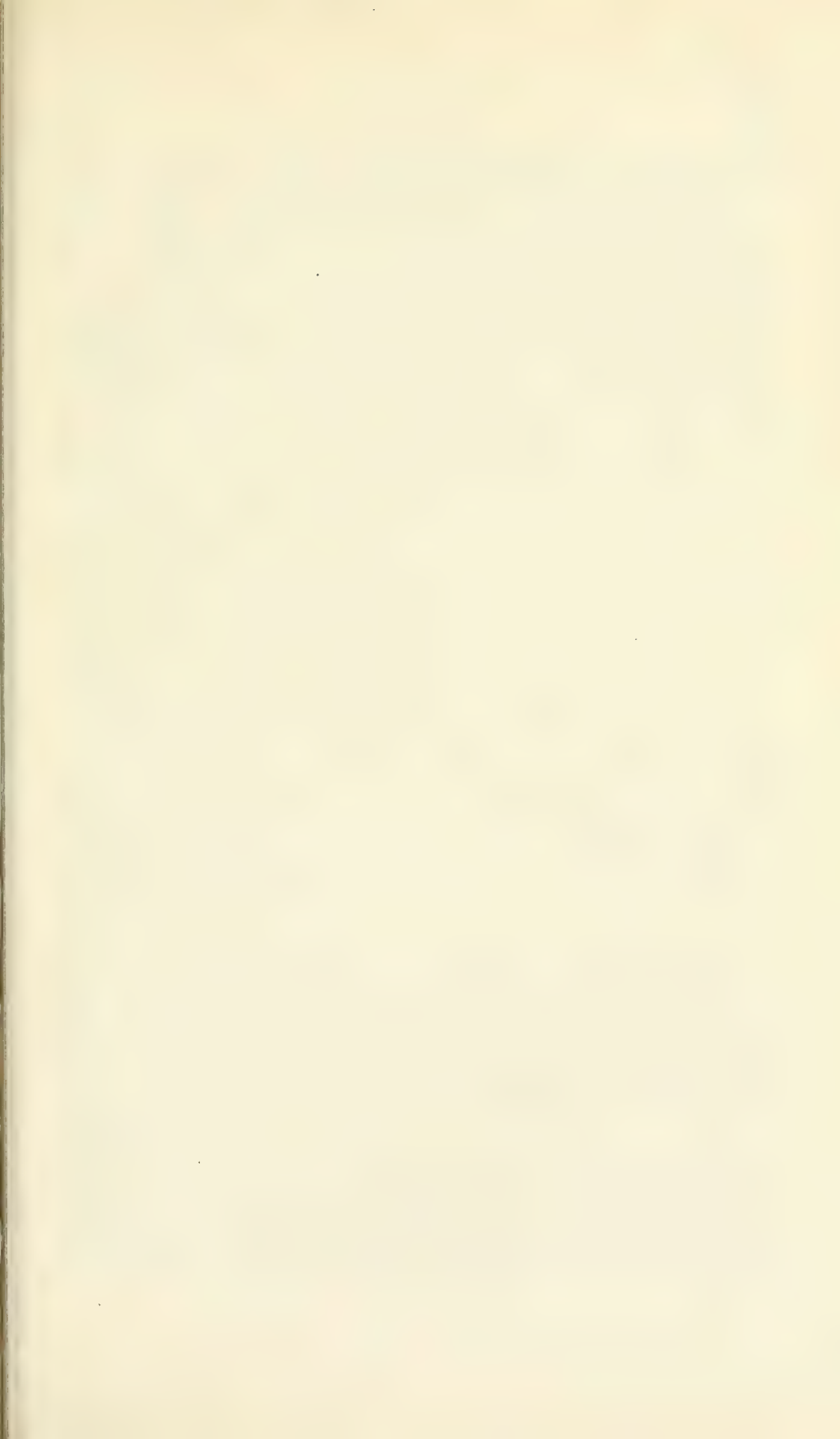
ICKLESHAM.

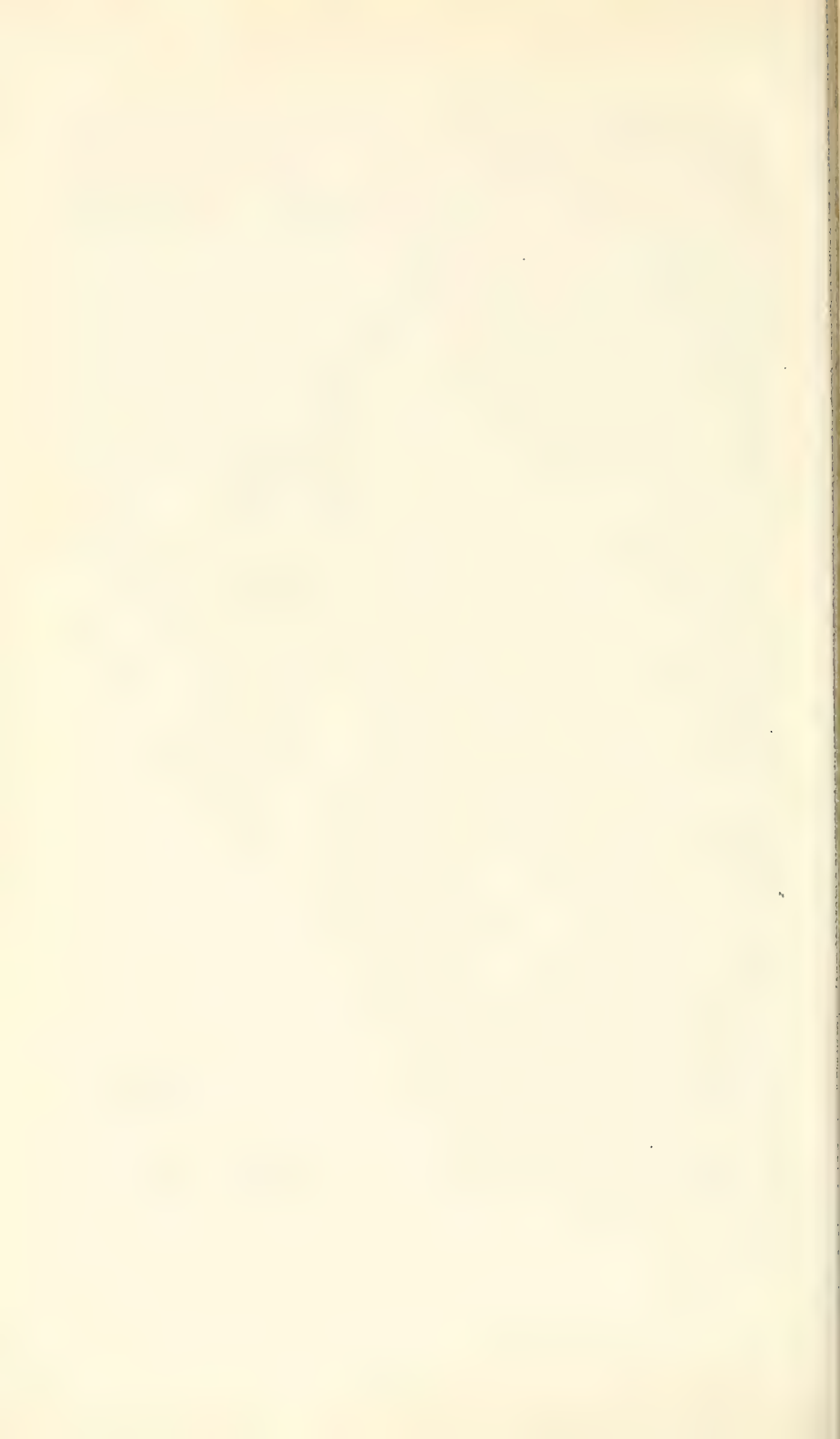
A parish in the Hundred of Guestling; Rape of Hastings; distant two miles south-west from Winchelsea, its Railway station. Post-town, Rye. Union, Rye. Population in 1811, 411; in 1861, 816. Benefice, a vicarage, with the curacy of Rye Harbour annexed, valued at £735; Patron, the Bishop of Oxford; Incumbent, Rev. Henry B. W. Churton, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1598. Acreage, 5,700.

This parish, though large, is rather thinly populated, and has about two-thirds of meadow and pasture, and one-third of

arable, including considerable plantations of hops. It is of undulated surface, and commands, from several points, interesting prospects, especially from White-hart hill. It is bounded on the east by the English Channel and Rye Harbour. At the latter place a considerable population has sprung up, so as to necessitate the erection of a new church (the Holy Spirit) for the convenience of outlying parishioners, and the seamen who visit the port. The low grounds on the east side of the parish, called the Pewes, are supposed to have been formerly overflowed by the sea, and the discovery of an anchor and the remains of a ship support the opinion. In the 13th century, these lands were called the New-marsh, implying that they had not long been reclaimed from the sea. The manor of Icklesham is not found in Domesday, but it probably formed part of the mysterious manor of Rameslie, which has caused antiquaries so much trouble.* At later dates, however, the manor of Icklesham is recognized, and it was held of the barony of Hastings with a payment of 18s. for castle-guard rent. The manor lies in the parishes of Icklesham, Ore, Fairlight, Pett, and Guestling, and the waste of the manor is still claimed by the lord of the barony. This manor gave name to a considerable family called De Icklesham. In 11th Henry III. Sybilla, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Dene (of Westdean, near Seaford), had a chancery suit against Sybilla de Dene, mother of Ralph de Icklesham, for permitting Robert de Dene, Ralph's brother, to encroach on her manorial rights. The De Icklesham family soon died out, and this Sybilla carried the estate, by marriage, to Nicholas Heringod, or Heringaud, whose successors were influential in East Sussex for several generations. They were succeeded, *temp.* Edward III., by the Finches (*olim* Herbert), ancestors of the Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham, who held it for many generations. In 1741 the Countess of Winchelsea held the manor and demesnes, but they were afterwards sold to Sir Richard Lloyd, Knight, Solicitor General to George II., and Mrs. Daly. From them it was purchased by the family of Nesbitt, whose estates, including the manor and the New Place estate, were purchased by Thomas Cooper, Esq., but passed in 1815 to the Brisco family, and they now belong to C. Hay Frewen, Esq., M.P. The manor of Snaylham was portion of the possessions of Battle Abbey, and afterwards belonged to the family of Cheyney. A tradition states that the families of Cheyney and Oxenbridge of Bredeplace were at perpetual variance, and that once a party of the Cheyneys surprised an Oxenbridge in his bed, and slew him. The heiress of John Cheney married Sir Thomas Culpeper, of

* See Frant





Hollingbourne in Kent, and by her had a son, Sir Cheney Culpeper. The estate passed by subsequent sales to the families of Munn, Offley, Shore, Curteis, Cooper of New Place, and Langford of Udinmore. "The remains of the Cheyney residence," says Horsfield, 1835, "are very visible, and the tenants of it and of its manor have ever since been recognized in the parish by the appellation of Squire Cheney's." On the north side of the parish formerly stood Old Place, the seat of a branch of the Finches, afterwards ennobled as Earls of Winchelsea. It was pulled down in the 17th century, and a new residence called New Place was built with the materials. It is now a farmhouse. In 23rd Edward I. William de Echyngham had lands (and freewarren) here, as also had the New Priory of Hastings (at Warbleton). The latter were granted, after the dissolution of that house, to John Baker, Esq., Attorney-General to Henry VIII. Grafherst, or Grofherst in this parish gave name to the family of De Grafhurst, who were benefactors to Battle, as were several other inhabitants of Icklesham. (Hayley's MSS., British Museum, and Thorpe's Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters.) In 25th Henry VIII. Henry Hatch, merchant-adventurer, and jurat of Faversham, bequeathed to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of that town for ever, the farm called Brook in Icklesham, for the three-fold purpose of maintaining the haven, the highways, and the ornaments of the church. Brook farm now realizes upwards of £500 per annum. Knockbridge, another farm in Icklesham, gave name to its ancient proprietors. The family of Cooper were of Icklesham Place for at least six generations. John Cooper, Esq., died in 1624. His descendants, in two branches, settled at Lewes in the last century, and W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., the well-known Sussex antiquary, well represents the name.

THE TOWN OF NEW WINCHELSEA was built on a dismembered portion of this parish, called Petit Higham. CAMBER, OR WINCHELSEA CASTLE, also stands within its limits. See Winchelsea. The great tithes of the parish belong to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and are leased for twenty-one years. The tenant for the time being is liable to the charge of entertaining for two days the Dean in person, his horse, and his receiver or surveyor. This singular liability is now commuted for a money payment of 40s.

The Church (St. Nicholas?) is popularly ascribed to Agnes Morley, in the fourteenth century; but this is absurd, as the main part of the building is unquestionably Norman, and one of the best specimens of that style in East Sussex. It consists of nave, with aisles, a spacious rectorial chancel, flanked on each side

with a manorial chancel or chantry. The nave pillars have enriched capitals, and in the south aisle are three round-headed windows. There are several niches and piscine. The tower stands in the middle of the north aisle, and contains three bells. The east window is of the Early Decorated style. The church has been restored. In the south chancel there was an altar-tomb of Sussex marble, without effigy or inscription, but attributed to Henry Fynche (1493), who by his will directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas, and orders an altar to be built therein, like that of the high altar of the church. This tomb was wholly removed during the "restorations" (?) in 1847. Alack for church restorers!

There are tablets and slabs for the families and names of Nesbitt, Cooper of New Place, Collins, Odiarne, Richards, Stobart, Beale, &c., and in the church-yard there are tombs for the families of Cooper and Harman.

[S. A. C. Heringaud family, iii, 22. xix, 26. "New marsh of," v, 160. xiii, 170. Ralph de Icklesham, xiii, 84, 168. xix, 26. Cooper family, xiii, 276. xiv, 116. Manor, xiv, 112. Church inscriptions (*Butler*), xiv, 259. Finches and Odiarnes of, xiv, 259. Stonestreets of, xiv, 261. Bells, xvi, 214. Rectory to Battle Abbey, xvii, 55. Sibilla de Icklesham, xvii, 56.]

IDEN.

Domesday, *Idene*; a parish on the River Rother and the Military Canal, bordering on Kent, in the Hundred of Goldspur; Rape of Hastings; distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Rye, its Post-town, Railway station, and Union. Population in 1811, 456; in 1861, 600. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £753; Patron and Incumbent, Rev. John Lockington Bates, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1559. Acreage, 2,947.

The Mote in this parish was a house of considerable pretensions, which Edward I., in the 12th of his reign, 1318, granted Edmund de Passeley license to embattle with a wall of stone and lime. The original document in the possession of the Pix family is engraved in fac-simile in Holloway's History of Romney Marsh. The house or fortalice has long been removed, but the moat remains. At a later date it belonged to the family sur-named De Iden, of which Alexander Iden, who slew Jack Cade in 1450, was a member. (See Heathfield.) A chantry was attached to this manor. Oxenbridge, now a farm-house, gave name to a celebrated family afterwards settled at Brede, Win-chelsea, &c., and still existing in the United States. The manor of Idene was held in Saxon times by Elnod, and after the Con-quest by Geoffry and Lewin. Its subsequent history is asso-





ciated with the families of Grandison, De Knell, Tregoz, De la Beche, Dalyngruge, Foster, Sheppard, Norton, Owens, and Lamb.

The church (All Saints) consists of two chancels, a nave with aisles, and a western tower, with stair-turret. "In this edifice the pointed style prevails, although there are several semi-circular arches in the south wall." (Horsfield.) There is a brass for **Walter Selter**, rector, 1427, and memorials for Martin, &c. On the western door-case are angels supporting shields, with the arms of Scott and Lewknor, shewing it to have been built in the reign of Henry VII., when Sir William Scott, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, was husband of Sibylla, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewknor.

A heronry existed at Iden, in 1297, and belonged to the Crown. When I visited this village in 1833, I found in the chantry chapel or chancel, a worthy person, Mr. Winsor, teaching the village school. I learnt from him that on Sundays he officiated as parish clerk to Dr. Lamb here and at East Guldeford, morning and afternoon, and preached to a Wesleyan congregation in the evening!

[S. A. C. Oxenbridge of, viii, 214. La Mote chapel of, Passele, Swinborne, Tregoz, De la Beche families, and fortified mansion, xiii, 109, 110. Church and tithes to Hastings College, xiii, 137. River Rother, xv, 152. Bells, xvi, 214. Taylor and Dalyngruge, xvii, 65. Heronry, xvii, 122.]

IFIELD.

Domesday, *Ifeld*; vulgo, *Iful*; a parish in the Hundred of Burbeach, though locally in that of Singlecross; Rape of Bramber; distant seven miles north-east from Horsham, and three north-west from Three Bridges station. Post-town and Railway station, Crawley, distant about 1½ mile. Union, Horsham. Population in 1811, 654; in 1861, 1,307. Benefice, a Vicarage, valued at £217; Patron and Incumbent, Rev. Richard Nathaniel Blaker, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1568. Acreage, 4,116. *Chief Landowners*, Lord Rodney, Major Pipon, Admiral Buckle, and Thomas and Henry Lewin, Esqrs.

This parish is bounded eastward by that of Crawley, and the houses composing the west side of the little town of Crawley are in Ifield, as are also those on the east side, south of Worth-lane. It has a clayey soil, and is very favourable for oak timber.

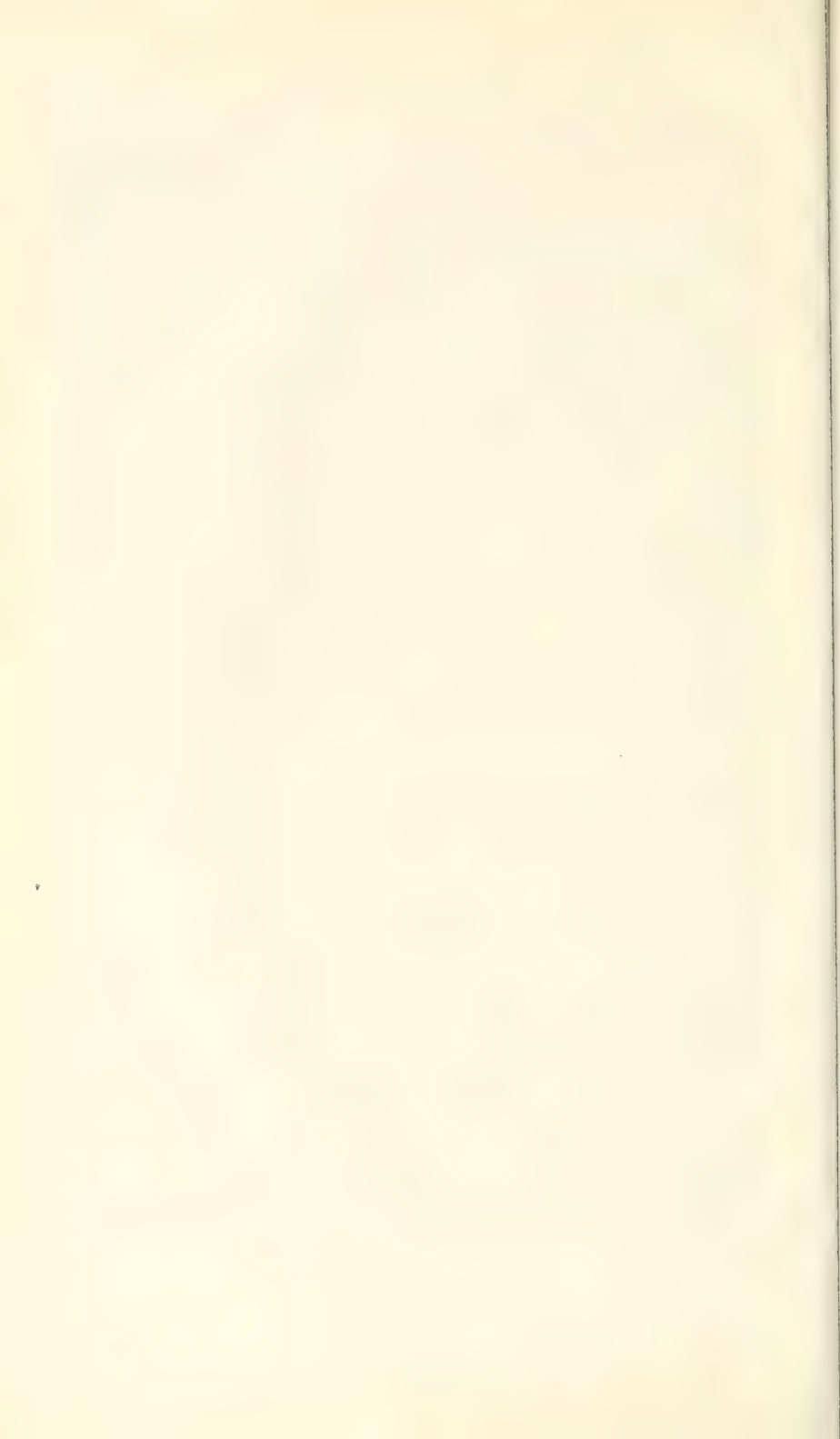
In the time of the Confessor, Alwi held the manor, and at the making of Domesday, William Fitzralph held it of William de Braose. It was rated at one hide. There were five villeins, four bondmen, and a wood for the pannage of six hogs. The early

history of the manor is very obscure, being often confounded with Isfield in Lewes rape. In 1211 Henry de Falkington held a knight's fee here, and in 1317 John de Ifield held the manor. In the early part of the reign of Charles I. it was part of the grand estate of the Coverts of Slaughman, and they sold it to Denzil Holles, Esq., who, after the Restoration of Charles II. was created Baron Holles of Ifield. From him it descended to the Pelhams, and Thomas Pelham, Esq., sold it in 1786, to Thomas Denmet, Esq., whose second daughter conveyed it by marriage to the noble family of Rodney, the present possessors. The demesne lands consist of Ifield Court, Ewhurst Place, Langleys, &c. Cartwright gives several interesting transfers of lands in the parish during the fourteenth century, with various seals attached to the deeds. ("Rape of Bramber," p. 382.)

The impropriation was in the hands of the neighbouring priory of Rusper, and was granted at the dissolution of that establishment to Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls. Subsequently it passed to the families of Peck, Spencer, and Lewin. Some curious particulars as to the claims of the nuns of Rusper upon the church emoluments of Ifield in 1247, are given in Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber." The Nomes return of 1341 shows the long retention of names as connected with localities. The four witnesses in this record are Peter de Stumblehole, Richard at Wode, Adam Goffe, and Henry de Langle. The names Stumblehole, Ifield Wood, Goff's Hill, and Langleys, still indicate places in this parish.

The church (St. Margaret ?) consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, originally Early English, but with many alterations of later date. The pitch of the roof is unusually lofty, and it has been supposed to be the work of a foreign architect. At the west end is a low wooden turret. On the west side of the nave, on an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils containing roses, is a recumbent effigy of a cross-legged knight, with a sword and small shield, and with a lion at his feet. On the opposite side of the nave, on an altar-tomb, is an effigy of a lady, her head supported by angels, and a lion at her feet. These interesting memorials are supposed to be those of Sir John de Ifield, who died in 1317, and his wife. There are inscriptions for the names and families of Seyliard, Lewin, Spencer, Peck, Allen, Gale, Makerith, Holles or Hollis, &c. There are two bells.

[S. A. C. Ironworks, ii, 211. iii, 243. v, 66. Effigies, viii, 267. Westford, xii, 39. Chaucetons of, *ibid.* Church, xii, 107. xvi, 107. Giles of, xiii, 307. Bonwick, a quaker, xvi, 68. 70, 73. Bax of, xvi, 70. George Fox and the Quakers' meeting, the first in Sussex, xvi, 71. Church bells, xvi, 214. Sir John de Ifield, xvi, 301. Cade's insurrection, xviii, 23.]



IFORD.

Vulgo, *Ivord*; a parish on the Ouse, in the Hundred of Swanborough; Rape of Lewes; distant two miles south from Lewes, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, Newhaven. Population in 1811, 117; in 1861, 167. Benefice, a Vicarage, united with Kingston juxta Lewes; Incumbent, Rev. Chas. John Plumer, M.A. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1654. Acreage, 2,173. *Seats*, Manor House, Mrs. Rosseter; Oatlands, Misses Hurly.

Iford is supposed to be identical, though not co-extensive, with the Domesday Niworde, which before the Conquest had been the estate of Edith, the neglected Queen of Edward the Confessor, and which must have been afterwards a valuable acquisition both to the Earls of Warenne and the Priors of Lewes, as its annual rental amounted to £35. The manor of Iford passed successively to De Plaiz, Mowbray, Fitz-Alan, and the Priory of Lewes. *Temp.* Elizabeth, the Lewknors had it. Good lands here belonged for some generations to the Ades, and came by marriage to the Hurlys. Of the latter family Mrs. Rosseter is the representative.

SWANBOROUGH was an ancient Grange of the Priory of Lewes, and passed after the dissolution to the Carylls, and then to the Sackvilles, to whose noble descendants it now belongs. The house possesses many features of antiquity, including a chapel, which is mentioned by Bishop Seffrid in 1200. There are remains of Early English architecture, with many alterations of the Perpendicular period. The Grange, now occupied as a farm house, commands a delightful view of Lewes and the surrounding country. Horsfield mentions some remains of an ancient building at Iford, fancifully supposed to be the temple of a Saxon goddess called Niorde.

The church is a small but interesting structure of Norman date, comprising nave, central tower, resting upon four semi-circular arches, and chancel. The transepts, if any existed, have been removed. The building has been carefully restored. There are three ancient bells inscribed to St. Botolph, St. Katherine, and St. Margaret, and memorials to the names of Hurly, Carter, &c.

On the removal of the plaster, it was discovered that a north aisle had formerly existed, and the arches have been disclosed. The chancel, which was restored in 1868 by Mrs. Rosseter, the lay impropriatress, now displays three early Norman windows, and other interesting features, and the windows are filled with excellent painted glass.

[S. A. C. Domesday watermills, v, 271. Ade family, xvi, 49. Bells, xvi, 214. Antiquities found at, xvii, 244. Jack Cade, xviii, 29. London road to Newhaven, xix, 164. Swanborough manor, *ibid.*]

IPING.

Domesday, *Epunges*; a parish on the West Rother, in the Hundred of Easebourne; Rape of Chichester; distant three miles north-west from Midhurst, its Post-town and nearest Railway station. Union, Midhurst. Population in 1811, 314; in 1861, 404. Benefice, a Rectory, with Chithurst (which see) annexed; joint value £314; in the gift of Lord Leonfield, and held by Rev. Charles Klanert, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1664. Acreage, 1,925. *Seats*, Spring House, Harvey Drummond, Esq.; Fitz Hall, Mrs. Piggott.

The parish is remarkable for its length, six miles from north to south, while its average breadth does not exceed half a mile. The village is situated in a retired valley, near the Rother. At the Conquest the manor was held by Aldred, and then contained, *inter alia*, a church, a mill, and a stone-quarry, the last producing 9s. 4d. yearly. It passed in successive ages to the families of Amundeville, Musard, Husee, and Audley. It was purchased in 1784 by G. O'Brien, Earl of Egremont, but re-sold to Lord Robert Spencer, about 1800. It afterwards belonged to Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Fitz-Hall, now modernized, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Christopher Bettesworth, and continued the residence of his posterity for five generations, when Anne, daughter and heiress of Peter Bettesworth, wife of Thomas Riggs of Hollist, having died without issue, the property passed to the Piggotts of Stedham, descended from a second marriage of the widow of the said Peter. In this parish was, till lately, a large paper mill, supposed to occupy the site of the Domesday mill.

The church (St. Mary) had Norman traces in 1830. It has since been rebuilt with a nave, chancel, transepts, and tower, and may fairly take rank among the ugliest of modern churches.

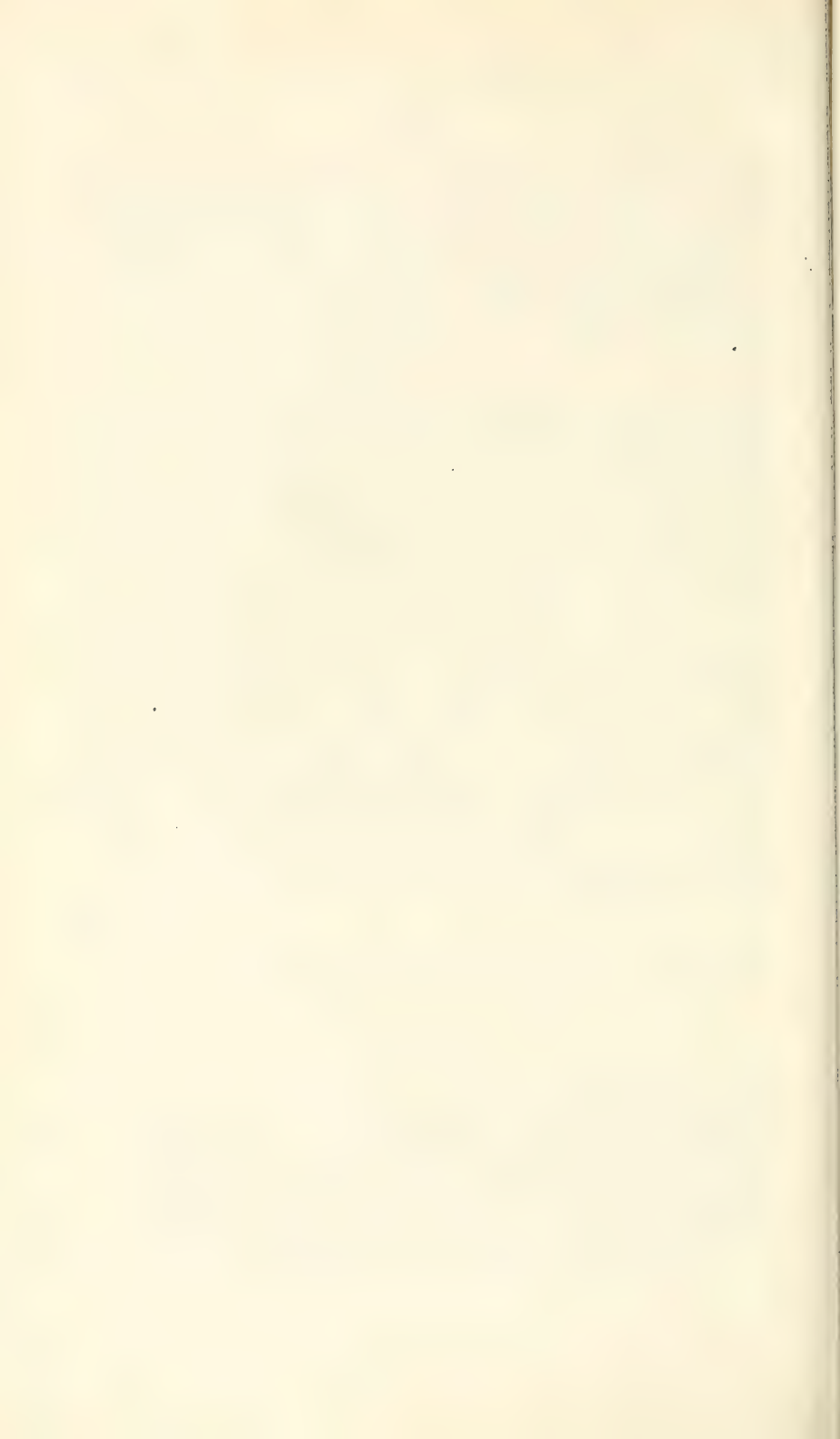
[S. A. C. Domesday watermill, v, 271. Church, xii, 73. Rents to Boxgrove, xv, 119. Bell, xvi, 215. Iping lake,* xviii, 93.]

ISFIELD.

Domesday, *Sifelle*; vulgo, *Izvull*; a parish in the Hundred of Loxfield-Dorset; Rape of Lewes; distant six miles nearly north from Lewes. Its Post-town and Union is Uckfield. It has a Railway station on the Uckfield branch of the Brighton line. Population in 1811, 464; in 1861, 458. Benefice, a Rectory valued at £340; Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, it being one of his Peculiars; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas William Weare, M.A. Date of earliest Parish Re-

* Iping lake (the "Hammer-pond") is mentioned under Chithurst.





gister, 1570. Acreage, 1,862. *Chief Landowners*, Henry King, Esq., of Isfield Place. Thomas Browne, Esq., has a delightful residence called Buckham Hill.

This parish is prettily seated, for the most part on low ground, on the Uckfield tributary of the river Ouse, from which river it doubtless derives the first syllable of its name—Ouse, Isis, Iser, Isca, Usk, &c., being common names of rivers, from a Celtic root, widely scattered over Europe, and signifying *water*. The Domesday scribes, who invariably mis-spelt the names of manors, wrote this place “Sifelle.” It had been held in Saxon times as free land by Godwin, father of Harold, with a taxation of six hides. At the date of the survey the arable was 11 plough lands. Of the descent of the manor little is now known, except that it had belonged to the family of Lord la Warre and their successors 1284—1425, until the acquisition thereof by the family of Shurley, commonly, but erroneously, supposed to be a branch of the Shirleys of Wiston, originally descended from the very ancient house of Shirley of Easington, in Warwickshire. They were, however, connected by marriage with the Wiston family. The Rev. Edward Turner has given, in vol. xviii. of the “Sussex Collections,” an interesting account of the old mansion called Isfield Place, and the Shurley family. The house was formerly very large, and had an *enceinte* with several towers, more for ornament than defence. A portion of the moat remains, probably belonging to a more ancient structure. The existing building appears to be not older than the time of Elizabeth or James I. It has a picturesque porch with stone pillars, with the legends, ABSTINETE and SUSTINETE, and the motto:—

“Non minor est virtus quam querere parta tueri,”

which Horsfield freely translates by our old English proverb: “Catch is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better.”

The church comprises western tower, nave, chancel, and a southern projection called the Shurley chapel. The architecture is for the most part Decorated, but there are some traces of Early English. In the chancel there are an extraordinarily large piscina, under a canopy, and two sedilia. In the north wall is a “founder’s tomb,” or Easter sepulchre. The Shurley chapel contains some very interesting memorials of that family. The oldest formerly had brasses, the figures of which have been torn away, though an inscription remains informing us that the monument was erected for “Mr. John Shurley, Esquier,” who held the office of chief clerk of the kitchen to Henry VII., and cofferer to Henry VIII., and died in 1527. Another monument,

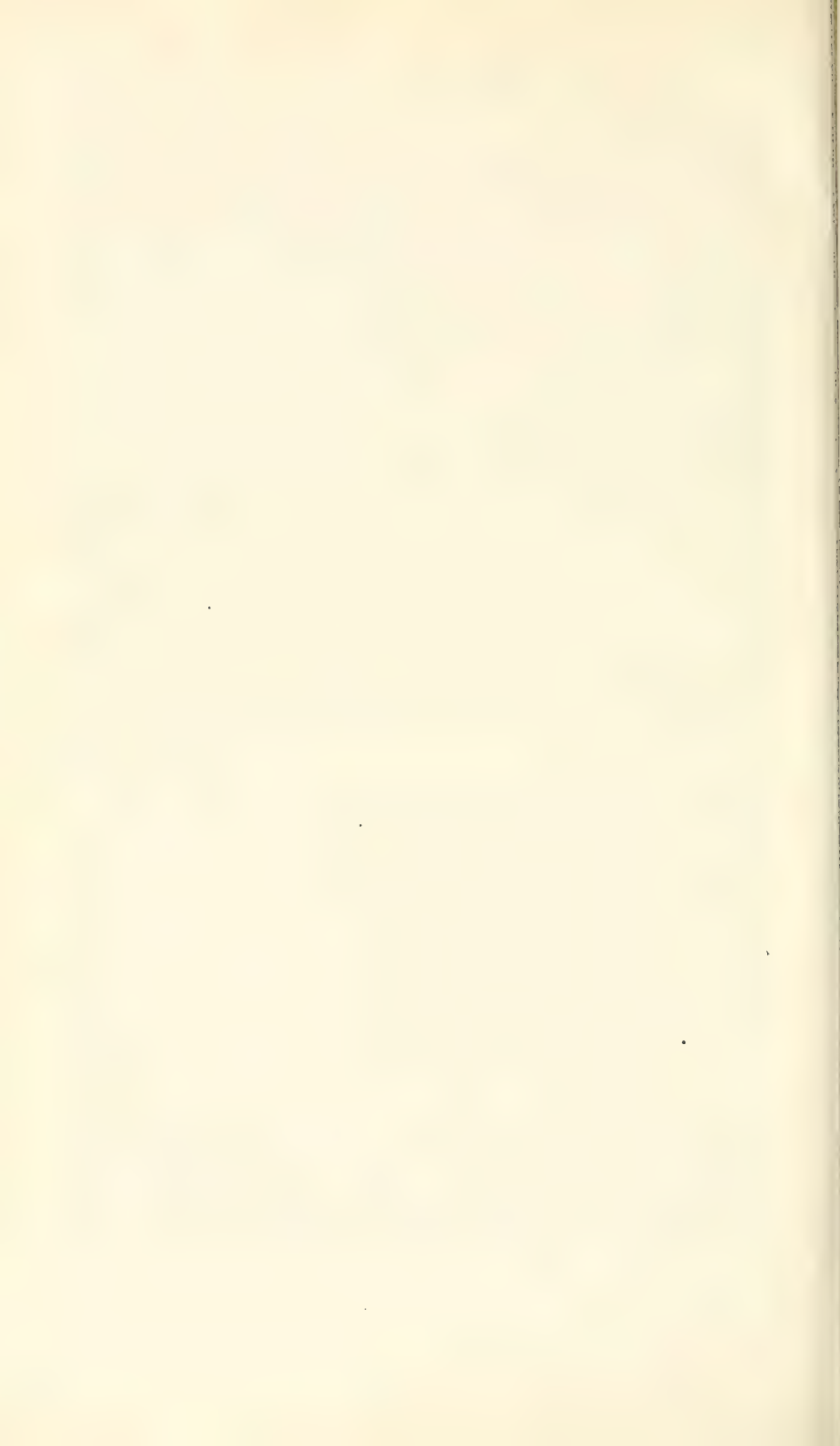
likewise partly despoiled of its brass, commemorates Edward Shurley, the next possessor of the estate, who died in 1579. But the most attractive monument is a large canopied altar-tomb of excellent workmanship to Sir John Shurley (ob. 1631), with recumbent figures of himself and his two wives, and kneeling effigies of his nine children. Sir John's first wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, and his second Dorothy, daughter of George Goring, Esq., of Danny, and widow of Sir Henry Bowyer, of Cuckfield. Of the latter the epitaph records that she possessed "a merite beyond most of her time; for her purse was open to a prophet's name; her pitty was the clothing of the poore; her piety the mother of her practice; her devotions were her daily offerings to God; her mercy sure against condemnation; and all her minutes were but steppes to heaven." Sir John Shurley bequeathed Isfield to his nephew Robert, son of his younger brother, Sir George Shurley, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who has a plain tomb in the chancel, with the date 1647. The Isfield estate continued in this distinguished family till 1667, when it descended through female heirs by partition to the Radcliffes and to Sir James Smith, Lord Mayor of London, created a baronet as "of Isfield," which title subsisted until 1811. The Radcliffe family disposed of the manor about the beginning of the present century to the family of King, Henry King, Esq., being the present owner. In this parish is a manor-pound with lancet openings, probably the oldest in the county.

It was in Isfield church that the tomb of Gundrada, daughter of William the Conqueror, originally placed in Lewes Priory, and probably brought hither by John Shurley, Esq., was discovered by the Rev. William Clarke, rector of Buxted, in 1775. (See LEWES.) It had formed the base of the tomb of Edward Shurley, but why the tombstone of a princess should have supported that of a country squire it is hard to conjecture.

In this parish the tributary of the Ouse, known as the Uckfield river, joins the main stream, and there is a tradition similar to those of Echingham and Bosham, of a *sunken bell* at the point of confluence. A considerable paper-mill existed in this parish until within the last few years.

[S. A. C. Mercer family, ix, 39. xx, 232. The sunken bell, xiii, 228. Bell, xvi, 215. Shurley family, xvi, 292, &c. xvii, 88. xviii, 13, 128. Gundrada's tomb discovered by the Rev. William Clarke, xviii, 135. Jack Cade's partizans, xviii, 23. Isfield Place and church, xviii (Turner). Manor, xviii, 128, 131. Radcliffe family and Sir James Smith, Lord Mayor of London, xviii, 132. Ancient manor-pound, and many other particulars in Rev. Edward Turner's paper, *ut supra*.





WEST ITCHENOR.

Domesday, *Icenore*; a Parish in the Hundred of Manhood; Rape of Chichester; distant seven miles south-west from Chichester, its Post-town and Railway station. Union, West Hampnett. Population in 1811, 199; in 1861, 167. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £185; Patron, The Lord Chancellor; Incumbent, Rev. Alfred Fuller, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1561. Acreage, 782. *Chief Landowners*, Lord George Lennox, and Edward William Johnson, Esq.

The parish occupies a low but picturesque site to the south of the estuary called Chichester Harbour. Lewin held it of Earl Godwin, and after the Conquest Waren was tenant. It was part of the endowment of the College of Bosham. In 1275, Robert de Monte-Alto was lord, and afterwards it became the property of the St. Johns of Basing, and was incorporated with Birdham. For several generations the Dukes of Richmond have held the manor. Towards the end of the last century a large ship-building dock was constructed here by the Messrs. Taylor, but it was soon abandoned. The vill called East Itchenor is now comprised in the parish of Birdham. The church (St. Nicholas?) is a neat small structure of chancel, nave, and belfry, in the Early English style. One of the three bells is dedicated to St. Mary.

[S. A. C. Tortington Priory lands, xi, 110. Roman road, xi, 127. Church, xii, 81. xviii, 93. Church to Boxgrove Priory, xv, 91. Bells, xvi, 141, 215. Taylor of, xix, 95.]

ITCHINGFIELD.

Formerly written *Itechinfeld*; a parish in the Hundred of East Easwrith; Rape of Bramber; distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Horsham, which is its Post-town and Union. Railway station, Itchingfield Junction, distant about a mile from the village. Population in 1811, 268; in 1861, 377. Benefice, a Rectory, valued at £400; Patron and Incumbent, the Rev. John Haworth Milne, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Date of earliest Parish Register, 1700. Acreage, 2,470. *Chief Landowners*, Mrs. Chitty, of Muntham, and Sir Percy Florence Shelley, Bart.

Though now chiefly arable and pasture, this parish was formerly covered by the great Wealden forest; hence it is not named in Domesday. It is still celebrated, however, for the excellent quality of its oak timber. The estate called Muntham lies at the south side of the parish. In early times it gave name to a family, and in the fourteenth century the heiress of De Muntham conveyed it by marriage to William Merlotte, whose

descendants remained here until the year 1817, when, by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Merlotte, it passed to the late Charles Chitty, Esq. Stammerham was an ancient seat of the Michells, whose heiress married Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart.

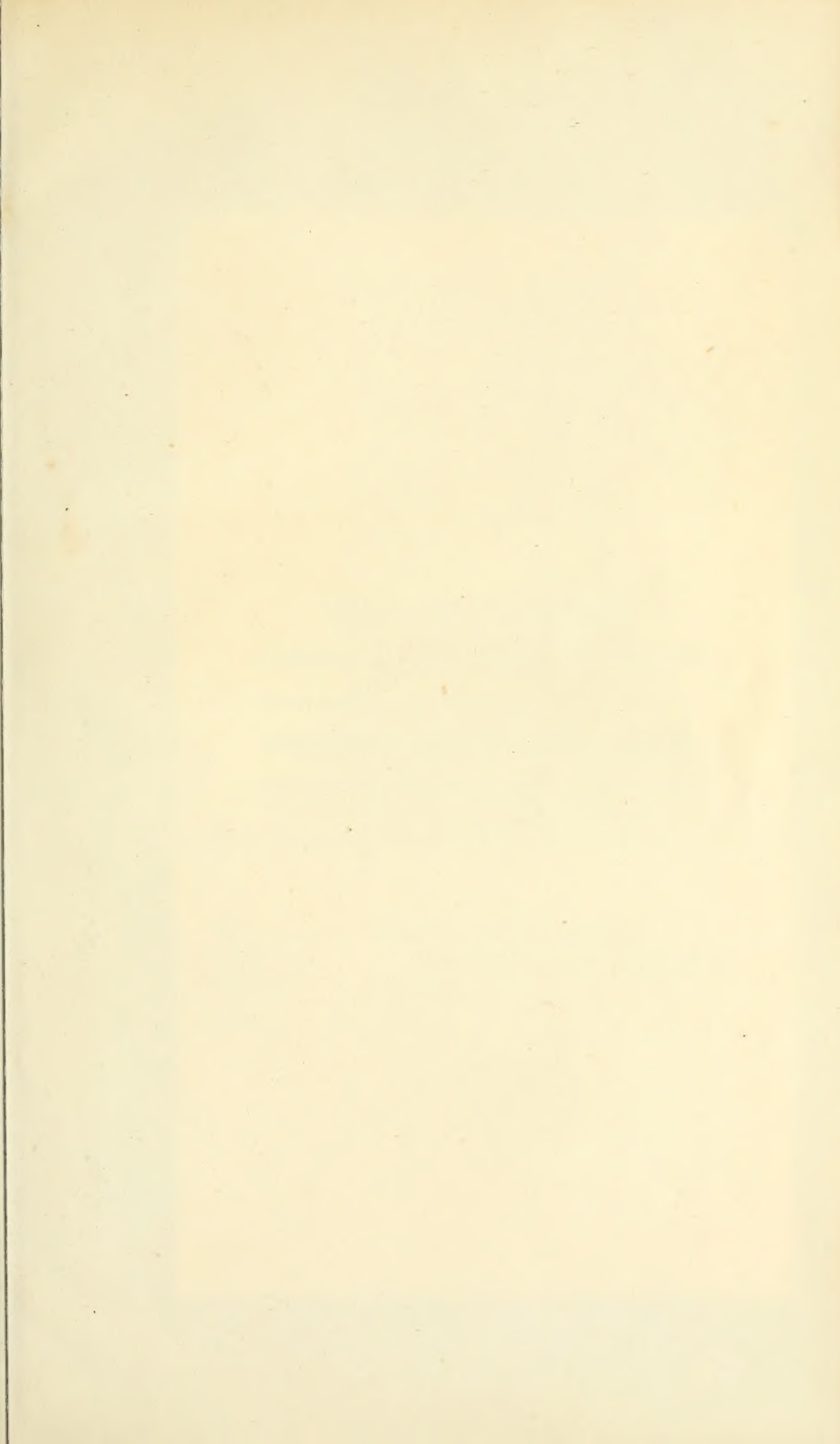
The church (St. Nicholas) has lately undergone restoration (?) and alteration. A late account describes the building as of the twelfth century, with Norman work, an elegant spire, and a musical peal of five bells. Cartwright's account, 39 years ago, is very different. It is, he says, "a single nave of no greater antiquity than the age of Edward IV. or Henry VI. The tower, which hardly rises above the body of the church, is a singular construction, being composed of very large blocks of timber, or rather entire trees fastened together with wooden bolts, and is certainly as ancient as the church." There are memorials to the names of Wheatley, Horley, Michell, Hay, Lavender, &c. The Rev. Alexander Hay, rector, who died in 1724, is said to have been a succourer of some of his countrymen, who, after the Scotch rebellion in 1715, fled hither, and as the parsonage was then in the midst of a wood, there was little fear of discovery.

[S. A. C. Tithes to Beeding Priory, x, 115. Church, xii, 107. Michells of Stammerham, xii, 110. Marlot family, xvi, 49. Wheatley family, xvi, 50. Bells, xvi, 215.]

END OF VOL. I.

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